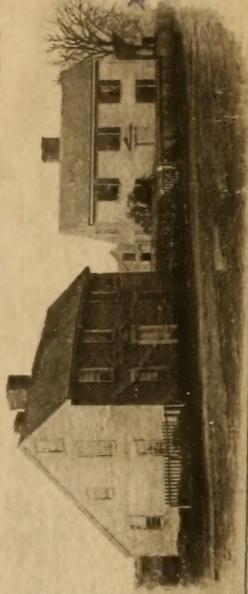


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A D V E R -

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THere are some noted Matters relating to the Description of *England*, and of *London* in particular, for which the Reader is referred to the first Table.

In the said Description, *P. 108.* insert *Bullingbrook* next to *Bourn*, in the List of *Lincolnshire* Market-Towns. And *P. 108.* of the same Part last line, for *Cheshire*, read *Lancashire*. And whereas, *P. 263.* speaking of the middle Change, 'tis said, that it is employed for her Majesties *Linen Manufacture*, this Manufacture is gone from thence to the old *African-House* in *London*.

P. 177. of the second Part, what is there said of the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, is proper to the Master-General thereof; whose Office having been vacant ever since the Death of the late Duke of *Schomberg*, has been lately revived by Their Majesties Grant of it to the Lord Viscount *Sidney*.

In the third Part, *P. 417.* you will find a Scar before the Duke of *Southampton*, the Earl of *Bedford*, and the Earl of *Mulgrave*, as if they were new Knights of the Garter, which happened to be by a Mistake of the Printer.

Handwritten signature in brown ink, possibly reading "K. de W." or similar, with a large flourish.

1698

★

ADAMS 225.5

T H E

New State

O F

ENGLAND.

P A R T I.

C H A P. I.

*Of ENGLAND in general, and the
Subdivisions thereof.*

E NGLAND is the best and largest *England.*
Part of the greatest Island of *Europe,*
anciently called *Albion*, now *Great Bri-*
tain; which, before *Wales* was Incor-
porated with *England* in the Reign of *Henry VIII*,
was divided into three principal Parts,

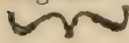
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES;

The *First* in the South, the *Second* in the
North, and *Wales* lying West of *England.*

B

EN.

England.



ENGLAND contains in length from North to South, as from *Barwick* to *Portsmouth*, about 320 miles; in breadth, from East to West, as from *Dover* to the *Lands End*, 270. But Northward, upon the Borders of *Scotland*, its Breadth do's not exceed 100. miles. However 'tis observed, that the most distant place in *England* from Salt Water is not above 70. miles.

From *Scotland* it is parted a good way by the *River Tweede*; from *Wales*, partly by the *Dee*; and from the rest of the World, by the *Sea*. Part whereof, called the *Channel*, divides it Southward from the Continent of *France*; as the *Irish Sea* divides it Westward from *Ireland*; and the *German Sea* Eastward, from the *Low-Countries* and Part of *Germany*. All which Seas, being properly under the Jurisdiction of *Britain*, are therefore called by one general Name the *British Seas*.

In reference to the Globe, *England* doth ly between the 51. and 57. Degrees of North Latitude; the longest Day in the most Northern Parts being 17. hours, 30 minutes; and the shortest in the most Southern, almost 8. hours long.

The Name of *England* it took from the *Angles*, an ancient People of *Jutland* in *Denmark*; who, joyning with their Neighbours the *Saxons*, went under their Name in the Conquest of *Britain*. And this Name was given it by a special Edict of *Egbert*, the first sole Monarch of *England*, since the Heptarchy. Who, being descended from the *Angles*, and having reduced the whole Country from a divided State into one intire Body, called it (with the Concurrence of the States of the Realm assembled at *Winchester*, Anno 819.) by the Name of *Engelland*, since turned into *England*. From whence the

the Nation and Language came to be caled *En-
glish.* *England.*

The same is at present divided into two principal Parts; to wit,

ENGLAND specially so called, and **WALES**;

With their adjoyning *Islands.*

In which are reckoned, by a late Computation, near 40. Millions of *Acres*, including the Roads, Rivers, and unimprovable Mountains. And yet this is but about the third Part of *France* before her late Conquests, the fifteen hundredth of the habitable World, and the three thousandth of the Globe of the Earth.

ENGLAND specially so called is subdivided first into two Parts, *North* and *South*, parted by the River *Trent*.


In the Reign of the *Saxon* King *Alfred*, about 800. Years since, It was first divided into Shires, or Counties. Which are now 40. in Number, *viz.* 18. Maritime, or watered by the Sea, and 22. Inland.

The Maritime Counties are

<i>Cornwal.</i>	<i>Norfolk.</i>
<i>Devonshire.</i>	<i>Lincolnshire.</i>
<i>Somersetshire.</i>	<i>Yorkshire.</i>
<i>Dorsetshire.</i>	<i>Durham.</i>
<i>Hampshire.</i>	<i>Northumberland.</i>
<i>Suffex.</i>	<i>Cumberland.</i>
<i>Kent.</i>	<i>Westmorland.</i>
<i>Essex.</i>	<i>Lancashire.</i>
<i>Suffolk.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>

Whereof the first seven take up the most Southern Parts, and ly all along the *Channel*. The next seven run from *Kent* and *Suffex* Northward, bounded on the East by the *German Ocean*.

England.



And the last four ly North-West, bounded by the *Irish Sea*.

The Inland Counties are

<i>Nottinghamshire.</i>	<i>Surrey.</i>
<i>Derbyshire.</i>	<i>Middlesex.</i>
<i>Staffordshire.</i>	<i>Hartfordshire.</i>
<i>Shropshire.</i>	<i>Cambridgeshire.</i>
<i>Worcestershire.</i>	<i>Huntingtonshire.</i>
<i>Herefordshire.</i>	<i>Bedfordshire.</i>
<i>Monmouthshire.</i>	<i>Oxfordshire.</i>
<i>Glostershire.</i>	<i>Warwickshire.</i>
<i>Wiltshire.</i>	<i>Northamptonshire.</i>
<i>Barkshire.</i>	<i>Rutland.</i>
<i>Buckinghamshire.</i>	<i>Leicestershire.</i>

Amongst all which Counties, 'tis Observable, that some of them take their Names from the old Inhabitants ; as *Cumberland* from the *Cym-bri* or ancient *Britains* ; *Essex* and *Sussex* from the *East* and *South Saxons* , who settled here after their Conquest. Some from their Situation, as *Northumberland*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Middlesex*. To which add *Kent* (in Latin *Cantium*,) because it lies in a Canton, or Corner of the Island.

Others, from their Form, or Figure ; as *Cornwal*, from the figure of a Horn, called *Kern* by the old *Britains*. And indeed this County, growing from East to West smaller and smaller, is not unlike a Horn ; besides that in many places it shoots forth into the Sea with little Promontories, like unto so many Horns. Whereas *Devonshire* took its Denomination from the British *Devinam*, signifying low Vallies, of which this County does very much consist.

Others

Others again, from some Accidents therein. *England.*
As *Barkshire*, from *Beroc*, a certain place where-
in grew good store of Box ; *Rutland*, q. d. Red
Land, from the Redness of its Soil.

But the most part from the principal Town
of the County ; as *Glocestershire* from *Glocester*,
Oxfordshire from *Oxford*, *Cambridgeshire* from
Cambridge, &c.

Of all the Counties of *England*, as *Yorkshire*
is much the biggest , so is *Rutland* the least.
In point of Situation, *Darbyshire* may be lookt
upon as the Heart of the Kingdom.

In the time of the Heptarchy, when *England*
was divided into seven Kingdoms,

The Kingdom of	Kent,	Contained	The County of that Name.
	South-Saxons,		<i>Suffex</i> , and <i>Surrey</i> .
	West-Saxons,		<i>Cornwal</i> , <i>Devon</i> , <i>Somer-</i> <i>set</i> , <i>Dorset</i> , <i>Wilt-</i> <i>shire</i> , <i>Barkshire</i> , and <i>Hampshire</i> .
	East Saxons,		<i>Middlesex</i> , <i>Effex</i> , and part of <i>Hartfordshire</i> .
	East-Angles,		<i>Norfolk</i> , <i>Suffolk</i> , <i>Cam-</i> <i>bridgeshire</i> .
	Mercia.		<i>Glocester</i> , <i>Worcester</i> , <i>Hereford</i> , <i>Salop</i> or <i>Shropshire</i> , <i>Cheshire</i> , <i>Stafford</i> , <i>Darby</i> , <i>Not-</i> <i>tingham</i> , <i>Leicester</i> , <i>Rutland</i> , <i>Lincoln</i> , <i>Hunting-</i>

England.

The Kingdom of

Northum-
berland.

Contained

Huntington, North-
ampton, Warwick
Oxon, Buckingham
Bedford, and the rest
of Hartfordshire.York, Lancashire, Dur-
ham, Westmorland,
Cumberland, Nor-
thumberland, and the
South Parts of Scot-
land as far as Edin-
burg.

For the publick Administration of Justice by
Itinerant Judges, *England* is divided into six
Circuits, viz.

1. Home Circuit.

{ Essex, Hartford, Suffex,
Surrey, Kent.

2. Norfolk Circuit.

{ Buckingham, Bedford,
Huntington, Cam-
bridge, Norfolk, Suffolk

3. Midland Circuit.

{ Warwick, Leicester,
Derby, Nottingham,
Lincoln, Rutland,
Northampton.

4. Oxford Circuit.

{ Berks, Oxford, Gloce-
ster, Monmouth, Here-
ford, Salop, Stafford,
Worcester.

5. Western Circuit.

{ Southampton, Wilts,
Dorset, Somerset, Corn-
wal, Devon.

6. Northern

6. Northern Circuit.

The Counties of	York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire.
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By the Justices in Eyre, and the Kings at Arms, *England* is only divided into two Parts, viz. *North* and *South*; the first containing all the Counties on the North side, and the South all the Counties on the South side of the River *Trent*.

For the Church-Government, this Kingdom (without *Wales*) is divided into 23. Dioceses or Bishopricks; whereof two Archbishopricks, namely *Canterbury* and *York*. The Bishops whereof, being both Primates of *England*, have each his Province; the Province of *Canterbury* containing 18. Bishopricks, besides four in *Wales*, and that of *York* but 5.

The Dioceses in the Province of *Canterbury*.

Canterbury,	}	part of <i>Kent</i> .
London,	}	all <i>Middlesex</i> , all <i>Essex</i> , and
	}	part of <i>Hartfordshire</i> .
Winchester,	}	all <i>Hampshire</i> and <i>Surrey</i> ,
	}	with the <i>Isle of Wight</i> ,
	}	and those of <i>Jersey</i> and
	}	<i>Garnsey</i> near the Coast of
	}	<i>Normandy</i> .
Ely,	}	all <i>Cambridgeshire</i> .
Lincoln,	}	the Counties of <i>Lincoln</i> ,
	}	<i>Leicester</i> , <i>Bedford</i> , <i>Bucks</i> ,

England.

		<i>Huntington, and part of Hartford.</i>
Coventry and Lichfield,		<i>all Darbyshire and Staffordshire, with a good part of Warwickshire and Shropshire.</i>
Hereford,		<i>all Herefordshire, and part of Shropshire.</i>
Worcester,		<i>all Worcestershire, and part of Warwickshire.</i>
Bath & Wells,		<i>all Somersetshire.</i>
Salisbury,	Containing	<i>all Barkshire, and Wiltshire.</i>
Exeter,		<i>all Devonshire, and Cornwall.</i>
Chichester,		<i>all Sussex.</i>
Norwich,		<i>all Norfolk, and Suffolk.</i>
Glocester,		<i>all Gloucestershire.</i>
Oxford,		<i>all Oxfordshire.</i>
Peterborough		<i>Rutland, and Northamptonshire.</i>
Bristol,		<i>the City of that Name, and all Dorsetshire.</i>
Rochester,		<i>Part of Kent.</i>

The Dioceses in the Province of York.

York,	} Containing	{ the better Part of York-shire, with all Nottingham-shire.
Durham,		{ all the County of that Name, with Northumberland, and part of York-shire.
Chester,		{ all Cheshire and Lancashire, with part of Cumberland, and York-shire.
Carlisle,		{ all Westmorland, and part of Cumberland.
Man,		{ the Isle of Man.

Amongst all which Dioceses, those of Gloucester, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, and Chester, were all new erected by King Henry VIII. upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

When the Romans were possessed of England, they divided it only into two Parts. Viz.

Britannia Prima.	} Containing	{ the South	} of England.
Maxima Caesariensis.		{ the North	

And Wales was by them called Britannia Secunda.

England.

Their particular Divisions were not of the Country it self, but of the Inhabitants. As the

Atrebatii, in Barkshire.

Belge, in the Counties of Wilts, Somerset and Southampton.

Brigantes, in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmorland, and Cumberland.

Cantiani, in Kent.

Catieuchlani, in the Counties of Bucks, Bedford, and Hartford.

Coritani, in those of Lincoln, Leicester, Rutland, Nottingham, Northampton, and Derby.

Cornavii, in Cheshire, Salop, Worcester, Stafford, and Warwick-shires.

Dammonii, in Cornwall and Devonshire.

Dobuni, in Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire.

Durotriges, in Dorsetshire.

Iceni, in Suffolk, Norfolk, Huntington, and Cambridgeshire.

Ottadini, in Northumberland.

Regni, in Suffex and Surrey.

Trinobantes, in Essex and Middlesex.

Now most Counties are subdivided upon a civil Account into *Hundreds*, and these into *Tythings*; a *Hundred* containing ten *Tythings*, and a *Tything* ten Families. Only the County of *Durham* is divided into *Wakes*, *Nottingham* into *Wapentakes*; *Cumberland*, *Westmorland* and *Northumberland*, into *Wards*. But some are more generally divided than into *Hundreds*; as *Yorkshire* into three *Ridings*, *Kent* into five *Lathes*, *Suffex* into six *Rapes*, *Lincolnshire* into these three Parts, *Lindsey*, *Kesteven*, and *Holland*.

Likewise each *Diocese* into *Arch-Deaconries*, these into *Rural Deanries*, and the whole into *Parishes*. The Number whereof, setting aside the Counties of *Wales*, amounts to near 10000.

C H A P.

CHAP. II.

The Advantages of England from its Situation. The Temperateness of its Air, with the Conveniencies and Inconveniencies of it. The Natural Beauty of the Country. A Description of its principal Rivers. And lastly, of its Fruitfulness.

OF all the Countries in *Europe*, there's none more happy than *England*, considering the Advantages of its Situation, the Temperateness of its Air, the Richness of its Soil, but especially the blessed Constitution of its Government.

The Advantage of its *Situation* is great upon two accounts, 1. in point of Security from foreign Invasion, 2. in relation to Trade and Commerce into foreign Parts.

As to the first, 'tis plain that Islands are the most defensible Places, and the least open to Conquests. And, tho' no Continent perhaps was oftener Conquered than *England*, yet 'tis plain by History, that she always had a hand in it, by the means of some discontented or corrupted Party in the Island. So that it may be said, *England* was never Conquered but by *England*; especially since its happy Conjunction with *Scotland*, and the Annexion of *Wales*.

In point of Trade, it has the Advantage of lying open to all Parts of the World that are adjacent to the Sea, either for the Exportation of home-bred, or the Importation of foreign Com-

England. Commodities. To which purpose, as Nature has fenced her Sea-Coasts from the Irruptions and Inundations of the Sea with high Cliffs, so she has furnished her with abundance of safe and capacious Harbours for the Security of Ships.

The *Temperateness* of its *Air* is another Blessing, the more to be admired in so Northern an Elevation. For, whilst Continents in the same Latitude, and some of a much more Southern Situation, ly under Snow in Winter, and pinched with hard Frost, it happens often that our Fields are here c'othed with Grass, as in the Spring. And, whilst the Sun in Summer scorches the Plants, and the Inhabitants themselves of hot Climates, here it shines so Kindly, that it does but warm us by a moderate Heat. For, as in Winter-time the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side, make the Air the less keen and sharp, so in Summer the frequent Interposition of Clouds often dissolving into Rain, and the usual Blasts especially from the vast Western Ocean, allay those excessive Heats wherewith hot and cold Climates are troubled in that Season, for want of Wind and Rain.

'Tis granted, on the other side, the Air is nothing so pure, nor the Weather so serene, or regular, as it is in Continents. In Winter-time especially we commonly live here under a Cloud, seldom free from Fogs or Damp and Rainy Weather. But, whereas hot Countries are subject to violent and impetuous Showers, which in Summer-time often drown the fairest Hopes of the Husbandman, here we seldom have but gentle soaking Rains.

As for the Changeableness and Irregularity of the Weather, it is such, that it seldom holds out many Days in the same degree, especially in the

the Month of *March*. Which, bordering upon *England*.
 the Winter of one side, and the Spring on the other, is so variable, that I have observed in it in the space of 24 hours, four different sorts of Weather, proper enough for the four Seasons of the Year. From which Mutableness of Weather proceed those frequent Colds, which are in a manner the Original Cause of most of our Distempers. However it creates Diversion by its Variety, and proves sometimes very comfortable; a warm Day after a fit of cold Weather, being as welcome in Winter, as a cool Day in Summer after a fit of hot Weather.

And as for Hail, Thunder, and Lightning, Thunderbolts, Earthquakes, and Hurricanes, *England* is a Country as little subject as any to those dreadful Meteors.

But, if Nature be somewhat too prodigal of Moisture in this Country, she is as careful to cure it. For scarce a fit of Rain is over, but a Wind rises, most times from the West. And there are two Times of the Year seldom free from high Winds, which are the two Equinoxes, in *September* and *March*.

In short, whatever be the Disadvantages of *England* in point of Air, in respect to other Countries, the same is sufficiently countervail'd by its Temperateness, besides its wonderful Plenty of all things necessary, and the Conveniency it has of being suppli'd by Sea with all the World can afford, either for Delight or Fancy.

Its natural *Beauty* deserves also our Observation. For *England* is none of those Countries that are overgrown with wild and unwholsom Forests, or that strike one with horreur by their dreadful high Mountains, or deep Abysses. On the contrary, 'tis a flat and open Country, with
 rising

England. rising Grounds here and there, yielding a Charming Prospect to the Eye ; as its Forests seem only contrived for Variety , and the Pleasure of Hunting. And that which adds much to the Beauty of it is its excellent *Verdure* ; which by reason of the Mildness of the Air, even in the Winter-Season, exceeds in duration of Time the most fruitful Places of *Europe*. To which add the Concourse of so many *Rivers*, gliding through this Country, and striving to make it agreeable and fruitful. But especially a World of Rivulets and Brooks, whose clear and swift running Streams add much to the Beauty and Fruitfulness of it.

The principal *Rivers* of *England* are

The { *Thames*
Medway
Severn
Ouse
Trent

The { *Humber*
Tees
Tine
Tweed.

Thames. The *Thames* is a Compound of the *Tame* and *Isis*, the first rising in *Buckinghamshire*, the other near *Cirencester* in *Glocestershire* ; and both joyning together into one Stream by *Dorchester* in the County of *Oxon*, where it parts that County from *Barkshire*. Thence taking its Course Eastward, with many Windings and Turnings, it parts *Buckinghamshire* from *Barkshire*, *Middlesex* from *Surrey*, and *Essex* from *Kent* , where being swell'd with the Influx of several lesser Rivers , it discharges it self into the Sea , watering by the way , amongst other Towns , *Reading* and *Windser* in *Barkshire*, *Kingston* and *Southwark* in *Surrey*, *London* in *Middlesex*, *Barking* in *Essex*, and *Gravesend* in *Kent*. A River the

the Water whereof is extraordinary wholsom, *England.*
 the Stream exceeding gentle, and the Tides very commodious for Navigation. For the Sea flows gently up this River about 80. Miles, almost as far as *Kingston*, being 12. Miles by Land, and 20. by Water, above *London*.

The *Medway* is a *Kentish* River, not so remarkable for the length of its Course, as for the Depth of its Channel; and therefore made use of for harbouring the Royal Navy. It runs thorough *Maidstone*, *Rocheſter*, and *Chatham*, a few Miles from whence it empties it ſelf into the Mouth of the *Thames*. This River loſes it ſelf under Ground, and riſes again at *Looſe*, not far from *Cox-Heath*. *Medway.*

The *Severn* riſes in *Montgomeryſhire*, a County of *North-Wales*. From whence it runs through *Shropſhire*, *Worceſtershire*, and *Gloceſtershire*, where it does ſo expatiate it ſelf, that the Mouth of it is more like an Arm of the Sea, than any part of a River. It waters in its courſe *Shrewſbury*, *Worceſter* and *Gloceſter*, the chief Towns of the foreſaid three Counties; and takes in by the way ſeveral Rivers of good note, two *Avons*, the *Temd*, the *Wye*, and the *Urk*. *Severn.*

The *Ouſe* has its ſource in the South-Borders of *Northamptonſhire*. From whence it runs through the Counties of *Bucks*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Norfolk*, where it diſcharges it ſelf into the Ocean; watering in its Courſe *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Ely*, and the Sea-Port of *Lyn* in *Norfolk*. The River that runs through *York*, has alſo the Name of *Ouſe*, being a Compound chiefly of theſe three *Yorkſhire* Rivers, the *Swale*, the *Youre*, and the *Warfe*. And between *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* you will find the little *Ouſe*, which parting theſe Two Counties, runs at laſt into the great *Ouſe*. *Ouſe.*

The

England.

Trent. The *Trent*, which divides *England* into Two Parts, North and South, has its Rise in *Staffordshire*; and from thence runs through *Darbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Lincolnshire*, where it falls into the *Humber*, not far from *Hull*. It waters in its course these three noted Places, *Nottingham*, *Newark*, and *Gainsborough*.

Humber.

The *Humber* is a *Yorkshire* River, if that can be called a distinct River which has no Spring of its own, but is more properly a Compound (or rather a Mouth) of several Rivers joyning into one Stream, especially the *Trent*, and the *York Ouse*, the *Dun*, and the *Daerwent*. The Town of *Hull* is seated upon it, before which Place it widens it self (much like the *Severn* at its Mouth) to a great breadth, and so falls into the Sea.

Tees.

The *Tees* is another River in the North, parting *Yorkshire* from the *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, and running from West to East into the Sea.

Tine.

The *Tine*, famous for its Coal-trade, parts for some Miles *Durham* from *Northumberland*, running likewise from West to East Seaward, by *Newcastle*, therefore called *Newcastle upon Tine*.

Twede.

The *Twede* is the furthest River Northward, and that which parts *England* from *Scotland*. At the Influx whereof into the Sea is seated *Barwick*, called from this River *Barwick upon Twede*.

As to the *Products* of *England*, there is scarce a Country whose Fields are better stored with all sort of Corn; the Pastures, with Cattel; the Woods, Parks, and Warrens with wild Beasts, for Food and Recreation; the Air, with Birds
and

and Fowls; the Sea and Rivers, with Fishes; *England.*
and the Mines, with Coals and Metals.

But the Things wherein it excels, are first its incredible Abundance of Sheep, the *Wool* whereof is famous all over the World, to the great benefit of this Kingdom. For the advancing of which Manufacture, Fullers Earth is no where else produced in that abundance and excellency as it is in *England*. For Eating there's no where better *Beef*, either for Fatness, or delicacy of Taste; or a greater plenty of *Venison*, so full is *England* of Parks and Warrens, those stocked with fallow Deer, these with Conies.

For Drink, the South Parts of *England*, as *Kent* and *Hampshire* amongst others, have had formerly great Numbers of Vineyards, which yielded tolerable Wine. But since better Wine could be had from our Neighbours at an easie rate, the Vineyards were laid aside, and the Soil turned to better account. Yet, when the Season does answer to the Care and Industry of the Husbandman, *England* then affords in some Places as good and delicious Grapes as most Parts of *France*. The same I may aver of some other Fruits, as Peaches amongst the rest; but then I must confess, Art has a great hand in it. However the want of Wine is abundantly supplied by Beer and Ale, the usual Drinks of the Country; which rightly made, is perhaps as wholesome, tho not so chearful as Wine. The North of *England* specially is noted for their strong Drinks, and the clearness thereof, when Skill and Age has brought it to perfection. There's nothing pleasanter to the Eye or to the Palate, but nothing more treacherous. It goes down gently and palatably; but, as if it were too noble a Liqueur for those lower Parts, it presently fly's up to the Head, and puts all there in a confusion

England.

tion. So quick is the Operation of those strong sorts of Liquors, upon too large a Dose, that they run a Man out of his Senses, before he can have an Interval of Mirth. I speak of Men that are not so well used to those sorts of Liquors as the North-Country-men are, who know best how to deal with them. But, besides the Variety of Wines from abroad, especially out of *France, Italy, and Germany*, and the usual Drink brewed at Home, here is made abundance of Sider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, and Mum, not to speak of Currans and Gooseberry Wines, of the growth of the Country.

For Fewel, *England* is indeed scarce of Wood in most Places; but that Scarcity is abundantly supplied from the Bowels of the Earth with Pit-coals, a sort of Fewel that casts a greater heat, and is more lasting than Wood.

For Shipping, *England* is well known to have incomparable Oak. For Carriage, stout *Horses*. For fineness and mettle, such as are not much inferior either to *Spanish* or *Barbary* Horses. For Hunting, the best sorts of *Hounds*; and for Stoutness, none like our *Masty Dogs*.

Amongst our Plants, the ever-green *Bay tree* and *Rosemary* thrive here to admiration; and for Physical Uses, there's no where better *Saffron*. Nor is *England* wanting in hot *Baths* and *Mineral Waters*, either for the Cure or the Prevention of Diseases.

As for *Metals*, our Cornish Tin is admired all over *Europe* for its extraordinary fineness, not much inferior to Silver. We have also abundance of Lead Mines, and the most considerable in the Peak of *Derbyshire*. *Sussex* is noted for its Iron; *Cumberland*, and of late *Somersetshire*, for their Copper-Mines. Nor do we want Silver-Mines; but such is their Depth, and our

Workmen

Workmen so dear, that there is no prospect of *England*.
getting any benefit by them.

One thing *England* is happy in, that there is scarce a Country so little troubled with hurtful and ravenous Beasts, with venomous Serpents, or noisom Flies and Vermine. For, without mentioning those dangerous and voracious Beasts so frequent in *Asia*, *Africk*, and *America*, we are free from those which are common in most Parts of *Europe*, such as wild Boars, Bears, and Wolves. These last, so pernicious to, and destructive of Cattel, were hunted out of this Land in the Reign of King *Edgar*. Who having commuted for 300. Wolves the Yearly Tribute paid him by the Prince of *Wales*, the *Welch* grew so industrious and active in Wolf-hunting, that they cleared the Land of them. Insomuch that, whereas in other Countries they are at the trouble and charge of guarding their Sheep, and housing them by Night, here they are left feeding in the Fields Day and Night, secure from any Danger, unless it be sometimes from Men-Wolves or Sheep-stealers.

C H A P. III.

Of England in particular. And first
of the Counties of Berks, Bedford,
Bucks, and Cambridge.

Barkshire.

BARKSHIRE, or the County of *Berks, Berchera*, is an Inland County, lying betwixt *Oxfordshire* on the North, *Hampshire* on the South, *Surry* on the East, *Wilts* and *Glocestershires* on the West. So that it contains in *Length* from East to West 45. Miles; in *Breadth*, from North to South, 25. In which Compass 'tis said to contain 527000. Acres, and near 17000. Houses. The whole divided into 20. *Hundreds*, wherein 140. *Parishes*, and 11. *Market Towns*, Four of which are priviledged to send Members to Parliament, which you will find (for Distinctions sake,) printed with a Star before them.

The Country is very pleasant, the Air sweet, and the Soil fruitful, especially the *Vale of Whitehorse*. On the North-side, 'tis watered by the *Thames*, which parts it from *Oxfordshire*; and Southward by the *Kennet*, which falls into the *Thames* at *Reading*.

The County Town,

Reading.

Reading, ly's 32. Miles West from *London*; viz. from *London* to *Colebrook*, 15; from hence to *Maidenhead*, 7; and 10. more to *Reading*. A goodly Town, consisting of 3. *Parishes*, well inhabited, and seated at the Influx of the *Kennet* into the *Thames*, over which Two Rivers, it has several Bridges. In the Troubles under the Reign of *Charles I.* this Town was taken
in

in 10. Days by the Earl of *Essex*, which proved *Barkshire.*
 a great Vexation to *Oxford*, where the King
 kept his Head-Quarters. The Market is kept
 here on *Saturdays*.

The other Market-Towns are

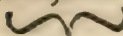
* <i>Windsor</i>	<i>Newbery</i>	<i>East-Isley</i>
* <i>Abington</i>	<i>Hungerford</i>	<i>Langbourn.</i>
* <i>Wallingford</i>	<i>Faringdon</i>	
<i>Maidenhead</i>	<i>Ockingham</i>	

Amongst which, *Windsor* on the *Thames* is *Windsor.*
 of chief Note for its Royal Castle and Chappel
 adjoyning, built by King *Edward III.*, who was
 born in this Town. Here he likewise instituted
 the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, the Cere-
 mony whereof has been usually since celebrated
 in this Place upon *St. George's Day*. This Castle
 stands upon a Hill, with a stately and spacious
 Terrass before it, yielding a delicate Prospect
 of a fine Champion and inclosed Country for
 the space of near 40. Miles. The same was
 beautify'd with great Cost and Charge by King
Charles II., who yearly kept his Court here
 in the Summer-Season. In the Chappel ly
 buried Two of our King's, *Henry VIII.*, and
Charles I.

Abington, also on the *Thames*, ly's between *Abington.*
Wallingford and *Oxford*, five Miles from this.
 In the Year 1644. it was Garrisoned by the Par-
 liament against *Charles I.*, which proved a great
 Inconveniency to that Prince. *Charles II.*, made
 it an Earldom in 1682, in the Person of *James*
Bertie, the present Earl thereof. This is the
 only Borough-Town in *England* that sends but
 one Member to serve in Parliament, whereas all
 others send Two.

Walling-

Barkshire.


 Wallingford.

Wallingford, on the *Thames*, is the *Guallena* of the *Ancients*, then the chief Town of the *Atrebatii*, and afterwards the chief of this Tract among the *West-Saxons*. In whose Time it was a Mile in Compass within the Walls, fortified with a strong Castle, and set out with 12. Parish-Churches. But in the Reign of *Edward III.* it was so depopulated, by a violent Pestilence, that there remains at this time but one Church, nor any thing of its Walls and Castle, but their Ruins.

Newbery.

Newbery and *Hungerford*, both seated on the *Kenet*, are a few Miles distant from each other. The first, of good note for Two Battels fought there by the Parliamentarians against *Charles I.*; the other for its Trouts and Cray-fish, accounted the best in *England*.

Ockingham.

Ockingham deserves a place here, for giving the Title of Baron to H. R. H. Prince George of *Denmark*.

In the *Romans* Time this County was the Seat of the *Atrebatii*. In the Time of the *Heptarchy*, it made part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now, with the County of *Wilts*, it makes the Diocese of *Salisbury*.

The same was first dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom by King *James I.*, in the Person of *Francis Norris*. Who dying without Issue Male, the Title was conferr'd 5. Years after upon *Thomas Howard*, Viscount *Andover*, and Baron of *Charleton*. To whom succeeded *Charles*, and after him his Brother *Thomas Howard*, the present Earl of *Barkshire*.

Bedfordshire.

BEDFORDSHIRE, *Bedfordiensis Ager*, or *Comitatus*, an Inland County, is bounded on the East and South by *Cambridge* and *Hartfordshires*; on the West, by *Buckinghamshire*; and on

on the North, by *Northampton* and *Huntington* *Bedford-shires*. It reaches in *Length* from North to *shire*. South, 24. miles; and in *Breadth*, about 14. In which Extent 'tis said to contain 260000. Acres, and 12170. Houses. The Whole divided into 9. Hundreds, wherein 116. Parishes, and 9. Market-Towns, whereof the County-Town alone is priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

The River *Ouse* divides this County into two *Ouse*. Parts, the North side whereof is the most Fruitful, and the better wooded of the two. The South side is leaner, yet not altogether barren, yielding good Crops of as good Barley as any in *England*.

The County Town,

Bedford, a Town of great Antiquity, supposed to be the ancient *Laetodurum*, lies 40. *Bedford*. miles North-West and by North from *London*. Viz. 10. miles from *London* to *Barnet*, 10. more to *S. Albans*, 8. from hence to *Luton*, 5. more to *Barton-Clay*, thence to *Bedford* 17.

A Town pleasantly seated on both sides of the River *Ouse*, which parts it into two, and over which there is a fair Stone bridge. But it is of no great beauty or extent, tho' it consists of 5. Parishes, whereof 3. on the North, and 2. on the South side of the River. Near this Town was fought a great Battel betwixt the Saxon King *Cuthwolf* and the *Britains*, Anno 572; in which the Saxons prevailed, and put the *Britains* to the Rout. Lastly, this Town is noted for giving the Title of Duke to *John Plantagenet*, third Son of *Henry IV*, Lord Admiral, Constable, and Regent of *France*. Next, to *George Nevil*, in the Reign of *Edward IV*. Then to *Jasper de Hatfield*, Earl of *Pembroke*, half Brother to King *Henry VI*, with whom the Title lay extinct. In the Reign of
Edward

Bedford-
shire.

Edward VI, John Lord Russel of Tavestock, Lord President and Lord Admiral, was created Earl of Bedford, Anno 1548. In whose Line the Title has continued ever since, being now injoy'd by William Russel, the fifth Earl of this Family.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Bigleswade,</i>	<i>Luton,</i>	<i>Woburn,</i>
<i>Shefford,</i>	<i>Dunstable,</i>	<i>Ampthill.</i>
<i>Leighton,</i>	<i>Potton,</i>	

Wherof the first two are seated upon the *Ivel*.

Dunstable.

Dunstable, supposed to be the ancient *Magiovinium*, is, next to *Bedford*, the chief Place of the whole County. Situate upon a Hill, in a chalky dry Ground; and having four Streets in it, with a Pond to each, fed with Rain, which is all the Water the Town is supplied with. For here are no Springs to be found, without digging a very great depth.

Leighton.

Leighton lies near the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*; *Luton* upon the Borders of *Hartford* and *Buckinghamshires*; and *Potton* upon *Cambridgehire*.

Woburn.

Woburn, in the Road from *London* to *Northampton*, was formerly noted for its fair Monastery, as it is to this day for that excellent *Fullers Earth* which is dug in its Neighbourhood.

Ampthill.

Ampthill, five or six miles South of *Bedford*, is an Honour belonging to the Crown. Near which stands a fine Seat of the Earl of *Alesbury*, to whom this Place gives the Title of Viscount.

The Inhabitants of this County, together with those of *Hartford* and *Buckinghamshire*, went by the

the Name of *Catiuchlani* in the time of the *Bedford-Romans*. During the Heptarchy it was Part *shire* of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, as it is now of the *Diocese of Lincoln*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or the Coun- *Bucking-*
ty of *Bucks*, *Buckinghamia*, another Inland *hamshire*.
County, is parted on the South from *Berkshire*
by the *Thames*, having on the North *Bedford*
and *Northamptonshires*, on the East *Hartfordshire*
and *Middlesex*, and on the West *Oxfordshire*. In
Length, from North to South, 40. miles; in
Breadth, from East to West, 18. In which Ex-
tent it contains, according to *Mr. Halley*, 441000.
Acres, and 18390. *Houses*. The Whole divided
into 8. *Hundreds*, wherein 185. *Parishes*, and
15. *Market Towns*. Five of which last, besides
Agmundesham, have the Privilege of sending
each two Members to Parliament.

This fruitful County, both in Grass and Corn,
is of chief note for Grazing. South-Eastward it
rises into Hills, called the *Chiltern*, which
afford a great deal of Wood. The North Parts
are watered by the *Ouse*; the Middle, by the
Tame; and the South-East Parts, by the *Coln*,
which parts it from *Middlesex*.

The County Town,

* *Buckingham*, *Buckinghamia*, lies 44. miles *Bucking-*
North-West and by West from *London*. Viz. *ham*.
6. to *Aton*, 9. more to *Uxbridge*, 9. from thence
to *Amerham*, to *Wendover* 6. more, thence to
Ailesbury 4, and 10. more to *Buckingham*.

Which stands in a low Ground, North of the
River *Ouse*, in the North-West Part of the
County. Over the *Ouse*, rising not far from
hence, it has three fair Stone-bridges. Anno 915.
it was walled about by King *Edward* the Elder,
and afterwards a Castle was built here, now
C wholly

Buckingham-
hamshire.

wholly ruined. But this Town is of chief note for the Titles of Earl, Marquess, and Duke it has given to several noble Personages. Amongst which *George Viscount Villiers*, and *Baron of Whaddon*, was created by King *James I.* Earl, Marquess, and at last Duke of *Buckingham*. To whom succeeded *George* the late Duke, who died without Issue in the late Reign.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Ailesbury</i> ,	<i>Oulney</i> ,	<i>Ivingo</i> ,
* <i>Marlow</i> ,	<i>Stratford</i> ,	<i>Newport Pagnel</i> ,
* <i>Wendover</i> ,	<i>Amer sham</i> ,	<i>Risborough</i> ,
* <i>Wicomb</i> ,	<i>Beaconfield</i> ,	<i>Winslow</i> .
<i>Colebrook</i> ,	<i>Chesham</i> ,	

Alesbury.

Alesbury, otherwise spelt *Ailesbury*, or *Aylesbury*, stands in the middle of the County, upon the Rising of a Hill, watered by the *Tame*, and surrounded with a most fruitful Soil, called the *Vale of Alesbury*. A noted Vale for grazing of Cattel, and feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep, whose Fleeces are much esteemed. To this Vale *S. Edith*, bidding the World adieu betook her self, to live a retired holy Life. The Town was dignified with the Title of an Earldom by King *Charles II.* in the Person of *Robert Bruce*, Baron of *Kinlos*, Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, and Lord *Whorlton* in *Yorkshire*, created by the said King Baron of *Skelton*, Viscount *Bruce of Ampt hill*, and Earl of *Alesbury*, in the Year 1664. He died Lord Chamberlain to King *James II.* and left his Estate and Title to *Thomas Bruce*, the present Earl of *Alesbury*.

Stony-

Stratford. *Stony-Stratford* lies in the Way called *Wat-*

ling-Street, being a Roman Way leading from

London

London to West-Chester. Here King Edward the *Buching-*
Elder obstructed the Passage of the *Danes*, *hamshire.*
whilst he fortified *Towcester* against them. Here
also King Edward I. erected a beautiful Cross,
in Memorial of his Queen *Eleanor*; whose
Corps rested here, coming up from *Lincoln-*
shire where she died, to *Westminster-Abbey* the
Place of her Sepulture.

To this County does also belong *Eaton*, upon *Eaton.*
the *Thames*, opposite to *Windsor*. Which being
neither Market, nor Borough Town, yet de-
serves a place here, for its fair Colledge and
famous School of Literature, founded and libe-
rally endowed by King *Henry VI.*

Here is also in this County a Mannor called *Ascot.*
Ascot, which has long belonged to the Loyal
Family of the *Dormers*, Earls of *Carnarvan*, to
whom it gives the Title of Viscount.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of this
County, together with those of *Bedford* and
Hartford shires, went by the Name of *Cati-*
euchlani. In the time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy,
it made part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*; as it
does now of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, *Cantabrigiensis* *Cambridge*
Ager, or *Comitatus*, an Inland County, is bound-
ed on the East with *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; on the
West, with *Bedford* and *Huntington shires*;
Northward, with *Lincolnshire*; and Southward,
with *Hartfordshire*. Its Length from North to
South is about 35. miles; its Breadth, from East
to West, 20. In which compass of Ground it
contains 570000. Acres, and about 17350.
Houses. The Whole divided into 17. Hundreds,
wherein 163. Parishes, and 7. Market-Towns.
Whereof *Cambridge* only sends Burgesses to Par-
liament, 2. for the Town, and 2. for the University.

Cambridge
shire.



'Tis for the most part a pleasant, fruitful, and Champain Country, plentiful of Corn and Pasture, Fish and Fowl, and yielding (as well as *Essex*) excellent Saffron. The North Parts indeed are Fenny, which is occasioned by the frequent Overflowings of the *Ouse* and other Streams; and therefore less Healthful, nor so fruitful of Corn. But that Defect is abundantly supplied by the plenty of Cattel, Fish, and Fowl bred in those Fens.

In this County, not far from *Cambridge*, is a Ridge of Hills called *Hog-magog Hills*, fortified of old by the *Danes* with a threefold Trench, some part whereof is still to be seen.

Amongst the Rivers that run through this County, the *Ouse* is the principal; which divides part of it from *Norfolk*, till it empties it self at *Lyn* into the Sea.

The County Town,

Cambridge.

* *Cambridge*, Lat. *Cantabrigia*, anciently *Camboritum*, lies 44. miles North and by East from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Waltham* 12. miles; 8. more to *Ware*; thence to *Puckeridge* 5; to *Barkway* 7. more; and 12. from thence to *Cambridge*.

Which Name it took from the River *Cam*, upon which it is situate, some miles before its fall into the *Ouse*. 'Tis a large Town, consisting of 14. Parishes; but the Glory of it is its being one of the two famous Universities of the Land. As such let us take a View of its stately Colledges and Halls, 16. in number; viz. 12. Colledges, and 4. Halls, wherein indeed it falls short of *Oxford*, which contains 18. Indowed Colledges, and 7. Halls. But, whereas these are not Indowed, it is otherwise in *Cambsaiage*, where both Colledges and Halls are Indowed. Nor does the Number of Students

in

in *Cambridge* fall much short of that in *Oxford*. *Cambridge* And, as *Dr. Fuller* observes, whereas *Oxford* is *shire*.
 an University within a Town, *Cambridge* on the contrary is a Town within an University. For here the Colledges are not so surrounded with Streets as in *Oxford*, but for the generality seated in the Skirts of the Town, which afford them the better and more delightful Walks and Gardens about them. Amongst which Colledges and Halls

1. *Peter-House*, founded in 1256. by *Hugh de Balsham*, Bishop of *Ely*, has 22. Fellows, besides Scholars.

2. *Clare-Hall*, founded by *Rich. Badew*, Anno 1326, and afterwards rebuilt by *Elizabeth* Grandchild to *Edward I*, second Daughter and Coheir to *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, has 18. Fellows, &c.

3. *Pembroke-Hall*, founded in 1343. by *Mary de S. Paul*, Countess of *Pembroke*. Here the number of Fellows is uncertain.

4. *Corpus Christi*, or *Bennet Colledge*, founded in 1350. by *Henry of Monmouth*, Duke of *Lancaster*, has 12. Fellows.

5. *Trinity-Hall*, founded in 1351. by *William Bateman*, Bishop of *Normich*, has 12. Fellows, and 14. Scholars.

6. *Gonville and Caius*, founded in 1357, and so named from their Founders, has 26. Fellows, besides Scholars.

7. *King's Colledge*, founded in 1441. by King *Henry VI*, has 70. Fellows and Scholars.

8. *Queen's Colledge*, founded in 1448. by *Margaret*, Wife to *Henry VI*, has 19. Fellows, and 17. Scholars.

9. *Catharine-Hall*, founded in 1475. by *Robert Wood*, Chancellor of the University, has 6. Fellows.

Cambridge
shire.

10. *Jesus Colledge*, founded in 1496. by L. L.D. Bishop of *Ely*, has 16. Fellows, besides Scholars.

11. *Christ's Colledge*, founded in 1505. by *Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby*, Mother of King *Henry VII*, has 13. Fellows.

12. *S. John's Colledge*, founded in 1538. by the foresaid Countess, has 52. Fellows, and 92. Scholars.

13. *Magdalen Colledge*, founded in 1509. by *Edward Stafford*, the last Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, has 15. Fellows, &c.

14. *Trinity Colledge*, founded in 1546. by King *Henry VIII*, has 60. Fellows, and 4. Conductors, besides Scholars.

15. *Emanuel Colledge*, founded in 1584. by Sir *Walter Mildmay* Chancellor of the Exchequer, and increased by Queen *Elizabeth* and other Benefactors, has 14. Fellows, besides Scholars.

16. *Sidney Sussex Colledge*, founded in 1598. by *Frances Sidney Countess of Sussex*, has 13. Fellows, besides Scholars.

Over each Colledge and Hall there is a Head, by the Title of *Master*. Except *King's Colledge*, the Head whereof goes by the Name of *Provost*; and *Queens Colledge*, by that of *President*.

Over the whole University there is, as in *Oxford*, first a *Chancellour*, usually a Noble-man, chosen by the University. But, whereas the *Chancellour of Oxford* is so *durante Vitâ*, that of *Cambridge* may be chosen every three Years, or continue in the same Office *durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He has under him a *Commissary*, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes for all priviledged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of Master of Arts; where all Causes are try'd and determin'd by the

the Civil and Statute Law, and by the Customs of the University. *Cambridge shire.*

Next to the Chancellour is the *Vice-Chancellour*, by whom the University is more immediately governed. He is chosen every Year on the third of *November*.

As to the *Procter*, *Registers*, and other Officers of the *University*, wherein *Oxford* and *Cambridge* agree, I refer the Reader to my larger Description of *Oxford*.

The *Degrees* are usually taken in both Places alike, except in Law and Physick. For here six Years after one has taken the Degree of Batchelour, one may take that of Master of Arts. and after five Years more that of Doctor.

The Batchelours of Arts compleat their Degree in Lent, beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*. And the first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, or the Commencement, wherein the Masters of Arts and the Doctors of all Faculties compleat their respective Degrees.

The Town is governed, as *Oxford*, by a Mayor, subject to the University. Who, when he enters upon his Office, takes a solemn Oath to maintain the Priviledges, Liberties, and Customs thereof.

As to Situation and good Air, 'tis granted that *Oxford* has got the Advantage. But, in point of Antiquity, *Cambridge* may be said to have the Preeminence; which, in the time of the *Romans*, was one of their Colonies, and of the 28. Cities of *Britain*. Now the *Roman* Colonies had their Schools of Learning, wherein the several Professors of Arts and Sciences did instruct both the *Roman* and *British* Youth. And *King Arthur's Diploma* says, that *Lucius* was converted by the Preaching of the Doctors of *Cambridge*; for which Reason he gave Priviledges

Cambridge ledges to that University, which were afterwards confirmed by King *Arthur*. Others, who take that *Diploma* to be counterfeit, assert those Priviledges to have been granted by Pope *Eleutherius*, the 12th. Bishop of *Rome*, who lived about the latter end of the second Age. And this they prove by a Bull of Pope *Honorius I.*, which speaks to that purpose. But, whether the said Priviledges were granted by King *Lucius*, or Pope *Eleutherius*, both the *Diploma* and the Bull agree in point of Time. So that here is proof enough to make it at least probable, that in the time of King *Lucius* and Pope *Eleutherius* there might be a sufficient Number of learned Men in *Cambridge* to have instructed King *Lucius* in the Christian Faith; and that *Eluanus* and *Meduinus*, who were sent by that King to *Rome*, for a fuller satisfaction in that Point, might be of that Number. Yet the Precedency is usually given to *Oxford*, which may be allowed of upon the account of its Restauration, that hapned on the Subjection of the *Danes* to the Saxon King *Alfred*. Whereas *Cambridge* did not begin to flourish again, till the Reign of *Henry I.* for his Learning furnamed *Beauclerc*, that is, about the beginning of the 12th. Century, above 200. Years after the Restauration of *Oxford*.

In point of Civil Honour, *Cambridge* has been dignify'd, not only with the Title of an Earldom in several eminent Persons, but also with the Title of a Dukedom in four Sons of the late King *James*, when Duke of *York*, who all died very young.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Ely,</i>	<i>Linton,</i>	<i>Soham,</i>
<i>Caxton,</i>	<i>Merche,</i>	<i>Wisbich</i>

Amongst

Amongst which *Ely*, a City and Bishoprick, *Cambridge shire*.
stands in an Island made by the divided Streams of the *Ouse* and other lesser Rivers, turning a great part of this Tract into Fens and Marshes, which make the Air unhealthful. Nor is the Town either great or beautiful; the Cathedral being its chief Ornament, which has been the Work of several Bishops. Yet here was anciently one of the richest Monasteries of *England*, first founded by *Ethelreda* Wife to *Egfred* King of the *Northumbers*, and being then a Nunnery. Which Foundation being ruined by the *Danes*, *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester* refounded it, and stocked it with Monks. The Bishoprick was taken out of that of *Lincoln*, and constituted by King *Henry I.* Anno 1109, *Harvey* Bishop of *Bangor* being made the first Bishop thereof. The Bishop of *Ely* heretofore had all Rights of a County Palatine, till they were taken off in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Yet the Revenues of this See are still so considerable, that it is counted amongst the best Bishopricks.

To conclude, the Inhabitants of this County (together with those of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Huntingtonshire*) went amongst the *Romans* by the Name of *Iceni*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it made, with *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*. And now it makes the Diocese of *Ely*.

C H A P. IV.

Of Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland,
and Derbyshire.

Cheshire.

CHESHIRE, *Cestria*, a Maritime County in the North-West Parts of England, has on the East *Stafford* and *Derby shires*; on the West, the *Irish Sea*, with two Counties of *Wales*, *Flintshire* and *Denbighshire*; on the North, *Lancashire*; and on the South, *Shropshire*. Its Length, from East to West, is about 45. miles; its Breadth, from North to South, 25. In which Compass of Ground it is said to contain 720000. Acres, and about 24054 Houses. The Whole divided into 7. Hundreds, 85. Parishes, and 12. Market Towns. Amongst which none but *Cheshire* sends Members to Parliament.

As flat as this Country is, yet it has several Hills of note, particularly those which divide it from *Stafford* and *Derby shires*. Here are also many noted Woods and Forests, as namely *De-lamere* and *Maclesfield* Forests. And as for Parks, *Cheshire* has such Abundance of them, that almost every Gentleman has one peculiar to himself.

Heaths and *Mosses* are frequent here. But the first serve to feed Sheep and Horses, and Mosses to make Turves for Fuel.

With *Rivers* this Country is well watered, as the *Dee* in the South-West Parts, the *Weever* in the middle, and the *Mersey* in the North Parts, bordering upon *Lancashire*. The first has this Observable in it, that, upon the fall of much Rain, it rises but little; but, if the South Wind do

do beat long upon it, then it is apt to swell and overflow. *Cheshire.*

Here are also many *Meres* and *Pools*, which (with the Rivers aforesaid, and many others) yield abundance of excellent Fish.

The Country in general abounds more in good Pasturage, than Corn. Its peculiar Commodities are *Salt* and *Cheese*, both in request all over *England*.

The County Town,

* *Chester*, Lat. *Cestria*, anciently *Deva*, *De- C. vana*, and *Civitas Legionum*, is 150. miles North-West of *London*. Viz. from *London* to *S. Albans*, 20; thence to *Stony-Stratford*, 24; to *Daventry*, 16. more; then to *Coventry*, 22; to *Lichfield*, 25. more; to *Stone*, 18; to *Nantwich*, 15; and to *Chester*, 15. more.

A large, fair, and rich City, seated in the West Parts of the County, on the Banks of the River *Dee*, over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge with 8. Arches, and a Gate at each end. Its Distance from the River's Mouth is about 25. miles; and from the New Key, where is the Station of Ships, 6. miles. For its Defence it is surrounded with good Walls above 2. miles in compass, with Towers and Battlements, besides a strong Castle of a circular form on the South side. On the North side stands the Cathedral, with the Bishops Pallace, and the Prebends Houses; this being one of the six new Bishopricks created by *Henry VIII*, upon his Dissolution of the Monasteries, who made it subordinate to the Archbishop of *York*. The whole City consists of 10. Parishes, and is very populous, being well frequented both by Gentry and Tradesmen. And, as it is the usual Passage from *England* to *Ireland*, so it is frequently resorted to by Passengers to and fro. One peculiar

Cheshire.

liar Thing it is remarkable for, I mean the Rows, or Galleries made along the chief Streets, for preservation against the Rain. In this City are not only kept the yearly Assises, but also Courts Palatine; the County of *Chester* having been a County Palatine ever since the Norman Conquest, as we shall see afterwards. Lasty, 'twas in this City that the Saxon King *Edgar* had his Barge rowed (by way of Homage) by 7. petty Kings of the *Scots* and *Britains*, from *S. John's* Church to his Pallace, himself as supream Lord holding the Helm.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Nantwich,</i>	<i>Congleton,</i>	<i>Altringham,</i>
<i>Frodesham,</i>	<i>Middlewich,</i>	<i>Knotsford,</i>
<i>Stockport,</i>	<i>Maclesfield,</i>	<i>Malpas.</i>
<i>Northwich,</i>	<i>Sandbach,</i>	

Nantwich, *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich* are of chief note for their Salt-pits; but the first especially, which (next to *Chester*) is the greatest and fairest built Town in the County. Here is the best white Salt made, and great plenty of it.

Maclesfield. *Maclesfield* deserves a place here for giving the Title of Earl to the Lord *Charles Gerard*, created Viscount *Brandon*, and Earl of *Maclesfield*, by King *Charles II.* Anno 1679.

Higblake. Here is also *Higblake*, at the *Dee's* Mouth, so noted in our late *Irish* Wars, for being the usual Station of our Transport Ships for *Ireland*.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of this County went by the Name of *Cornavii*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it made part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*; as it does now part of the Diocese of *Chester*.

This

This County has been, ever since the *Norman Conquest*, a County Palatine. Whose Earls were of great Power, and more like Princes than Subjects; the first of them being *Hugh*, surnamed *Lupus*, Nephew to the Conquerour. From whom he received it, *to be holden as freely by his Sword, as the King himself held England by his Crown*; which was the Tenure of all Counts Palatine. The last that held it was *Simon de Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*; after whose Death (in the 13th. Age) *Chester* was re-annexed to the Crown, and has been since united to the *Principality of Wales*. So that the Prince of *Wales*, as such, is Earl of *Chester*, as he is Duke of *Cornwal*. However this County holds still the Rights and Priviledges of a County Palatine; and hath, for the Administration thereof, a Chamberlain, a Justice for the Common Pleas of the Crown, two Barons of the Exchequer, a Sheriff, an Escheator, and other Officers, to the great ease of the Country, in Expedition of their Business.

CORNWAL, *cornubia*, the furthest *Cornwal*. County in the West of *England*, is on all sides surrounded with the Sea, except Eastward, where the River *Tamer* parts it from *Devonshire*. Its Length from East to West is about 70. miles; and the broadest Part, next to *Devonshire*, 40. In which Compass of Ground it contains 960000. Acres, and about 26760. Houses. The Whole divided into 9. Hundreds; wherein 161. Parishes, and 27. Market-Towns. Sixteen of which are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

This Country is for the most part full of rocky Hills, covered with a shallow Earth. The Parts towards the Sea are the most Fruitful,

Cornwal.


ful, the Soil being there manured with a Sea-weed called *Orewood*. The middle Parts, except the Inclosures about Towns and Villages, ly generally waste and open, and serve chiefly for Summer-Cattel, yielding besides good Game both for the Hawk and the Hound.

Rivers of any long Course cannot be expected in a Country, the greatest part whereof is but narrow. The *Tamer* aforesaid is the most considerable; next to which are the *Camel*, and the *Fale*.

Here the *Air* is very Keen, and as subject to Winds and stormy Weather; more apt (says my Author) to preserve, than recover Health, especially to Strangers. The Spring something more backward, and the Harvest consequently later, than in the Eastern Parts; but the Winter is said to be milder.

Three Things especially this County is remarkable for; viz. its *Tin-Mines*, *Diamonds*, and *Pilchards*. The *first* yielding the finest *Tin* in *Europe*, not much inferiour to Silver. Its *Diamonds*, found in Rocks, wanting nothing but hardness to bear the price of the best *Diamonds*; being of great beauty, some of them as big as a Nut, and (which is most admirable) ready shaped, and polished by Nature. For fishing of *Pilchards*, this is the Place; the neighbouring Sea yielding such Abundance of them from *July* to *November*, that enough can be spared to supply therewith in great Stores *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, where they pass for a great Dainty, being smoaked.

But there are other Things worth our taking notice. Particularly *S. Michael's Mount*, a lofty Hill by the Sea-side, from whence the neighbouring Bay has got the Name of *Mounts Bay*. 'Tis severed from the main Land by a sandy Plain,

Plain, which at Ebb-water may be passed over *Cornwal.* on foot; and on the Top of it stands an old  Fort.

At *Boskenna* is a *Trophy* erected, consisting of 18. Stones placed round, and pitched 12. foot from each other, with another in the Center, much bigger than the rest. Which probably were set up upon some great Victory, many pieces of Armour both for Horse and Man having been digged out of the Ground near this Place.

In a Plain in *Cleer's* Parish, there are 6. or 8. huge Stones, so artificially disposed, that it is hard to tell their just Number; and being told over again, they will be found either more or less than before.

The *Main Amber*, near *Mounts Bay*, is a main Rock, which being mounted upon lesser Rocks with a just Counterpoise, may be stirred, but not moved out of its place.

The *Lizzard Point*, and the *Lands End*, so noted amongst Sea-faring Men, are also in this County; the first being called in Latin *Ocri-num* (or *Damnonicum*) *Promontorium*, and the *Lands End* *Bolerium Promontorium*, which is the furthest Point Westward of this Kingdom.

The County Town,

* *Lanceston*, or *Launceston*, aliàs *Dunhiuid*, lies *Lanceston.* in the most Eastern Parts of the County, and borders upon *Devonshire*; distant from *London* 170. miles, West South-West. *Viz.* from *London* to *Exeter*, the chief Place of *Devonshire*, 138. miles, for which see *Exeter*; and from thence to *Lanceston*, 32.

'Tis a goodly Town, seated between two small Streams, near their fall into the *Tamer*, which divides *Cornwal* from *Devonshire*. Here are kept the County Assizes.

The

The other Market Towns are

* Bodmin,	* East-Lowe,	Falmouth,
* Camelford,	* West-Lowe,	Lyfson,
* Fouay,	* Penryn,	Market-Jew,
* Grampound,	* Saltash,	Padstow,
* Helston,	* Tregony,	Pensance,
* S. Ives,	* Truro,	Redruth,
* Kellington,	S. Austel,	Stratton,
* Leskerd,	Boscastle,	Warbridge.
* Lestwithiel,	S. Colomb,	

Falmouth, Fouay, S. Ives, Penzance, and Truro. Amongst which *Falmouth, Fouay, S. Ives, Penzance, and Truro* are noted Harbours. Especially *Falmouth*, so called from its Situation at the Mouth of the River *Fale*; the Haven whereof is not only safe and capacious, but lies very convenient for Wind-driven Ships near the Mouth of the Channel. Supposed to be built out of the Ruins of the Roman Town *Voliba*, which stood higher up the River over against *Tregony*. But that which adds much to the Reputation of *Falmouth*, is his Majesties late settling of a Sea-post here for *Spain* and *Portugal*; whereby all immediate Correspondence with *France* is interrupted, at least during this present War, and the Benefit of it cut off from that Kingdom. The *Groyn*, a Sea-Port Town of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, is the Place appointed to receive our Packets there; from thence to be distributed through all Places of Correspondence both in *Spain* and *Portugal*. Anno 1664. this Town was dignified with the Title of an Earldom by King *Charles II.* in the person of *Charles Lord Berkley*, who was slain at Sea June 2. 1665, and died without Issue Male. At present it gives the Title of Viscount to

George

George Fitz-roy, third Son to the said King *Cornwal.*
Charles by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*; by whom he was created firſt Earl, and then Duke of *Northumberland*, Viſcount *Falmouth*, and Baron *Pontefract*, Anno 1673.

Over againſt *Falmouth* ſtands the Caſtle of *Pendennis*, erected for the better Security of this Coaſt by King *Henry VIII.*

Truro and *Bodmin* give two Titles to the Earl *Truro* and of *Radnor*, the firſt of Baron, and the laſt of *Bodmin*. Viſcount.

Laſtly, beſides the Borough-Towns marked in the Liſt, there are theſe following; *Viz.* *Boſſiny*, *S Germans*, *S. Michael*, *Newport*, and *S. Maws*. Amongſt which *S. Germans* was of old a Biſhops See for *Cornwal*; out of which, and that of *Kirton* in *Devonſhire*, the Biſhoprick of *Exeter* was erected by *Edward the Confeſſour*.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of *Cornwal*, (with thoſe of *Devonſhire*) went by the Name of *Danmonii*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, this County was Part of the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons*; as it is now of the Dioceſe of *Exeter*.

Heretofore it had Earls of its own, till the Earldom being reverted to the Crown in the Reign of *Edward III.* he made his Son, the *Black Prince*, Duke of *Cornwal*. Since which time the eldeſt Son of *England* has always born the Title of Duke of *Cornwal*, without any Creation.

The Iſles of *Scilly*.

Weſt of *Cornwal*, about 60. miles from the *Lands End*, and above 100. South of the Coaſt of *Cork* in *Ireland*, lies a Cluster of ſmall Iſlands, called by us *Scilly*, in French *les Sorlingues*, Lat.
Silurum

Cornwal. *Silurum Insula*, and by some *Cassiterides*. They are reckoned 145. in Number; whereof one called *Scilly*, which communicates its Name to the rest, was formerly counted the principal. But now *S. Maries* has got the pre-eminency, being about 8. miles in circuit, the biggest and most fertile of all, having the Conveniency of a large and commodious Harbour, and being fortified with a strong Castle built in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

After the *Romans* had quitted their Holds in *Britain*, these Islands remained *pro derelicto* in the Natives Possession. Till *Ethelstan*, one of our *Saxon* Monarchs, subjected them to the Crown of *England*; from which time they have been governed as a part of *Cornwal*.


*Cumber-
land.*

CUMBERLAND, *Cumbria*, the most North Western County of *England*, has on the North *Scotland*; on the South and West, the *Irish Sea*; and on the East, *Lancaster*, *Westmorland*, *Durham*, and *Northumberland*. Its Length, from North to South, is about 50. miles; its Breadth, from East to West, 38. In which Compass of Ground 'tis said to contain 1040000. Acres, and about 14820. Houses. The Whole divided into 5. Wards, wherein 58. Parishes, and 14. Market Towns. Of which none but two send Members to Parliament.

In the North Parts is a Tract called *Gil-lesland*, which gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Carlisle*. In the South Parts, *Copeland*; and, towards the Sea, the Barony of *Millum*.

The Country, tho' cold and hilly, is neither Unfruitful to its Inhabitants, nor Unpleasant to the Travellers. Besides its Abundance of Corn and Pasturage, Cattel of all sorts, Fish and

and Fowl, it yields plenty of Coals for Fewel, *Cumberland,*
Lead and Copper for other Uses. *land.*

Some of its *Hills* are both very high and steep, namely the *Skiddaw, Hardknott, Black-coom,* and *Wry-nose*. On the Top of this last, on the High way side, are to be seen three *Shire-stones*, within a foot of each other, one in *this County*, another in *Westmorland*, and the third in *Lancashire*. 

Amongst its *Rivers*, the *Eden* is the principal. But, besides *Rivers*, here are many *Meres* (or *Lakes*) yielding great plenty of *Fish*; especially that called *Ulles Water*, bordering upon *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*.

Of all the *Counties* of *England*, this shews (says my Author) the most *Roman Antiquities*. Amongst which the *Picts Wall* is memorable, a wonderful Piece of *Roman Work*, begun by *Hadrian* the Emperour, *Anno* 123. for the Security of *Britain* against the *Picts*. First made only of *Turf*, and strengthened with *Palissado's*; till *Severus* the Emperour made it of solid *Stone*, reaching 80. miles in Length from the *Irish* to the *German Sea*, or from *Carlisle* to *Newcastle*, with *Watch-Towers* garrisoned, at the distance of a mile from each other. But it was ruined several times by the *Picts*, and as often repaired by the *Romans*. At last *Ætius*, a *Roman General*, rebuilt it of *Brick* about the Year 430; and the *Picts* ruined it again the next Year. After which it was never more regarded, but only as a Boundary between the two Nations. This Wall was 8. foot thick, and 12. high from the Ground. It run on the North side of the *Tine* and the *Irthing*, up and down several Hills; and the Track of it is to be seen to this day in many Places, both in *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*.

Near

Cumber-
land.

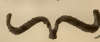
Near *Salkeld*, on the *Eden*, is a *Trophy* erected, vulgarly called *Long Meg and her Daughters*. It consists of 77. Stones, each 10. foot above Ground, and one of them (namely *Long Meg*) 15. foot.

Carlisle.

The Principal Town,

* *Carlisle*, *Carleolum*, lies about 235. miles North North-West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Kendal*, about 200. for which see *Westmorland*; and 35. from thence to *Carlisle*.

Which is seated on the *River Eden*, within few miles of its Fall into the Sea, besides two lesser Streams (the *Caud*, and the *Potteril*) running there into it; so that it is on all sides surrounded with Water, except on the South side. In the Time of the *Romans* this was a flourishing Place, upon whose Departure it suffered much from the *Scots* and *Picts*. Afterwards being utterly defaced by the *Danes*, it lay dejected for above 200. Years, till *William Rufus* rebuilt it, and his next Successor *Henry* made it a Bishops See. Thus by degrees it recovered it self to the Condition 'tis now in, defended by a strong Stone Wall, a large Castle on the West, and a Cittadel on the East, built by *Henry VIII.* The Cathedral Church was founded by *Walter*, Deputy of these Parts for King *William Rufus*, and by him dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; but finished and indowed by King *Henry I.* out of the Wealth which the said *Walter* had amassed for that very purpose. But the Episcopal See was not established till the latter end of the said King's Reign, Anno 1133; and that in the Person of *Ethelwolf*, the first Bishop hereof. Lastly, this Town is noted for having given the Title of an Earldom to five several Families. The last that was created
Earl

Earl of *Carlisle* was *Charles Howard*, descended *Cumber-*
 from the Lord *William Howard*, third Son of *land.*
Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and raised to that 
 Dignity by King *Charles II*, Anno 1661. Where-
 n he was succeeded by his eldest Son *Edward*
 ately deceased; and *Edward*, by his Son *Charles*,
 he present Earl of *Carlisle*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Cockermouth</i> ,	<i>Ireby</i> ,	<i>Penreth</i> ,
<i>Brampton</i> ,	<i>Keswick</i> ,	<i>Ravenglas</i> ,
<i>Alston-Moor</i> ,	<i>Kirk-Oswald</i> ,	<i>Whitehaven</i> ,
<i>Egremont</i> ,	<i>Longtown</i> ,	<i>Wigton</i> .
<i>Holm</i> ,		

Amongst which *Cockermouth*, *Penreth*, and *Cocker-*
Whitehaven are the most considerable. This *mouth*, *Pen-*
 ast seated upon a Creek of the *Irish Sea*, at the *rith*, and
 North End of a Hill of hard white Stone, *White-*
 whence it got the Name of *White-Haven*. A *haven*.
 Town much improved of late Years, by its
 onsiderable Trade of Salt and Coals here plen-
 ifully dug up, and transported from hence into
Ireland, *Scotland*, *Chester*, *Bristol*, and other
 Places.

Keswick is noted for the Plenty of Black *Keswick*.
 lead that is digged in its Neighbourhood, and
 as been formerly Famous for its Copper
 Mines.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of *Cum-*
erland, and indeed of most Northern Coun-
 es, went by the Name of *Brigantes*. In the
 leptarchy, it made Part of the Kingdom of
Northumberland. And now it stands divided
 etwixt the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*.

Lastly, this County has yielded two Titles,
 rst that of Earl, and afterwards of Duke.
 The

Cumber-
land.

The first Earl of Cumberland was Henry Lord Clifford, created Earl hereof by King Henry VIII, Anno 1525. Which Family expiring with another Henry in the Reign of Charles I, Prince Rupert, second Son of Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine, and the Princess Elizabeth his Wife, the only Daughter of King James I, was by King Charles his Uncle created Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Holderness, Anno 1643. Who dying without lawful Issue in 1682, the Title died with him. But it was revived, since the late Revolution, in his Royal Highness George Prince of Denmark, who had it conferred upon him by our present King William, with that of Earl of Kendal, and Baron of Ockingham, April 10. 1688.

Derbysire.

DERBYSHIRE, or DARBYSHIRE, *Derbia*, an Inland County; bounded Eastward by Nottinghamshire, Westward by Staffordshire, Northward by Yorkshire, and Southward by Leicestershire. Its Length, from North to South, is at least 30. miles; its Breadth, from East to West, 25. In which Compass of Ground 'tis said to contain 680000. Acres, and about 21150. Houses. The Whole divided into 6. Hundreds, wherein 106. Parishes, and 11. Market-Towns. Amongst which the County-Town only is privileged to send Burgesses to Parliament.

Derwent.

The River *Derwent*, which runs through the Country Southward into the *Trent*, divides it into two Parts, the one East, and the other West. The East side is plain and Fruitful; the West hilly, and not so fertile, except in some rich Valleys. In general the Country abounds in Coal, Lead, and Iron Mines.

For Building, here is not only good Clay for Bricks, excellent Free-stone, and Lime-stone; but

but also *Alabaster*, and *Marble*, both black and *Derbyshire*.
grey.

Here is also plenty of *Crystal*, and whole Quarries of *Mill* and *Whet-stones*; in the working whereof a great many hands are imploy'd, before they come to be disperfed over the Kingdom.

In the North-West Parts lies the *Peak*, so famous for its Lead-Mines, Quarries, and wonderful Caves. The Caves, three in Number, called the *Devils Arse*, *Elden-hole*, and *Pools Hole*, are of prodigious Dimensions. From the first comes a Water, said to ebb and flow no less than four times in an hour, and to keep its just Tides. *Eldenhole* is very spacious, but with a low and narrow Entrance. The Top full of Ificles hanging down like a Taper. *Peak.*

Wonderful besides is the Variety of *Wells* in this County, and the Virtue of their Waters in the Cure of many Diseases. Particularly *Buxton Wells*, which are Nine Springs issuing out of a Rock in the compass of 8. or 9. Yards, 8. of which are warm, and the ninth exceeding cold. About 100. Yards off is another hot Spring, and near it a very cold one. *Kedleston Well*, in *Kedleston* Parish, is said to be singular in the Cure of old Ulcers, and even Leprosie it self. *Quarndon* Springs, near *Derby*, are much of the Nature of *Tunbridge Waters* in *Kent*, and the *Spaws* in *Yorkshire*, as strong of the Mineral, and as effectual in the Operation. *Stanley Springs* are much of the same Nature, but not altogether so strong. Near *Wirksworth* are two Springs, the one warm, and the other cold; and so near each other, that one may put one hand in the cold, and the other in the warm.

The

Derbyshire.

Derby.

The County Town,

* **Derby**, Lat. *Derbia*, lies about 100. miles North by West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Leicester* 78, as you may see in *Leicestershire*; thence to *Loughborough*, 8; and to *Derby*, 12 more.

Which stands on the West side of the River *Derwent*, with a fair Stone-bridge over it, about 6. miles from its Fall into the *Trent*. The Town is large, fair, populous, and rich; consisting of five Parishes, and driving a very good Trade. Amongst its Parish-Churches, *All-Saints* is the Principal, the Steeple whereof is equalled for height and beauty by few in the Kingdom. The *Hall*, wherein the Assizes are constantly held, is a neat Building of Free-stone, raised not long since at the Counties Charge. *Derby* is of some note besides for its good Ale. But chiefly for giving the Title of an Earldom, 1. to the *Ferrars*, 2. to the House of *Lancaster*, and lastly to the *Stanleys*, in which last House it has continued above 200. Years. For *Thomas Lord Stanley*, High Constable of *England*, was created Earl of *Derby* by *Henry VII.* Anno 1486; from whom the Title is lineally devolved upon *William Stanley* the present Earl of *Derby*, and Lord of the *Isle of Man*.

The other Market Towns are,

<i>Alfreton</i> ,	<i>Chaplin-Frith</i> ,	<i>Tiddeſwall</i> ,
<i>Aſhbourn</i> ,	<i>Cheſterfield</i> ,	<i>Winſter</i> ,
<i>Bakewell</i> ,	<i>Dronfield</i> ,	<i>Wirkſworth</i> .
<i>Bolſover</i> ,		

Cheſterfield Amongst which *Cheſterfield* has some Ruins extant, which bespeak it a Place of good Antiquity. Near unto it a Battel was fought between

between Henry III. and his Barons, in which *Derbyshire.*
Robert de Ferrars Earl of *Derby* being taken Pri-
 soner lost his Estate and Dignity, but his Life
 was spared. King *Charles I.* made it an Earl-
 dom in the Person of *Philip Lord Stanhop* of
Welford, created Earl of *Chesterfield* Anno 1628.
 from whom 'tis descended, by *Henry* his eldest
 son, to *Philip* the present Earl.

The said *Chesterfield* stands in that Division
 (or Part) of *Derbyshire* which is called *Scarsdale*,
 being a Valley surrounded with craggy Hills.
 Which I take notice of for its giving the Title
 of an Earl to *Robert Leak*, the present Earl of
Scarsdale. Derived unto him from his Father
Nicholas, Son of *Francis Leak*, Lord *Deyncourt*
 of *Sutton*; which *Francis* was created Earl of
Scarsdale by King *Charles I.* Anno 1645.

Wirksworth is so called from the Worth of its *Wirksw-*
head-Works, it being the greatest Lead-Market worth
 in *England*.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of this
 and some other Counties went by the Name of
Moritani. In the *Heptarchy*, it made part of
 the Kingdom of *Mercia*; as it does now of the
 Diocese of *Lichfield*.

C H A P. V.

Of Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham,
and Essex.

Devonshire.

DEVONSHIRE, *Devonia*, a Maritime County in the West of *England*, lies open to the Sea both on the North and South ; being bounded Northward by the North Channel and Southward by the South Channel, whereupon the East it confines upon *Somerset* and *Dorset* shires, and Westward upon *Cornwal*. Its Length from East to West, about 50. miles ; its Breadth from North to South, 45. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1920000. *Acres*, and 56310. *Houses*. The Whole divided into 33 *Hundreds*, wherein 394. *Parishes*, and 38. *Market Towns*. Nine whereof are priviledged to send Members of their own to Parliament.

This Country abounds in pleasant Meadows fine Woods, good Harbours, and rich Towns and the Western Parts especially, in Mines. What Places are not so Fruitful, have the Advantage of being capable of good Improvement by the Husbandmans Industry. But in general it is of special note for its Wools and Clothings the best and finest *Kerseyes* in the Kingdom being here made ; as it is also for its Tin and Lead Mines.

Amongst the many Rivers that water this County, the *Tamer* which parts it from *Cornwal*, the *Towridge*, the *Taw*, *Ex*, and *Dart* are the principal.

Th

The County Town,

Devonshire.

* *Exeter*, *Exonia*, anciently *Isca*, or *Isca Damnoniorum*, is distant from *London* 130. miles West South-west. *Viz.* from *London* to *Salisbury* 10. miles, as you have it in the Description of *Wiltshire*. From thence to *Shaftsbury*, 15; to *Herborn*, 12. more; then to *Crookham*, 10; to *Amminster*, 9. more; and thence to *Exeter*, 22.

A City so called from the River *Ex*, on the *Ex.* East Banks whereof it is seated, and over which it has a fair Stone-bridge, not above 12. or 15. miles from its fall into the Sea. 'Tis a fair and large City, consisting of 15. Parishes; well walled, and defended by a Castle, which was of old the Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings, and afterwards that of the Earls of *Cornwal*. And near it stands the Cathedral, built by King *Ethelstan*, in honour of *S. Peter*, Anno 914. But it was no Cathedral, till *Edward the Confessour* made it so, by removing hither the Episcopal sees of *S. Germans* in *Cornwal*, and *Kirton* in this County. In point of Trade, there is scarce a Town in the West that drives a greater Trade in Cloths. But the River is so choaked up here, that the Ships are forced to load and unload at *Topsham*, about three miles lower. In the Year 1643. *Exeter* was taken for King *Charles I.* by Prince *Maurice*; but was fain, less than three Years after, to surrender to the Parliament. Lastly, this City has given first the Title of *Duke*, afterwards that of *Marquess*, and at last that of *Earl*, to several eminent Persons. The last is at this time injoy'd by *John Cecil*, who derives it from his Ancestor *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, created *Earl of Exeter* by King *James I.* in the Year 1605.

Devonshire.

The other Market-Towns are

* Barnstaple,	Bradnich,	Ilfarcomb,
* Dartmouth,	Brent,	Kingsbridge,
* Honiton,	Chagford,	Kirton,
* Okehampton,	Chimligh,	Modbury,
* Plimpton,	Chudleigh,	Moreton,
* Tavestock,	Columpton,	Newton,
* Tiverton,	Coxbmartin,	Plimouth,
* Totness,	Culliton,	Sheepwash,
Autrey,	Dodbrook,	Sidmouth,
Axmister,	Hartland,	S. Moulton,
Bampton,	Hatherley,	Topsham,
Bediford,	Houlsworthby,	Torrington.
Bow,		

Plimouth
and *Dart-*
mouth.

Amongst which *Plimouth* and *Dartmouth* are two noted Sea-port Towns on the South Channel; but the first especially, called *Plimouth* from the River *Plim*, which meets the *Tamer* near its fall into the Sea. 'Tis one of the best Sea-Ports in *England*, having a safe and commodious Haven, well fortified on both sides, and commanded by a Cittadel. Toward the Sea it is fortified by a Fort, built on *S. Nicholas Isle*; and Landward, by two Forts on the Haven, and a Castle upon a Hill. Besides all which it has a Chain for the Security of the Haven, in time of War. The Cittadel stands upon a Hill near it, and was built by King *Charles II.* So that it is a Piece of great Importance to the Kingdom, not only for Their Majesties, but also for Merchants Ships, outward or inward bound, to Anchor in, upon any Casualty. The Conveniency whereof has so improved this Town from a poor Fishing Village, that it is now grown up to Statelines. From this Town

Su

Sir *Francis Drake* set sail in 1577, when he *Devonshire*. went that Voyage in which he sailed round the Terrestrial Globe. And 'twas out of this Haven that the *English Fleet*, commanded by the Lord *Howard Admiral of England*, was towed by Ropes Anno 1588, to fight the *Spanish Armada*, unwisely called *Invincible*. Near it is a new Dock made, for the building of Ships for Their Majesties Service. Lastly, this Place is dignified with the Title of an Earldom, now enjoy'd by *Other Windsor*, and derived to him from his Grandfather *Thomas*, created Earl of *Plimouth* by King *Charles II.* But the first that enjoy'd this Title was *Charles Fitz-Charles*, commonly called *Don Carlos*, one of his Natural Sons, who died at *Tangier* without Issue.

Dartmouth, so called from its Situation at *Dartmouth* the *Dart's Mouth*, 25. Miles from *Exeter*, is also a good Sea Port Town, having a commodious Haven, well frequented, and traded unto, and for its Defence fortified by two Forts or Castles. It consists of three Parishes, and gives the Title of Baron to ——— *Leg*, whose Father *George* was created Baron hereof by King *Charles II.* The same is a Borough Town, in conjunction with *Clifton* and *Hardness*; and has been a Mayor Town, ever since the Reign of King *Edward III.* Noted for its stout Defence against the famous French Pirat *Du Castel* in 1404; who attempting to burn this Place, as he had done *Plimouth*, was intercepted by the Women and Country People, and cut off, both he and his Men.

Hartland, *Ilfarcomb*, and *Combmartin* are all *Hartland*, three on the North Channel. The first, upon *Ilfarcomb*, a noted Point of Land shooting forth into the and *Comb*-*sea*, and called *Hartland Point*. *martin*.

Devonshire. *Barnstaple* and *Bediford* are also two Port Towns, but some Miles into the Country. *Barnstaple* The first seated on the River *Taw*, and the last upon the *Towridge*, both which meeting together about three Miles from the Sea run in one Channel into it. They are both Places of good Trade, and noted for their fair Bridges but the last especially. Whose Bridge is of that height, that a Vessel of 50. or 60. Tuns may safely pass under it.

Torrington. *Torrington*, upon the *Towridge*, some Miles beyond *Bediford*, is chiefly noted for giving the Title of an Earldom to *Arthur Herbert* created Earl of *Torrington* by his present Majesty. Which Title was before enjoy'd by the Duke of *Albemarle*.

Totnes. *Totnes*, an ancient Town, seated on the River *Dart*, was formerly honoured with the Title of an Earldom, and afterwards gave the Title of Viscount to *Don Carlos*, Earl of *Plimouth*.

Kirton. *Kirton*, contractedly so called from *Crediton* was the Bishops See of old for *Devonshire* till *Edward the Confessour* removed it, together with that of *S. Germans* in *Cornwal*, to *Exeter*.

Start Point Upon the South Channel you will find the *Start Point*, and *Torbay*, so noted amongst Sea men. The first lies some Miles South West from *Dartmouth*, over against *Hartland Point* on the North Channel. *Torbay* reaches from *Dartmouth*, along the Coast of *Devon* and *Dorset shires*, as far as the Point of the Race in *Dorset shire*. A famous Bay, particularly for the Defence here made by his present Majesty and his Land-Forces from *Holland*, upon the Fifth of November 1688.

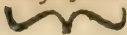
The Inhabitants of this County, together *Devonshire.* with those of *Cornwal*, went by the Name of *Danmonii* among the ancient *Romans*. In the Time of the Heptarchy, this County made a Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now, with *Cornwal*, it makes up the Diocese of *Exeter*.

As for Honourary Titles, *Devonshire* has had Earls of several Families. Of which the *Rivers* and *Courtneys* held the Title long, as now the *Cavendishes* may do, who are possessed of it in the fourth Generation. The first Earl of this Family was *William*, Lord *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, created Earl of *Devon* by King *James I.* in 1618. From whom is descended in a right Line *William Cavendish*, the present Earl of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of the King's Household.

Lundey Island.

About 50. Miles from the North-West Parts of *Devonshire*, and 100. from *Carmardenshire* in *Wales*, lies the Isle of *Lundey*; far enough from any Land; and yet but a small spot of Ground, not above five Miles long, and two broad. An Island so begirt about with unapproachable Rocks, that there is but one Entrance into it; and that so narrow, that two Men can hardly go abreast. As far as this spot of Ground is from any Land, yet it is blessed with many Springs of fresh Water.

DORSETSHIRE, *Dorsetia*, another *Dorsetshire.* Maritime County in the West of *England*, is bounded on the North with *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*; on the South, by the *Channel*; Eastward, with *Hampshire*; and Westward, with *Devonshire*, and some part of *Somersetshire*. Its Length, from East to West, is about 45. Miles;

Dorsetshire. and its *Breadth*, where broadest, 25. In which  Compass of Ground 'tis said to contain 772000 Acres, and about 21940. Houses. The Whole divided into 29. Hundreds, wherein 248. Parishes, and 22. Market Towns. Nine whereof are priviledged to send each two Burgesles to Parliament.

The Country is generally Fruitful, and the North Parts full of Woods. From whence to the Channel it has many fruitful Hills, and pleasant Meadows, intermixed one with another. Its principal Rivers are the *Stomer*, and the *Frome*.

The County Town,

Dorchester. * *Dorchester*, *Dorcestria*, anciently *Durnovaria*, lies 100. Miles South West and by West from London. Viz. from London to Salisbury in *Wiltshire*, 70. Miles, for which see *Wiltshire*; thence to *Cashmore*, 12. Miles; to *Blandford*, 6. more; and thence to *Dorchester*, 12.

A Roman Town of great Antiquity, and once of a large Compass, as the Tract of the Walls and Trenches shew to this day. The same was also fortified with a Castle, which upon its decaying was converted into a Monastery, that had the same Fate as the rest in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* The Town was ruined both by the *Danes* and *Normans*, so that at present it is neither great, nor beautiful. Yet it is pleasantly seated on the River *Frome*, about six Miles from its Fall into the Sea. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it gave the Title of Marquess to *Henry Lord Pierrepont*, Earl of *Kingston*. And the Lady *Catharine Sidley* was by the late King *James* created Countess of *Dorchester*, the Result of his Amours.

The other Market Towns are

* Bridport,	* Weymouth,	Evershot,
* Corfe,	Abbotsbury,	Frampton,
* Lime,	Bemyster,	Milton,
* Melcomb,	Bere,	Sherborn,
* Pool,	Blandford,	Stalbridge,
* Shaftsbury,	Cerne,	Sturmister,
* Wareham,	Cranborn,	Winborn.

Amongst which *Weymouth*, *Pool*, and *Lime*, *Weymouth*. are three noted Harbours; *Pool* lying Eastward near *Hampshire*, *Lime* Westward near *Devonshire*, and *Weymouth* (the principal) between them both. This last so called from its Situation at the Mouth of the River *Wey*; and of some note, for giving the Title of Viscount to *Thomas Tynne*, the present Viscount of *Weymouth*.

Pool stands inclosed on all sides with an Inlet *Pool*. of the Sea, called *Luckford Lake*, with only one Entrance into it. *Henry VI.* first granted it the Priviledge of a Haven, and leave to the Mayor to Wall it. In this Haven the Sea ebbs and flows four times in 24. hours.

Lime, otherwise called *Lime Regis*, stands *Lime*. upon a steep Hill, and a River of the same Name, with a Road sufficiently secured by Rocks and high Trees from the Violence of Winds. Yet it is not a Port of any great Resort, except by Fishermen. However 'tis a Corporation, governed by a Mayor. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it was defended to Admiration by *Blake* against the King's Forces, tho' it had no other Fortifications than what Nature had bestowed upon it. In the late Reign it became of note for being the Landing Place of the late

Dorsetshire Duke of *Monmouth*, with his small Force from *Holland*, which brought him shortly after to his Tragical End.

Bridport. *Bridport*, East from *Lime*, has been a Town of good Account, when it was the only Place appointed for the Twisting of Ropes for the Royal Navy, as well in respect of the adjoining Soil, yielding abundance of Hemp, as for the Skill of the People in Twisting it.

Shaftsbury *Shaftsbury* is an Inland Town, situate upon a Hill near *Wiltshire*, and injoying both a healthful Air, and a pleasant Prospect, but something hard put to it for its Scarcity of Water. Here *Canute*, the first *Danish* King that sway'd the *English* Scepter, ended his Days. In its flourishing Times it had ten Parish Churches, now reduced to three; to which belong above 500. Houses, built of Stone. *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title of an Earldom *Anno 1672*, in the Person of *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, then Lord Chancellour of *England*; since devolved by his Death to his Son and Heir the present Earl of *Shaftsbury*.

Lulworth Castle, so noted for its excellent Situation and Prospect into the Sea, is also in this County, with a large Park about it. The Kings of *England*, in their Western Progress, have often honoured it with their presence.

Portland, and *Purbeck*.

In this County are two Peninsules, *Portland*, and *Purbeck*. The first lies on the East side of *Torbay*, and runs out from the Continent about nine Miles into the Channel, but is not above four broad, where broadest. A fruitful Spot of Ground, both for Corn and Pasture, but very scarce of Fewel. Here are also excellent Quarries of Stone, next to Marble in Goodness, and much used of late in building. The principal Place

Place in it is *Portland Castle*, built by *Henry VIII.* *Dorsetshire.*
 Opposite to which, towards *Weymouth*, on the
 Land side, stands *Sandford Castle*. And these
 two together command all Ships that pass into
 this Road. The Church stands on the South-
 East side near the Sea. Which being very tur-
 bulent, by reason of the two Tides meeting
 here, is therefore called *Portland Race*. *Richard*
Lord Weston of *Neyland*, Lord High Treasurer
 in the Reign of *Charles I.*, was created Earl of
Portland in 1632. To whom succeeded his
 Son *Jeremy* in the Title, to *Jeremy* his Son
Charles, and to *Charles* his Uncle *Thomas*. With
 whom the Title lay extinct, till King *William*
 revived it in the Person of *William Bentinck*,
 the present Earl of *Portland*, Groom of the
 Stool to His Majesty. King *Edward* the Con-
 fessor granted this Tract of Ground to the
 Church of *Winchester*.

Purbeck, the other Peninsule, lies Eastward *Purbeck*
 from *Portland*, between the Channel Southward
 and the River *Frome* Northward. This is about
 ten Miles long, and six broad. In which Com-
 pass of Ground stands *Corfe Town*, with a Castle
 upon a Hill. The Lords whereof did anciently
 enjoy great Priviledges, as the Free Warren
 Chase over all the Peninsule, Sea-wracks, and
 Freedom from the Lord High Admiral of *En-*
gland's Jurisdiction.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of this
 County went by the Name of *Durotriges*.
 During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it made Part of
 the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now,
 with the City of *Bristol*, it makes the Diocese of
 that Name.

To conclude, it gave first the Title of Earl
 to *Osmond de Sees*, in the Reign of *William*
Rufus; but it died with him, Anno 1099.
 In

Dorsetshire. In *Richard the Second's* Reign, *John Beaufort* Lord Admiral was created Marquess of *Dorset*. Which Family ending with *Edmund Beaufort* in *Edward the Fourth's* Reign, the said King created *Thomas Grey* Marquess of *Dorset*, in the Year 1475. From him the Title devolved upon *Thomas* his Son, and from *Thomas* upon *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, beheaded in *Queen Maries* Reign. The Title being thus extinct, King *James I.* revived that of an Earldom in the Person of *Thomas Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurst*, created Earl of *Dorset* in 1603. In whose Line it has continued hitherto, the present Earl hereof being *Charles Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, Lord High Chamberlain of His Majesties Household.

Durham.

DURHAM, *Dunelmensis Ager*, a Maritime County in the North of *England*, lies between *Northumberland* on the North, *Yorkshire* on the South, the *German Sea* Eastward, *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* Westward. In Length, from East to West, about 35. Miles; in Breadth, from North to South, 30. In which Compass of Ground it contains 610000. Acres, and about 15980. Houses. The Whole divided into 4. Wakes, wherein 118. Parishes, and 9. Market Towns. Of which none but the City of *Durham* sends Members to Parliament.

Here the Air is pretty sharp, both by reason of the Climate, and the Hilliness of the Country, chiefly on the West side. And 'tis no wonder, that a County so nearly related to *Scotland* should participate something of its Nature.

The same is so well watered, what with the Sea and what with the Rivers, that it is almost incompassed with Water. Next to the River

Tine,

Tine which parts it for some Miles from *Durham*. *Northumberland*, and the *Tees* from *Yorkshire*, here is the *Ware* which runs through the City of *Durham*, and *Derwent* into the *Tine*.

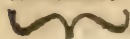
The Soil in some Parts is Fertile, in others Barren, and accordingly inhabited. The Eastern Part is Champain, and yields plenty of Coal; the Southern is the most Fruitful. But the Western is hilly and barren, yielding but little Wood, and having but few Towns. Which Defect is recompensed by its Abundance of Coal, Lead, and Iron Mines.

The chief Place,

* *Durham*, *Dunelmum*, which gives Name *Durham*, to the County, lies 200. Miles North by West from *London*, thus, *Viz.* 150. Miles from *London* to *York*, for which I refer the Reader to *Yorkshire*; then from *York* to *Boroughbridge*, 13; to *North-Allerton*, 13. more; thence to *Darlington*, 10; and to *Durham*, 14. more.

A City, whose Situation is upon Hills and Bottoms of Hills, all surrounded with Hills; but the lower Parts watered by the River *Ware*, which incircles the best Part of it, and over which there are two Stone Bridges. The Town is pretty large, but of no great beauty; and 'tis so far from being well-traded, as some Authors will have it, that it is one of the best Retiring Places of the North, free from the Noise and Hurry of Trade; where one may live plentifully, and breath good Air, at an easie rate. The greatest Ornament of this Place is the Castle, and the Cathedral. The Castle, wherein the Bishop makes his Residence, is (I confess) a stately Fabrick, raised on the top of a Hill by *William the Conquerour*, with all the Advantages both of a Pallace and a Castle. Over against it on the same Hill, stands the Cathedral, built much

Durham.



much about the same time by *William de Care-leph*, then Bishop of *Durham*, and finished by his Successor. Between the Castle and the Cathedral, on the Rivers side, is the *Hall*, wherein the Assizes are held; and a handsom publick Library, erected and founded by Dr. *Cosins*, the late Bishop of *Durham*. On the other side is a Row of *Alms-houses*, the standing Fruits of his Charity.

The first Bishop that settled at *Durham* was *Alduinus*, who, at the latter end of the tenth Age, removed his See hither from *Lindisfarn*, or *Holy-Island*, on the Coast of *Northumberland*. A Successor of the great *S. Cuthbert*, for which Saint several of the *Saxon* Kings had so great a Veneration, that upon him, and his Successors in that See, was all the Country between *Tees* and *Tine* conferred by *Alfred* King of *England*, therefore called *S. Cuthbert's Patrimony*. The Donation was confirmed, and increased by his Successors *Edward*, *Ethelstan*, and *Canute* the *Dane*. Insomuch that, at the Coming in of the *Norman* Conquerour, the Bishop was reputed for a Count Palatine, and did engrave upon his Seal an armed Knight, holding a naked Sword in one hand, and the Bishops Arms in the other. Nay, it was once adjudged in Law, that the Bishop was to have all Forfeitures and Escheats within the Liberties, as the King had without. In short, the Bishops hereof had the Royalty of Princes, having their own Courts of Judicature both for Civil and Criminal Causes, and coining their own Coin. But these Royalties have been since taken off in a great measure, and re-annexed to the Crown. The Bishop however is Earl of *Sad-berg*, a Place in the Bishoprick; and takes place in the Episcopal Colledge, next to the Bishop of *London*. He is subordinate to the Archbishop of *York*.

The

The other Market Towns are

<i>Aukland,</i>	<i>Hartlepool,</i>	<i>Sunderland,</i>
<i>Bernard Castle,</i>	<i>Stainthorp,</i>	<i>Wolsingham.</i>
<i>Darlington,</i>	<i>Stockton,</i>	

Aukland, or *Bishop Aukland*, on the *Ware*, *Aukland*. over which it has a Bridge. A Town pleasantly seated, in a good Air, upon the side of a Hill; and graced with a fair Pallace of the Bishop, together with a fine Chappel, wherein was buried the Restorer of it Dr. *Cosins*, late Bishop of *Durham*.

Darlington on the *Skerne*, over which it has *Darlington* a Stone Bridge. Not far from which, at *Oxenball*, are three Pits of a wonderful Depth, called *Hell-Kettles*, occasioned (as 'tis thought) by an Earthquake that hapned in 1179. 'Tis said of *Tunstall*, Bishop of this Diocese, that he threw a marked Goose into one of the Pits, and that it was found afterwards in the River *Tees*.

Hartlepool stands upon the Sea, in a Neck of *Hartlepool*. Land surrounded on all sides with Water, except Westward. So that it might be made a Place of good Defence.

Sunderland is a Sea-Town, noted for its Sea- *Sunderland* Coal Trade. 'Tis seated at the Mouth of the *Ware*, and called *Sunderland*, because by the Working of the Sea it is in a manner parted from the rest of the Land, it being at high Water invironed on all sides with the Sea. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it was first honoured with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *Emanuel Lord Scrope of Bolton*, who died without Issue. From him the Title passed, by a new Creation, to *Henry Lord Spencer* in the Year 1643, slain the same Year at the first Battel

Durham.



Battel at *Newbery*. Since which time it has been enjoy'd by *Robert*, his Son and Heir, the now Earl of *Sunderland*.

Sheals.

But, besides the said Market Towns, here is *Sheals*, a noted Station for the Sea-Coal Fleets at the Mouth of the River *Tine*, where great store of Salt is made. A little higher stands

Jarrow.

Jarrow, the Birth-place of the Venerable *Beda*.

Gateshead.

And, over against *New-Castle*, *Gateshead*, the Receptacle of the Coal-pit Men, who rake their mean Subsistence from the very Bowels of the Earth.

In the *Romans* time the Inhabitants of this County went by the Name of *Brigantes*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And now, with *Northumberland* and part of *Yorkshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Durham*.

Essex.

ESSEX, *Essexia*, is a Maritime County in the East of *England*, called *Essex* from the *East-Saxons* by whom it was Inhabited. 'Tis bounded on the East with the German Ocean; on the West, with *Hartfordshire* and *Middlesex*; Northward, with *Suffolk*; and Southward, with *Kent*. In Length about 45. Miles, and in Breadth 36. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1240000. Acres, and about 34800. Houses. The Whole divided into 20. Hundreds, wherein 415. Parishes, and 27. Market Towns. Three of which are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

This County is abundantly irrigated, both with great and small Rivers. For, besides the *Thames* which severs it from *Kent*, the *Stoure* from *Suffolk*, the *Lea* from *Middlesex*, and the *Little Stoure* from *Hartfordshire*, here is the *Coln*, the *Chelmer*, the *Crouch*, and the *Roding*,
with

with several others, all yielding great plenty of *Essex*.
Fish.

Here the *Air* is pretty Healthful, except down in the *Hundreds* towards the Sea-side, where it is very Aguish. But there the *Soil* is generally most Fruitful. In the North Parts it yields abundance of *Saffron*.

The County Town,

* *Colchester*, *Colonia*, *Colcestria*, bears from *Colchester*. *London* North East, and is distant from it 43. Miles. *Viz.* 10. from *London* to *Rumford*, 5. more to *Burntwood*, 10. from thence to *Chelmsford*, and to *Colchester* 18. more.

A Town of great Antiquity, and built (as some Authors write) by *Coilus*, a British Prince, in the second Century. But of much greater consideration upon the account of *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Constantine*, the first Christian King, Empress, and Emperor in the World, said to be born in this Place.

The same is seated upon the Rise of a Hill, stretching from East to West; and watered by the *Coln*, whence probably it got the Name of *Colchester*. It is but about six Miles distant from the Sea, a pretty large and populous Place, begirt with an old Roman Wall, and having six Gates for Entrance, besides three Posterns. There is also a Castle on the East side, built by *Edward*, Son of King *Alfred*. It has had 15. Churches within the Wall, and one without, built by *Eudo*, Sewer to King *Henry I.* This Town being much decay'd in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, she made it flourish again, by settling the Bays Trade here. In the Reign of *Charles I.* *Anno* 1648, it was secured by the Royal Party; but soon after forced by Famine to surrender to the Parliaments Forces, by whom 'twas straitly besieged. Then were the Inhabitants fined

14000 *l.*

Essex.



14000 *l.* to which the Factious Party contributed nothing. And such was the Severity of those prevailing Forces, that they shot to Death the principal Commanders of the Place, Sir *Charles Lucas* and Sir *George Lisle*. During the Siege many of the Churches were ruined, a sad Monument to this day of the Civil Wars of those Times. Lastly, this Town gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl *Rivers*. Its Market, kept on *Saturdays*, is well served with Provisions; and *Colchester* Oysters are Famous all over *England*, both for their Goodness and Largeness.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Harwich</i> ,	<i>Dunmore</i> ,	<i>Maningtre</i> ,
* <i>Maldon</i> ,	<i>Epping</i> ,	<i>Raleigh</i> ,
<i>Barking</i> ,	<i>Graves</i> ,	<i>Rockford</i> ,
<i>Billericay</i> ,	<i>Halsted</i> ,	<i>Rumford</i> ,
<i>Bradfield</i> ,	<i>Harlow</i> ,	<i>Thaxted</i> ,
<i>Braintree</i> ,	<i>Hatfield</i> ,	<i>Walden</i> ,
<i>Burntwood</i> ,	<i>Haverill</i> ,	<i>Waltham</i> ,
<i>Chelmsford</i> ,	<i>Horndon</i> ,	<i>Witham</i> .
<i>Cogshall</i> ,	<i>Ingerstone</i> ,	

Harwich.

Harwich, (*Harvicum*,) the most frequented Sea-Port Town of this County, and the Station of our Pacquet-Boats for *Holland*, stands at the Mouth of the *Stoure*, in the furthest Parts of *Essex* North Eastward, over against the *Brill* in *Holland*; and is provided with a good, safe, and capacious Harbour. A strong Place, not only by Art, but also by Nature, it being almost surrounded by the Sea, and much improved by the Care and Charges of Queen *Elizabeth*. But it is in some want of fresh Water.

Maldon.

Maldon, (*Camalodunum*,) a Place of great Antiquity, stands upon the *Chelmer*, about 10. Miles

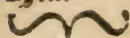
Miles from *Colchester*, and as much from the *Essex*. Sea. This was the Royal Seat of *Cunobelin* a British Prince, King of the *Trinobantes*; who lived in the Times of *Tiberius* and *Caligula*, to whom one of his Sons fled. About the 50th. Year of Christ this Town was taken by *Claudius*, who made it a Roman Colony, and caused Money to be coined with this Inscription, *COL. CAMALODUN.* About the Year 63. *Boadicia* Queen of the *Iceni* took it from the Romans, whom she put to the Sword, and laid the Town in Ashes. Being rebuilt since, it suffered much from the *Danes*. But *Edward*, Son of King *Alfred*, repaired its Ruins, and fortified it with a Castle. 'Tis noted at this time for giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Essex*.

Here stood also in this County, in the utmost *Ithancester* Promontory, a famous Town of old called *Ithancester*, Lat. *Othona, ad Ansam*, now destroy'd. Wherein a strong Garrison was kept in the Declination of the Roman Empire, for the Security of these Parts against the *Saxon* Rovers. And now upon the *Thames*, over against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury Fort*, which commands that Passage.

Amongst the many noble Seats that are in *Audley-end* this County, here is first, not far from *Walden* (about which grows plenty of Saffron) a Royal House, called *Audley-end*; built by *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord Treasurer to King *James I.*

Here is also *New-Hall*, and *Leez*, two noted *New-Hall*, Seats; this last 8. Miles from *Chelmsford*, built by *and Leez*. the Earls of *Warwick*, and now in the Possession of the Earl of *Manchester*. Not far from which is a Famous School at *Felstead*, with Alms-houses.

In

Essex.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitant of *Essex* (with those of *Middlesex*) went by the Name of *Trinobantes*. During the *Saxon* Hierarchy, this County, with *Middlesex*, and part of *Hartfordshire*, made the Kingdom of the *East-Saxons*; as they do to this day the Diocese of *London*.

To conclude, this County is noted for the Title of Earl it has given to several Families as the *Mandeviles*, the *Bohuns*, the *Bourchiers*, *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, *William Lord Parr*, and the *D'Evereux*. Amongst which *Robert*, Earl of *Essex* and Viscount *Hereford*, was General of the Parliaments Army in the Reign of *Charles I*. He died in *September 1646*, leaving a Son by his second Wife, who died an Infant, before the Restoration. From this Family the Title fell to the *Capels* in the Reign of King *Charles II*, by whom *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Hadham*, was created Earl of *Essex*, and Viscount *Malden*. Which is now enjoy'd by *Algernon* his Son, the present Earl of *Essex*.

CHAP. VI.

Of Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Hartfordshire, Herefordshire, and Huntingtongshire.

GLOCESTERSHIRE, *Glocestria*, or *Glocester-*

Glocestriensis Ager, a large Inland County, *shire*.

s bounded on the East with *Warwickshire* and *Oxfordshire*; on the West, with *Monmouthshire* and *Herefordshire*; Northward, with *Worcestershire*; and Southward, with *Wiltshire* and *Somersetshire*. In *Length*, from North-East to South-West, about 50. Miles; in *Breadth*, about 16. In which Compass of Ground it is said to contain 800000. Acres, and about 26760. Houses. The Whole divided into 30. Hundreds, wherein 280. *Parishes*, and 27. *Market Towns*. Three whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This is a pleasant and most Fruitful Country, the Eastern Parts swelled up into Hills called *Cotswold*, feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep, the Wool whereof much praised for its Fineness. The middle Parts consist of a fertile Plain, watered by the *Severn*. And the Western Part, where lies the Forest of *Dean*, is much covered with Woods. In the Time of *William* of *Malmesbury*, the Vales in this County were filled with Vineyards, now turned into Orchards, that yield plenty of Cider.

At *Lassington*, a Mile from *Glocester*, are found many *Astroits*, or Star-Stones, being about the breadth of a Silver Penny, and the thickness of half Crown, flat, and (like a Star) five-pointed. They

Glocester-
shire.

They are of a grayish Colour, and the flat sides of them naturally ingraven in fine Works, as one Mullet within another.

Avon.

Next to the *Severn*, which crosses the Country from North to South, here is the *Avon* which parts it from *Somersetshire*, the *Wye* which severs it in part from *Monmouthshire*, besides the *Stroud* and the *Isis*. All which afford great plenty of Fish, and the *Severn* particularly abundance of Salmon.

Forest of
Dean.

The *Forest of Dean*, lying Westward between the *Severn* and the *Wye*, is reckoned to be 20. Miles long, and 10. broad. A Place formerly much more Woody than it is at present, the Iron Mines that are here having consumed a good part of the Wood.

The County Town,

Glocester.

* *Glocester*, *Glocestria*, anciently *Clevum*, and *Claudia Castra*, from its ancient Name *Clevid*, lies West and by North about 80. Miles from London. Viz. from London to Colebrook, 15; thence to Maidenhead, 7. more; from Maidenhead to Nettlebed, 11; thence to Abington, 12; and to Faringdon, 10. more; from Faringdon to Perrors Bridge, 14; and 12. from thence to *Glocester*.

An ancient, large, and populous City, situate on the East side of the River *Severn*, over which it has a fair Bridge, and on the Banks thereof a convenient Key or Wharf. Besides the Cathedral, here are 12. Parish Churches. And, for the strength of the Place, it was formerly on the Land side incompassed with a strong Wall, the standing Remains whereof shew their exceeding Strength. On the South side it had a strong Castle of square Stone, now fallen to Ruin. *Ceaulin*, King of the *West-Saxons*, conquered this City from the *Britains*, about the Year 570; and,

and, 300. Years after, it fell into the hands of the *Glocester-
Danes*, who miserably defaced it. Soon after this *shire.*
Aldred, Archbishop of *York*, built the Cathedral, to
which belongs now a Dean, and six Prebends. 'Tis
a fine Piece of Architecture, noted (amongst other
things) for its *Whispering Place*, in an Arch of the
Quire. In this Church ly buried *Robert*, the eldest
son of *William* the Conquerour, and King *Ed-
ward* II, two unfortunate Princes, *Edward* being
barbarously murdered at *Berkley* Castle after his
Resignation of the Crown. In the Barons War,
under *Edward* I. and *Henry* III, it suffered very
much. *Richard* III, sometime Duke of *Glocester*,
made it a County Corporate. And King *Henry* VIII.
rected it into a Bishops See, in the Province of
anterbury; or rather restored it, it having been
Bishops See in the time of the *Britains*. In the
Civil Wars under the Reign of *Charles* I. *Glocester*
eing in the hands of the Anti-Royalists, the King
tempted by a Siege to recover it, Anno 1643,
ut was forced, upon the coming up of the Par-
aments Forces under the Command of *Essex*, to
raise the Siege. It has two Markets a Week, Viz.
Tednesdays and *Saturdays*, great for Corn and
attel, and well served with all Provisions.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Cirencester</i> ,	<i>Hampton</i> ,	<i>Stanley</i> ,
* <i>Tewksbury</i> ,	<i>Lechlade</i> ,	<i>Stow</i> ,
<i>Berkley</i> ,	<i>Marshfield</i> ,	<i>Stroud</i> ,
<i>Campden</i> ,	<i>Moreton</i> ,	<i>Tedbury</i> ,
<i>Cheltenham</i> ,	<i>Newent</i> ,	<i>Thornbury</i> ,
<i>Colford</i> ,	<i>Newnham</i> ,	<i>Wickware</i> ,
<i>Dean</i> ,	<i>North-Leech</i> ,	<i>Winchcomb</i> ,
<i>Dursley</i> ,	<i>Panswick</i> ,	<i>Wotton</i> .
<i>Fairfold</i> ,	<i>Sadbury</i> ,	

Glocester-
shire.

Cirencester.

Cirencester, (*Corinium, Durocornovium*,) is an old Roman Town, seated on the River Churn, 12. Miles South-East of *Glocester*. Here the four Proconsular Ways made by the Romans crossed each other, with whom it was a Place of great Account. And, without insisting upon the Roman Coins and Inscriptions digged up here, its very ruinous Walls, still to be seen, and about two Miles in compass, are a sufficient Proof of its former Greatness. But this Place was so ruined by the Saxons and Danes, that what is walled in is not above a fourth part of it. Inhabited, the rest being Fields and Orchards. In the Year 1643. Prince *Rupert* took this Town by Storm, for King *Charles*. Its Inhabitants subsist mostly by Clothing.

Tewksbury.

Tewksbury, (*Theocicuria*,) is a goodly Town, about 9. Miles North of *Glocester*; situate at the fall of the North *Avon* into the *Severn*, and driving a good Trade of Woollen Cloth. But memorable most of all for the Battel fought here in 1471. between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, which left the Crown to the former. It gives the Title of Baron to *Henry Lord Capell*.

Stroud.

Stroud, a well built Town, stands upon a River of the same Name; over which it has a Bridge, and on the Banks of it many Fulling Mills for Scarlet, the *Stroud* Water having a peculiar Quality to give the right Tincture.

Berkley and
Dursley.

Berkley and *Dursley* ly not far asunder, upon two small Rivers that run into the *Severn*, the first scarce two Miles from it. Both of them give honourary Titles to *George* Earl of *Berkley* Viscount *Dursley*, &c. advanced to these Title from that of Lord *Berkley* by *Charles II.* Ann. 1679.

In this County, near *Glocester*, is a small *Glocester-*
land called *Alney*, so made by the *Severn*. *shire*.

This Island is Famous in our *English* Chronicles
for the single Combat fought in it betwixt our
Saxon King *Edmund* surnamed *Ironside*, and *Ca-*
nut the Danish Invader, in the View of both
their Armies. The Issue of which was, that
they agreed to part the Kingdom, the South
England being allotted to *Edmund*, and the
North to *Canute*. Which they severally in-
vaded, till Treason took away the Life of
Edmund, and left *Canute* sole Monarch of En-
land.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this
County went by the Name of *Dobuni*. During
the Saxon Heptarchy, it was a Member of the
Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it makes alone
the Diocese of *Glocester*.

HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSHIRE, *Hampshire.*
otherwise called the County of *Southampton*
from the County Town of that Name, and in
antient *Hantonia*, is a Maritime County in the
West of *England*. Bounded Eastward by *Surrey*
and *Sussex*; Westward, by *Dorsetshire*; North-
ward, by *Berkshire*; and on the South, by the
Channel. In Length, from North to South,
about 46. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West,
about 12. Miles. In which Compass of Ground it contains
about 2500. Acres, and about 26850. Houses. The
Whole divided (besides the Isle of *Wight*) into
about 100. Hundreds, wherein 253. Parishes, and 20.
Market Towns. Nine whereof are privileged to
send Members to Parliament.

This is a rich, pleasant, and fruitful Country,
abounding in all Things necessary for Mans
Life. The West Parts of it watered by the
Test, and the *Stower* a *Dorsetshire* River, which
E meet

Hampshire. meet together at their fall into the Sea. And the Eastern, with the *Test* and the *Itching*, which also meet at their fall into the Sea, and that near *Southampton*.

But this County is nothing near so famous for its Rivers as it is for the *New Forest*, which is proper to it. A Forest about 50. Miles in compass, which *William* the Conquerour delighted to Hunt in, that, to make it complete and intire, he caused many Towns and Villages with no less than 36. Parish-Churches, to be pulled down, and levelled with the Ground. Which Exorbitance of his was not left unpunished; *Richard* and *William* his Sons, and *Robert Curtois* his Grandchild, losing their Lives soon after in this very Forest, and all of them in a strange manner.

The Shire Town,

Southampton.

Southampton, *Hantonia*, anciently *Clasentum*, *Trisantonum Portus*, is from *London* South West by West about 70. Miles thus. From *London* to *Stanes*, 16; to *Bagshott* 10. more; thence to *Alton*, 14; to *Alresford* 8. more; to *Twiford*, 7; and to *Southampton* 6. more.

A Town commodiously seated for foreign Trade at the Mouth of the *Test* and *Itching*, which being here joyned into one Stream, runs under the Name of *Hampton*, more like an Arm of the Sea than a River. The Haven is capable of Ships of good Burden to the very Key, and stands conveniently for Trade opposite to *Jersey*, *Garnsey*, and other Parts of *Normandy* in *France*. Accordingly this Town has flourished for some time, and enjoy'd a great Trade with *France* especially. It has been likewise a Place of good Defence, surrounded with a double Ditch and strong Walls, with several good Towers, and fortified.

fortified besides with a Castle built by King *Richard II.* At present both its Trade and Strength are very much decay'd and diminished. However it is still of that Extent, as to contain five Parish-Churches, and may be counted a neat Town amongst many others. *Anno 980.* it was ruined by the *Danes*, and in the Reign of King *Edward III.* plundered and burnt by the *French*. But it was rebuilt by *Richard II.* *Henry VI.* granted it a Mayor, and made it a County of it self. Anciently the Bishop of *Winchester* was reputed Earl of *Southampton*, and was so stiled in the Statutes of the Charter made by *Henry VIII.* Yet there had been before that two Secular Earls, *Viz. Beauvois* of *Southampton* in *William the Conquerour's* Reign, and *William Fitz-Williams* Lord Admiral in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* But the Title expiring with the last, it was revived in 1547, by King *Edward VI.* in the Person of *Thomas Wriothesley* Lord Chancellour: To whom succeeded three of his Posterity, the last whereof died Lord Treasurer, but without Issue Male, *Anno 1667.* After which *Charles II.* in 1675. created *Charles Fitzroy*, his Natural Son by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, Baron of *Newbery*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*. Lastly, for Provisions and other Commodities, this Town has two Markets Week, *Viz. Tuesdays and Fridays.*

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Winchester,</i>	* <i>Whitchurch,</i>	<i>Havant,</i>
* <i>Portsmouth,</i>	<i>Alton,</i>	<i>Kingsclere,</i>
* <i>Andover,</i>	<i>Basingstoke,</i>	<i>Odiham,</i>
* <i>Christchurch,</i>	<i>Broding,</i>	<i>Ringwood,</i>
* <i>Lemington,</i>	<i>Fareham,</i>	<i>Ramsay,</i>
* <i>Petersfield,</i>	<i>Fordingbridge,</i>	<i>Walsham.</i>
* <i>Stockbridge,</i>		

Hampshire. *Winchester*, (*Wintonia*), anciently *Venta Belgarum*, is a Bishops See, and a Town of good *Winchester.* Note. Pleasantly seated on a Vale betwixt two Hills, on the Banks of the *Itching*, 12. Miles North of *Southampton*. In the *Romans* Time it was one of the principal Cities of *Britain*. The *West-Saxon* Kings made it their Royal Seat, in whose Time it was twice consumed and rebuilt. And the Bishops See was founded here in 660. by *Kingil*, the first Christian King of the *West-Saxons*. This City, upon the *Danish* Invasion, had a large Share in the Calamities of it. In the *Norman* Times it kept up its Head, till the Reign of King *Stephen*, when it was Sacked in the Wars betwixt *Maud* the Empress and that King. *Edward III.*, to revive it, made it the Mart for Wool and Cloth. And to this day it is about a Mile and a half in compass, adorned with five Parish-Churches, and a noble Cathedral, dedicated to the *Trinity*. In which divers of the *Saxon* Kings and Queen. with two *Danish*, and two *Norman* Kings, are buried. Here is also a fine Hall for the *Affizes* and *Sessions*, where King *Arthur's* round Table hangs as a Monument of Antiquity; a Colledge, a fair Hospital, and a Castle upon a Hill, made a Royal Mansion-house by King *Charles I.* The Colledge built and indowed for the Education of Youth by *William* of *Wickham*, for Seminary to *New Colledge* in *Oxford*, all founded by him. Lastly, this City has been honoured with the Title of an Earldom in the Persons of *Saer de Quincy* in 1207, *Roger de Quincy* in 1219, *Hugh Spencer* in 1322, and *Lewis Bruges* in 1472. After which, viz. Anno 1555 it was erected into a Marquisate by King *Edward VI.*; who conferred the Title upon *William Pawlet*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, Lord Treasurer]

In whose Line it has continued hitherto, being *Hampshire* now in the Possession of his Grace *Charles Pawlet*, created Duke of *Bolton* by the present King *William*.

Portsmouth, (*Portus Magnus*,) is a famous *Portsmouth* Sea-Port, and Place of Strength, built upon *Portsey* Island; which is about 14. Miles in compass, floating at a full Tide in Salt Water, but joyned to the Continent by a Bridge on the North. The Town is fortified with a Timber Wall covered with Earth, a Fort built on the North-East near the Gate, and two Block-houses at the Havens Mouth, built of hewn stone by *Edward IV.* and *Henry VII.* To which *Q. Elizabeth*, and the late King *Charles*, have added other Works; which, together with the advantageous Situation of the Place, add much to the Strength of it. Here are also Docks for the building of Ships, and Store-houses for all sorts of Naval Provisions. In short, tho' this Place is counted unwholsom for want of good Air and Water, yet it is much resorted unto, specially by Sea-faring Men. And, whereas formerly it had little Trade but what arose from the boyling of Salt, it begins of late to have a flourishing Trade, and grows very populous. This may be said of it, that it is one of the best Nurseries we have for Sea-men. The same gives the Title of Dutches to the Lady *Louisa de Querouaille*, whom King *Charles II.* created Baroness of *Petersfield*, Countess of *Farnham*, and Dutches of *Portsmouth*, anno. 1673.

Near unto *Odiam* stand the Ruins of an old *Odiam* Castle, once so strong, that in the Reign of King *John*, thirteen English-men kept out the Dauphin of *France* for the space of fifteen ys.

Hampshire.

In this County also, upon two Points of Land shooting forth into the Sea, stand two noted Castles; the one called *Hurst*, the other *Calshot Castle*.

Spithead
and *S. Helens.*

Spithead and *S. Helens*, so frequently mentioned in our *Gazettes*, ly between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, both noted for being frequent Rendezvous to the Royal Navy.

The Isle of *Wight*.

This Island, called in Lat. *Vectis*, and lying South of *Hampshire* about 3. Miles from *Hurst Castle*, may be aptly called the *Garden of England*; so pleasant is its Situation, the Air so excellent, and the Soil so fertile. In Length about 20 Miles, and 12. in Breadth. Its Form Oval, ending with two Peninsules, one East and the other West; and the Sea-Coast naturally fenced about with steep and craggy Rocks amongst which the *Shingles* and the *Needles* to the North West are well known to Sea-men Southward, where it looks towards *France*, it is inaccessible; but, towards the North-East something flat and level.

This Island affords not only excellent Food, and abundance of Corn, even for Exportation; but also Fish, Fowl, and Venison in abundance. Here the Sheep yield so fine a Fleece, that it is next in esteem to that of *Leicester* in *Hirefordshire*, and counted better than *Cotswold's* in *Glocestershire*.

The Island is divided into two principal Parts, called *East and West Meden*; containing 36. *Parishes*, and in them two *Market-Towns* *Newport* and *Tarmouth*, both privileged to send Members to serve in Parliament.

Newport.

Newport, (*Medena, Novus Portus*,) is the chief of all the Isle. It stands on the North-East Coast, where it has a small Haven, fit for

Ships

Ships of no great Burden, which come up to *Hampshire*.
 the very Key. And, as it is well seated, so it is
 much frequented, and accordingly populous.
 In the Reign of King *James I.* it was made a
 Mayor Town; and in that of *Charles I.* an Earl-
 dom, who conferred the Title upon *Mountjoy*.
Mount in 1628.

Yarmouth, a Town built of Free-Stone, is *Yarmouth*.
 seated on the North West Coast, and fortified
 with a Castle, and some other Works.

At the Entrance of *Newport* Haven is *Cowes*, *Cowes*.
 a noted Place for harbouring of Ships, there-
 fore defended by a Castle. And West from
Newport stands another, called *Caresbrook Castle*.

In the South-East Parts is *Sandham*, on a Bay
 called, also fortified with a Castle. So that
 there are more Castles in this Spot of Ground,
 than in any Part of its bigness in *England*.

Vespasian was the first who subjected this
 land to the *Romans* under *Claudius Caesar*.
Erddic, King of the *West-Saxons*, became the
 next Master of it, *Anno* 530; and after him
Wolfer King of *Mercia*, from whom it passed
 by Gift to *Edelwalch* King of the *South-Saxons*.
 but it was at last recovered by the *West-Saxons*.
 In the Reign of *Henry VI.* *Anno* 1445, it was
 advanced to the Title of a Kingdom in the
 person of *Henry Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*,
 a great Favourite of that King, who was
 crowned King of *Wight*. But, two Years
 after, he lost his Kingdom with his Life. After
 him *Richard Wideville*, Earl *Rivers*, had it
 from *Edward IV.* with the Title of Lord of
Wight.

To conclude with *Hampshire*, the Inhabitants
 thereof (together with those of *Wiltshire*, and
Somersetshire) were known in the *Romans* time
 by the Name of *Belgæ*. During the Heptarchy

Hampshire. it was a Member of the Kingdom of the *West Saxons*. And now with *Surrey*, and the *Isles of Jersey and Guernsey*, it makes the Diocese of *Winchester*.

Hartfordshire.

HARTFORDSHIRE, *Hartfordienſis Ager*, an Inland County, has on the East *Essex* on the West, *Bedfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire* Northward, *Cambridgeshire*; and Southward *Middlesex*. In Length, from North to South 30. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 20. In which compass of Ground it contains 451000 Acres, and about 16570. Houses. The Whole divided into 8. Hundreds, wherein 120. Parishes and 18. Market-Towns. Two whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

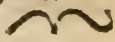
This is a rich, plentiful, and delightful Country, blessed with a good Air, and watered with divers goodly Streams, the chief whereof are the *Lea* and the *Coln*.

The County Town,

Hartford.

* *Hartford*, *Hartfordia*, which gives Name to the Shire, stands North by West about 20 Miles from *London*; Viz. 10. to *Barnet*, and 10 more to *Hartford*.

A Town of good Antiquity, seated on the River *Lea*, and consisting of three Parishes but much decay'd, since the High-way was turned through *Ware*. It has a Castle, built (as some think) by *Edward the Elder*, and much enlarged afterwards by the Earls of *Hartford* of the Family *de Clare*, to whom it belonged in the times of King *Stephen* and *Henry I* till it returned to the Crown. King *Edward II* granted it to his Son *John of Gaunt*, then Earl of *Richmond*, and after Duke of *Lancaster*. The Town gives the Title of Marquess to the Duke of *Somerset*, and is memorable in our Church History.

History for a Synod held here in the Dawning *Hartford-*
of Christianity amongst the Saxons, in which *shire.*
St. Austin (the first Apostle of that People) 
met the British Bishops. Its Market is kept on
Saturday.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>S. Albans,</i>	<i>Hatfield,</i>	<i>Stevenidge,</i>
<i>Baldock,</i>	<i>Hitching,</i>	<i>Stortford,</i>
<i>Barkway,</i>	<i>Hodsdon,</i>	<i>Tring,</i>
<i>Barnet,</i>	<i>Rickmansworth,</i>	<i>Ware,</i>
<i>Berkhamsted,</i>	<i>Royston,</i>	<i>Watford.</i>
<i>Buntingford,</i>	<i>Standon,</i>	

S. Albans, seated on the River *Ver*, arose out *S. Albans.*
of the Ruins of *Verulamium*, a strong Town of
ld on the other side of the River. It took the
name of *S. Albans* from a Citizen of *Verula-*
ium so called, who in the *Diocletian* Persecu-
tion suffered Death for the Christian Faith, be-
ing the Protomartyr of *Britain*. To whose
memory the *Britains* built a fair Church;
hich being ruined in the Wars between them
d the Saxons, *Offa* King of the *Mercians* built
re a Monastery to his Honour in 793. The
bbot whereof obtained from Pope *Adrian* the
ecedency of all *English* Abbots, to which an
d was put by the Surrender of the Abbey to
ing *Henry VIII.* Near this Place *Richard*
uke of *York* overthrew *Henry VI.* and took
m Prisoner, *Anno 1455*; who, four Years
er, was restored to his Liberty by a Victory
obtained in the same place. This Town
s been dignified with the several Titles of
iscount, Earl, and Duke. With the first, in
e Person of *Francis Bacon*, Lord Chancellour
England in the Reign of King *James I.* by
E 5 whom

Hartford-
shire.

whom he was created Lord *Verulam*, and Viscount *S. Albans*. With the second, in the Person of *Richard de Burgh*, created Earl of *S. Albans* by King *Charles I.* Which Title dying with his next Successor *Ulick*, it was revived by King *Charles II.* upon his Restauration in the Person of *Henry Jermin*, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Household. Who dying without Issue, *Charles Beauclair*, Earl of *Burford*, one of his Natural Sons, was created Duke of *S. Albans*.

Ware.

Ware, *Hatfield*, and *Hodsdon*, are all three seated on the *Lea*. The first a good Thoroughfare Town, 20. Miles North of *London*; from whence comes the New-River Water, so useful to this City. The Road from *Ware* to *London* wonderfully pleasant, being filled with near Towns and Gentlemens Houses, so that one would think the Suburbs of *London* on that side reach as far as *Ware*. A Road besides so level and gravelly, that it proves seldom dirty but within a Mile of *London*.

Hatfield.

Hatfield is a delightful Place, adorned with one of the fairest Houses in *England*, called *Hatfield House*; heretofore a Royal Pallace, and now in the Possession of the Earl of *Salisbury*. This House King *James I.* exchanged for *Theobalds*, also in this County, not far from *Hodsdon*, and less from *Waltham-Abbey* in *Essex*; pleasantly seated amongst Groves and Springs. This was built by Sir *William Cecil*, Lord Treasurer of *England* in the Reign of the said King *James*, and much beautified by the Lord *Cecil* his Son.

Barnet.

Barnet, 10. Miles from *London*, is noted for its Mineral Waters; but especially for the Battle fought here betwixt the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, wherein the former got the Victory.

Roysto

Royston stands in the bottom of a Hill, partly *Hartford-*
this County, and partly in *Cambridgeshire*, *shire*.
d drives a good Trade in Malt.

Not far from *Watford* stood *Langley-Abbey*, *Langley-*
e Birth-place of *Nicholas Breakspear*, who *Abbey*.
on his Advancement to the Papal Dignity
ok the Name of *Adrian IV*.

The ancient People of this County went
nong the *Romans* by the Name of *Catieuch-*
ni, as did those of *Bedford* and *Buckingham-*
ires. In the Time of the *Heptarchy*, *Hart-*
rdshire was divided betwixt the *Mercian* and
ie *East-Saxon* Kings. And even now, in point of
hurch-Government, it stands divided betwixt
ie *Dioceses* of *London* and *Lincoln*.

HEREFORDSHIRE, *Herefordiensis* *Hereford-*
ager, or *Comitatus*, is an Inland County; *shire*.
ounded Eastward with *Glocester* and *Worcester-*
ires, Westward with *Radnor* and *Brecknock-*
ires in *Wales*, Northward with *Shropshire*,
nd Southward with *Monmouthshire*. In Length,
om North to South, about 35. Miles; in
breadth, from East to West, 30. In which
ompass of Ground it contains 660000. *Acres*,
nd about 15000. *Houses*. The Whole divided
nto 11. *Hundreds*, wherein 176. *Parishes*, and
ut 8. *Market Towns*. Two whereof are privi-
edged to send Members to Parliament.

This County, formerly reckoned in *Wales*
efore it was annexed to this Crown,
s equally pleasant and fruitful, watered by
many goodly Rivers, especially the *Wye*
nd the *Lug*, abounding with all things ne-
cessary for the Life of Man. But there are
wo Things it excels in, *Viz.* its plenty of Fruit,
nd the fineness of its Wool. And, amongst
Fruits, the Red-streak Apple (which makes
the

Hereford-
shire.

the best sort of Cider) thrives here to admi-
ration.

Marſley-
Hill.

Marſley-Hill in this County is celebrated by *Camden* and *Speed* for its wonderful Travel on *Saturday Feb. 7. 1571.* When about six a clock in the Evening it moved with a roaring Noise from the place where it stood, and by seven the next Morning had gone about 200. foot, and continued its Travels three days together. Whereupon *Kinnaston Chappel*, Trees, Hedges and Sheep-Coats fell down; and, which adds much to the Wonder, two High-ways were turned about 300. foot from their former Path to the East Parts to the West, and the West to the East, Pasturage being left in the place of Tillage, this in the place of Pasturage.

The County Town,

Hereford.

* *Hereford, Herefordia*, is about 100. Miles West North-West from *London.* Viz. from *London* to *Glocester*, 80, as you may see in *Glocestershire*; thence to *Ross*, 10; and to *Hereford* 10. more.

A City seated on the River *Wye*, in a fruitful Soil, and grown up out of the Ruins of *Aricinium*, now *Kenchester*, an old Roman Town not far from it. *Anno 1055.* it was burnt by the *Welsh*, but soon after rebuilt and fortified and the *Normans* erected here a strong Castle now ruined. It has now six Gates for entrance and 15. Watch-Towers. The same was Bishops See in the time of the *Britains*, first under the Metropolitan of *Caer-Leon* upon *Usk* and afterwards of *S. David.* But, when these Parts were conquered by the *Saxon Kings*, it came to be a Member of the Province of *Canterbury.* The Cathedral Church here was founded first by *Milfride*, one of the Nobles of this County, in Honour of *Ethelbert King*

of the *East-Angles*, who was treacherously made away by the Queen of *Mercia*, his intended Mother-in-Law. That which now stands, owes the most part of it self to Bishop *Reinelm*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry I*; and what he lived not to perform was finished by his Successors. As for honourary Titles, first it was dignified with the Title of an Earldom, then of a Dukedom, and at last of a Viscount, now injoy'd by *Edward D'Eureux*. Lastly, this City has three Markets a Week, *Viz. Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.*

The other Market Towns are,

* <i>Lempster,</i>	<i>Kynetton,</i>	<i>Pembridge,</i>
* <i>Webley,</i>	<i>Lidbury,</i>	<i>Ross.</i>
<i>Bramyaro,</i>		

Amongst which *Lempster*, on the River *Lug*, is noted for the fine Wool which the Sheep in its Neighbourhood bear, counted the finest in England. Sir *William Farmer* was lately advanced by his present Majesty to the Dignity of a Peer, by the Title of Baron of *Lempster*.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of this County (together with those of *South-Vales*) went by the Name of *Silures*. During the Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, with part of *Shropshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Hereford*.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE, *Huntingto-* *Hunting-*
ensis Ager, or *Comitatus*, is an Island County, *tonshire.*
of no great Extent. Eastward 'tis bounded
with *Cambridgeshire*, Westward with *Northamp-*
shire, on the North with *Lincolnshire*, and on
the South with *Bedfordshire*. In Length, from
North

Hunting-
tonshire.

North to South, 22. Miles; in *Breadth*, from East to West, 18. In which compass of Ground it contains 240000 *Acres*, and about 8220. *Houses*. The Whole divided into 4. *Hundreds*, wherein 79. *Parishes*, and but 6. *Market Towns*. Whereof the County Town only is priviledged to send two Members to Parliament.

This County, by some Nick named *Willowshire* from its plenty of Willows, was very Woody of old, and counted an excellent Forest to Hunt in, which got it the Name of *Huntingtonshire*. But in the Reign of Henry II. it was Disforested, so that it is at present a very open Country. The North-East Parts of it are Fenny, but yield plenty of Grass. The rest is very pleasant, fruitful of Corn, and rising into little Hills. The *Ouse* is its principal River.

The Shire Town,

Hunting-
ton.

* *Huntington, Huntingtonia*, which gives Name to the whole County, is 48. Miles North by West from *London*. Viz. 20. from *London* to *Ware*; thence to *Puckeridge*, 4; to *Royston*, 9 more; and thence to *Huntington*, 15.

A neat Town upon an easie Ascent on the North side of the River *Ouse*, stretched from North to South, with a fair Stone Bridge over the River, leading to *Godmanchester*. A Place formerly so large and populous as to consist of 15. *Parishes*, now reduced to four. It had a Castle, built by *Edward the Elder*, enlarged by *David Prince of Scotland*, but razed to the Ground by *Henry II.* Which *David of Scotland* had this County conferred upon him by King *Stephen*, with the Title of Earl thereof in Right of his Wife, *Waltheof's* Daughter, the first Earl of *Huntington*, so created by *William the Conquerour*. From whom the Title passed through several other Families, before *Henry VII.*

conferred it upon *George Hastings* in 1529; In *Hunting-*
whose Line it has continued hitherto, *Theophilus* *tonshire*.
Hastings being now in possession thereof. The
Market here is kept on *Saturdays*.

The other Market Towns are

S. Ives, *S. Neots,* *Taxley.*
Kimbalton, *Ramsfey,*

S. Ives stands on the River *Ouse*, with a fair *S. Ives*.
stone bridge over it. Called *S. Ives*, as some will
have it, from *Ivo*, a Holy Bishop; who having
laboured in the Conversion of the *Saxons* about
the Year 600, died here, but his Body was after-
wards removed to *Ramsfey-Abbey*.

Kimbolton, of chief note for giving the Title *Kimbolton*.
of Baron to the Earl of *Manchester*, who has near
into it a Castle of that Name.

S. Neots, or *S. Needs*, is so called from *Neotus*, *S. Neots*.
learned Monk of *Glassenbury*. Whose Body being
translated hither from *S. Neots* (or *Neotstoke*) in
Worwal, the Pallace of Earl *Elfride* in this Town
was in Honour thereof converted into a Mona-
tery.

Ramsfey has been of note in former times for *Ramsfey*.
a wonderful rich Abbey, which continued in its
glory, till its Dissolution in the Reign of *Hen. VIII.*

At *Aileweston*, near *St. Neots*, there are two *Aileweston*.
springs, one of fresh Water, the other brackish.
The first good for Dim Eyes, the other for
curing of Scabs and Leprosie.

The Inhabitants of this County, in the *Romans*
time, were part of the *Iceni*. During the *Hep-*
archy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of
 Mercia. And now it makes Part of the Diocese
of *Lincoln*.

C H A P. VII.

Of Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire,
Lincolnshire, and Middlesex.

Kent.

KENT, Lat. *Cantium*, a large Maritime County, lies in the most South-East Part of *England*; invironed on all sides with the Sea except Westward, where it borders both upon *Surrey* and *Sussex*. In *Length*, from East to West, above 50. Miles; and not much less in *Breadth*, where broadest. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1248000. *Acres*, and about 392400 *Houses*. The Whole divided into five *Lathes*, and these into 67 *Hundreds*; wherein 408. *Parishes*, and 31. *Market Towns*. Several whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

This County admits of a various Character Part of it being Woody, some Parts Fruitful of Corn, and others of Pasturage. Some being proper for Wheat, some for Barley, and other chiefly noted for their excellent Pippins and Cherries. In point of Health, some Parts very Healthful, and others very Aguish, especially near the Sea and Marshes.

Besides the *Thames*, which parts it Northward from *Essex*, its principal Rivers are the *Medway* the *Rother*, and the *Stower*.

As this Country was the first subdued by the *Romans* under *Julius Caesar*, not without great Resistance, so it was by the *Saxons*, who erected their first Kingdom here, and were the first of that Nation here, who imbraced the Christian Faith.

Further

Further, this may be said to the Glory of the *Kent.*
entish Men, that, upon the *Norman* Conquest,
 they yielded upon Articles, so that their ancient
 privilegedges were confirmed unto them by
William the Conquerour. One of which is
 the *Gavelkind*, whereby they are not so bound
 by Copy-hold as in other Parts of *England*;
 Lands of this Nature being equally divided in
 this County among the Male Children, and for
 want of Males, among the Females. By the
 same Law they are of Age at Fifteen, and may
 sell or make over the Land without the Consent
 of the Lord. Also, the Son succeeds his Father
 in such kind of Lands, tho' the Father be con-
 victed of Felony or Murder.

The chief Place,

* *Canterbury*, *Cantuaria*, lies about 50. Miles *Canterbury*
 distant from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Dart-*
ford, 12; to *Rocheſter*, 12. more; from thence
 to *Sittingburn*, 10; and to *Canterbury*, 13. more.
 A City of great Antiquity, and the Royal
 Seat of the ancient Kings of *Kent*, watered by
 the River *Stoure*. The Buildings of it but mean,
 and the Walls which incompass it in a decay'd
 condition. Whereas our Chronicles do suffi-
 ciently testify, that both in respect of private
 Mans Houses, and the magnificent Structure
 of its Churches, it anciently exceeded the finest
 Cities of *England*. But there have since hapned
 several things, which have contributed to the
 Loss of its Greatness and Beauty. As the
 vicinity of *London*, which swelling like the
 Green, sucks both Bloud and Moisture from all
 the other languishing Cities of the Realm. Also,
 the Subversion of *St. Austin's* Monastery, the
 Loss of *Calais*, and the Pulling down of Arch-
 bishop *Becket's* Shrine. Things which occa-
 sioned a great Concourse of People, and whose
 Loss

Kent.



Loss and Overthrow did much impair the Splendour of this City. One only Ornament survives, the Cathedral, wherein ly interred the Bodies of eight Kings of *Kent*; whose Seat this City was, till *Ethelbert* the first Christian King removed it to *Reculver*, a Town by the Sea side. At present 'tis the See of the Primate of *England*, as *London* was before in the time of the *Britains*; and the See was settled here *Anno* 568 as being the first Fountain from whence the Christian Religion spread it self amongst the *Saxons*, by the Preaching of *Augustine* the Monk the first Archbishop of this See. But, since the Archbishops Pallace was ruinated, they have constantly resided at *Lambeth-House* in *Surrey* over against *Westminster*. Besides which Pallace the Archbishop has another for his Residence in Summer at *Croydon* in the said County. In this City, and the Suburbs thereof, there are 14. Parish-Churches. Great is the Number of *Walloons* that dwell here, and live upon their Manufacture of Stuffs. Here are two Markets a Week, *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, the latter of which is the most considerable.

The other Market Towns are

* Rochester,	Cray,	Malling,
* Maidstone,	Dartford,	Milton,
* Dover,	Eltham,	Sevenoke,
* Sandwich,	Feversham,	Tenterden,
* Romney,	Folkstone,	Tunbridge,
* Hithe,	Goodhurst,	Westram,
Appledore,	Gravesend,	Woolwich,
Ashford,	Lenham,	Wrotham,
Bromley,	Tid,	Wye.
Cranbrook,		

Rocheſter, (*Roffa*,) a Biſhops See next for *Kent*.
 antiquity to that of *Canterbury*, ſtands upon *Medway*, over which it has one of the faireſt *Rocheſter*.
 one-bridges in *England*, and is about half way
 betwixt *London* and *Canterbury*, that is, 25. Miles
 from each. It conſiſts chiefly of a principal
 ſtreet, which runs a great way in length; its
 buildings but ordinary, and the Cathedral none
 of the moſt ſtately. In 676. it was ruined by
Alfred King of the *Mercians*, and after this
 ſeveral times by the *Danes*. Its Caſtle, now
 gone to Ruin, was built by *William* the Con-
 querour. Beſides the Honour it has of being a
 Biſhops See, King *Charles II.* dignified it during
 his Exile with the Title of an Earldom in the
 perſon of *Henry* Viſcount *Wilmot* of *Athlone* in
Ireland, whom he created Earl of *Rocheſter*
 Anno 1652. Which Family failing in his Son
John Wilmot, the Title was conferred by the
 ſame Prince upon *Laurence Hyde*, younger Bro-
 ther to the preſent Earl of *Clarendon*, both Sons
 of *Chancellour Hyde*. The Biſhop of *Rocheſter*
 accounted the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s
 Chaplain, as the Biſhop of *London* his Provincial
 Dean, and the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* his Chap-
 lain. His Revenues not exceeding 500 l. per
 annum, would fall much ſhort of his Dignity,
 were not the Deanry of *Weſtminſter* uſually
 annexed unto it, which is the moſt Bene-
 ficial.

Maidſtone, (*Madus*, *Vagniacum*,) one of the *Maidſtone*.
 beſt Towns in *Kent*, and that where the County
 ſſizes and Sessions are kept, ſtands upon the
Medway, over which it has a fair Bridge of
 ſtone, built by the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*.
 This Town was Incorporated by King *Ed-
 ward VI.* who granted it a Mayor. Which was
 taken from them in *Queen Mary*'s Reign, for
 favouring.

Kent.

favouring *Wyat's* Rebellion in 1544; but restored by Queen *Elizabeth*.

Dover.

Dover, (*Dubris*), anciently *Darvernum*, or *Durovernum*, one of the Cinque-Ports, stands the South-East Parts of *Kent* by the Sea side and in a Bottom among Cliffs. It is at least 6 Miles from *London*, at the East Mouth of the Channel, 20. Miles to the North-West of *Calais* in *France*. Which makes it, in time of Peace a Place of good Resort; tho' a Town of beauty, and its Haven fit only for small Ships as *Calais* is on the other side. That Part of the Town which lies next to the Sea had anciently a Wall, part whereof is as yet standing. On the Top of a high Cliff stands the famous Fort called *Dover-Castle*, supposed to have been built by the *Romans*. A Place of that Importance, that, when *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France* had in the Reign of King *John* gotten many Towns and Forts in *England* with the help of the Barons, his Father King *Philip* said, it was all to no purpose, till he could make himself Master of *Dover-Castle*. *Henry Carey*, Viscount *Roche*fort, and Baron *Hunsden*, was created Earl of *Dover* by King *Charles I.* Which Title expiring with his Son *John Carey*, some Years after the Restoration, *Henry Lord Jermin* was created Baron of *Dover*, in the first Year of the late Kings Reign.

Sandwich.

Sandwich, another of the Cinque-Ports, lies about 10. Miles North of *Dover*, and 8. East of *Canterbury*. This Town, says my Author sprung up out of the Ruins of *Rhatupia*, an old Roman Town, which fell into decay under the *Saxons*, and was wholly ruined by the *Danes*. Whose Fury *Sandwich* felt also, but had the Fortune to recover it self. In the Reign of King *John*, and that of *Henry VI.*

was burnt by the *French*. And that which *Kent*.

led to its Misfortune, after it was raised up
 in from its Ashes, a great Ship was sunk in
 in *Mary's* Reign at the very Entrance of
 the Haven, which Mischief proved Incurable.
 the *Dutch* however did in some measure con-
 sulte to its Comfort after so many Misfor-
 tunes, by settling in it a Manufacture of Bays.
 and *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title of
 Earldom in the Person of *Edward Montague*,
 him created Baron *Montague* of *S. Neots*,
 Count *Hinchinbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*,
 1660; who lost his Life in the Sea-fight
 against the *Dutch*, May 28. 1672. To whom
 succeeded *Edward* his eldest Son, and next to
 him *Edward* the present Earl of *Sandwich*.

Hithe, and *New Romney*, are also two of the *Hithe*, and
 Rique-Ports, but neither of them provided *New Rum-*
 with a good Harbour. *ney*.

Faversham lies in the North-East Parts of *Faversham*.
 it, near the Isle of *Shepey*, from which 'tis
 parted by a narrow Arm of the Sea. The Town
 pretty large, and well inhabited, but counted
 a poor Place, as are many more in *Kent*.
 here was erected an Abbey by King *Stephen*,
 wherein himself, his Queen, and *Eustace* his
 son were buried. *Lewis Duras*, Marquess of
Strathmore in *France*, being Naturalized by Act
 of Parliament, and created Lord *Duras* of *Hol-*
by, became Earl of *Faversham* Anno 1677.
 upon the Death of Sir *George Sondes*, whose
 daughter and Heir he had wedded the Year
 before. Which Sir *George* was created, upon
 that Marriage, Earl of *Faversham* for term of
 years, the Remainder to the said *Lewis* and his
 heirs Male.

Kent. *Gravesend* is a noted Place 20. Miles from London, seated on a rising Ground on the Bank of the *Thames*; and of great Resort for Travellers to and from *France*, as it is for Ships and Boats that come up or go down the River. Therefore well furnished with Houses of Entertainment, never the better for their Enacting.

Tunbridge. *Tunbridge*, upon the *Medway*, is noted for its Mineral Waters, so much resorted unto in Summer by the Gentry. Called *Tunbridge-Well*. thô at some distance from it.

Bromley. *Bromley*, on the *Ravensburn*, is noted for its fair Colledge, founded by Dr. *Warner* Bishop of *Rocheſter* for 20. Clergy-mens Widows. In which each Widow has her Apartment, and 20 l. a Year Rent Charge duly paid; and for their publick Devotion, a Chaplain, provided with fair Lodgings, and 50 l. a Year. Hard by this Town is the Country Seat for the Bishop of *Rocheſter*.

Woolwich. *Woolwich*, on the *Thames*, is remarkable for nothing I know of but its Royal Docks.

Deptford. But, besides the said Market Towns, here *Deptford* on the *Thames*, a goodly Town, well inhabited, and frequented chiefly by Sea-men by reason of its Docks and Store-houses for the Royal Navy.

Chatham. *Chatham*, on the *Medway*, adjoyning to *Rocheſter*. Noted for being the principal Station of the Royal Navy, and for its Docks and Store-houses.

Greenwich. *Greenwich*, on the *Thames*, five Miles from *London-Bridge*. Pleasantly seated in a healthy Air, and accordingly well frequented by the Gentry. Adjoyning to which is *Black Heath* noted for the Battels fought there in several Reigns. At *Greenwich* is a Royal House.

whi

rich Henry VIII. was born, and his Son *Ed- Kent.*
ard VI. died. By the Water-side there was
 other Pallace, built by *Humphrey Duke of*
oucester; which being faln to Ruin, King
arles II. raised it from its Ruins, but left it
 finished. The same is now fitting up for an
 ospital for Wounded Seamen.

Reculver, (Regulbium,) a Maritime Town, *Reculver.*
 special note for being the Place to which
helbert, the first Christian King of *Kent*, re-
 moved his Seat from *Canterbury*, upon his im-
 acing the Christian Faith. The Church re-
 arkable for its lofty Spire-Steeple, a good Sea-
 rk for Mariners.

Deal, a good Sea-Town in the *Downs*, much *Deal.*
 orted unto by Sea-men in the Channel.

Sheernefs, a strong Fortrefs at the *Thames's* *Sheernefs.*
 outh, much improved by the late King
arles.

The *Kentish Isles*, *Thanet* and *Shepey*.

Thanet, (Tanetos, or Thanatos,) lies towards *Thanet.*
idwich, in the North-East Parts of *Kent*, and
 irrounded on all sides with Water; *Viz.*
 th the Sea on the North and East, and with
Stoure (here called *Yenlade*) on the West
 South. In Length about 8. Miles, and 6.
 Breadth; the most Northern Point thereof
 own amongst Sea-faring Men by the Name
North-Foreland. This is a plentiful Island,
 od for Corn and Pasture, and withall very
 ulous. In this Island the *Saxons* first landed,
 did afterwards *S. Austin* the Monk, who
 verted them to the Christian Faith. In the
 ign of *Charles I.* it was made an Earldom in
 Person of *Nicholas Lord Tufton*, created Earl
Thanet in 1628. To whom succeeded *John*,
 eldest Son; who left five Sons alive, *Viz.*
holas, John, Richard, Thomas, and *Sackville*
Tufton.

Kent.

Tuſton. Whereof the firſt four have had their turns in the Succeſſion, *Thomas* the preſent Earl being now poſſeſſed of the Title and Eſtate and the youngeſt Brother having yet ſome Proſpect of it. A Caſe ſomething rare, to ſee four Brothers ſucceed one another in the Title and Eſtate of the Family; and not eaſie to be paralleled, but by five Brothers of the *Marſhal* Family, who in the Reign of *Henry III.* became by Succeſſion Earls of *Pembroke*.

Stonar.

At *Stonar*, a Port Town, and the chief Place of this Iſland, is the Sepulchre (ſays *Heylin*) of *Vortimer*, King of the *Britains*. Who, having vanquiſhed the *Saxons* in many Battels, and finally driven them out of the Iſland, deſired to be here Interred, on a fond Conceit that his Corps would fright them from Landing any more upon theſe Coaſts. In that *Scipio* like who, having had a Fortunate Hand againſt the *Carthaginians*, ordered his Tomb to be turned towards *Africk*, to fright them from the Coaſts of *Italy*. But the *Britains* found at laſt, by ſad Experience, the Difference there is betwixt a King in the Field, and a King in the Grave.

Shepey.

Shepey, (*Toliapis*.) lies on the North Coaſt near the fall of the *Thames* and *Medway* into the Sea. It is about the bigneſs of *Thanet* 8. Miles in length, and ſeven in breadth where broadest; and ſeems to be called *Shepey*, from the abundance of Sheep that feed here. The Iſland is well Watered, eſpecially the Southern Parts of it, and is for the moſt part a very fruitful Iſland, the Soil whereof is ſaid to breed *Moles*. The *Danes* of old, and afterwards *Edgar Godwin*, his Sons, and their Adherents, did much haraſs this Iſland. Which has been honoured with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of the Lady *Dacres*, Counteſs of *Shepey*. *Queer*
borough

ough, lying Westward, is the chief Place of *Kent*.
and is a Borough Town.

As this County was called *Cantium* by the
mans, so its Inhabitants went by the Name of
antii. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, this was
the only County which made a Kingdom of it
self. And now, for Church-Government, it
is divided betwixt the *Archbishop* of *Canter-*
bury and the *Bishop* of *Rocheſter*.

Since the Time of the Heptarchy, *Kent* has
been dignified for ſeveral Ages with the Title
of an Earldom, but not without ſeveral Inter-
ruptions. Till, upon the Death of *William*
de Wil Earl of *Kent*, the Title was conferred by
King Edward IV. upon *Edmund Grey*, Lord
then, created Earl of *Kent* in 1465. From
him is deſcended *Anthony Grey*, the preſent
Earl, Grandchild of *Anthony Grey*, Parſon of *Eur-*
re in *Leiceſterſhire*. Who, upon the Death of
Mary Grey without Iſſue Male in 1639. was
created to this Dignity as the next Heir to it,
being Grandchild of *Anthony* third Son of
George Grey, the Son of *Edmund* aforeſaid.

LANCASHIRE, *Lancſtria*, is a Mari- *Lancſhire*.
time County in the North-Weſt Parts of *Eng-*
land; having *Yorkſhire* on the Eaſt, the *Irish*
Sea on the Weſt, *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*
to the North, and *Cheshire* on the South. In
Length, from North to South, about 45. Miles;
Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, 32. In which com-
poſes of Ground it contains 1150000. Acres, and
above 40000. Houſes. The Whole divided into fix
Hundredſ, wherein 61. Pariſhes (beſides many
Tappels of Eaſe, equal for the Multitude of
People to Pariſhes) and 27. Market Towns. Five
whereof are priviledged to ſend Members to
Parliament.

F

Here

Lancashire.

Here the *Air* is sharp, and healthful, being seldom troubled with Fogs. And the People accordingly are Healthy, Strong, and long lived.

The *Soil* differs much in Nature and Situation ; some Parts being hilly, and others flat, and of these some very Fruitful, some Mossy, and others Moorish. The *Champaign* Countie for the most part good for Wheat and Barle, and that which lies at the bottom of Hills yielding the best of Oats.

The Hilly Parts, lying towards the East, are generally stony and barren. *Pendle-hill*, among the rest, reaches to a great height ; whose Top when covered with a Mist, is an undoubted sign of Rain.

The Mossy Parts, like the Irish Bogs, are in some Places many Miles in compass. But they are not altogether useless, being they afford excellent Turves for Firing. And sometimes whole Trees are digged out of them, concerning which the Learned *Cambden* seems to be of Opinion, that they grow under Ground, as for other Plants do.

As for Rivers, the *Mersey*, *Ribble*, and *London* are the principal, all three running from East to West into the Irish Sea. The first watering the South Parts serves as a Boundary betwixt this County and *Cheshire*, whilst the *Ribble* waters the middle, and the *London* the North Parts.

Here are also several Meers (or Lakes) of good note, especially *Winder* and *Merton*. The first, 10. Miles long and 4. broad, divides part of *Lancashire* from *Westmorland* ; and has a clear pibbly Bottom, whence the saying, that *Winder* Meer is all paved with stone. The same breeds abundance of Fish, as Trouts, Pike, Pearches, Eels, Skellies, and a most dair

Fish, called *Charr*, not to be found else- *Lancashire*
where, except in *Ulles Water*, another Lake
upon the Borders of *Cumberland* and *Westmor-*
land.

In short, how Barren soever be some Parts
of this Country, what is good of it yields plenty
of good Grass and Corn, the fairest Oxen in
England, and in general all sorts of Provisions.
Of Fish and Fowl particularly here is great
abundance.

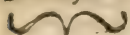
To make Linnen, Flax thrives here very
well. For Fewel, here is abundance both of
Curves and Pit-Coals. And for Building, Quar-
ries of good Stone.

The County Town,

* *Lancaster*, *Lancastria*, anciently *Mediola-Lancaster*.
um, and (according to *Cambden*) *Longovicum*,
near 190. Miles North-West and by North
from *London*. Viz. to *Stafford* 104, for the Par-
ticulars whereof see *Staffordshire*; from thence
to *Stone*, 10; to *Newcastle*, 6. more. Thence
to *Warrington*, 20; to *Wigan*, 14. more; to *Pre-*
ston, 14; to *Garstang*, 10; and to *Lancaster*, 15.
more.

The Situation whereof is in the North Parts
of *Lancashire*, in a fruitful Soil, on the South
banks of the River *Lon*, five Miles from the Irish
Sea. From which River it came to be called
Lancaster, since turned into *Lancaster*, as from
Lancaster the whole County took the Name of
Lancashire. A Town not very populous, nor
rich; where there is but one Parish Church,
which indeed is large and fair. Over the River it
is a fair Stone Bridge, of five Arches; and
upon a Hill near the River a small, but fair and
strong Castle, now made use of for the County
Goal, and for keeping the County Assizes.

Lancashire.



The other Market Towns are

* Clitheroe,	Charley,	Leigh,
* Liverpool,	Colne,	Manchester,
* Preston,	Dalton,	Ormskirk,
* Wigan,	Eccleston,	Poulton,
Blackbourn,	Garstang,	Prescot,
Bolton,	Hastlingden,	Rochdale,
Burnley,	Hawkshead,	Ulverston,
Bury,	Hornby,	Warrington.
Cartmel,	Kirkham,	

Manchester

Amongst which *Manchester*, (*Mancunium*), deserves the precedency, being a fair, rich, and populous Town, in the South Parts of the Country, near the Borders of *Cheshire*, and watered by the *Spalden*. This Town was old a Station of the *Romans*, and to this day goes beyond *Lancaster* for beauty and populousness. Its chief Ornaments are the Colledge and the Market-place; but, above all, the Collegiate Church, beautified with a Chair of excellent Workmanship. The Manufacture of Linnen, Woollen, and Cottons settled in the Town, conduce much to the Wealth of it. 'Tis also dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Charles Montague*, the present Earl of *Manchester*. Devolved unto him from his Ancestor *Henry*, Lord *Montague*, created Viscount *Mandeville*, and Earl of this Place, King *Charles I.* Anno 1625. He was then Lord President of the Council, and Lord Treasurer, and afterwards Lord Privy Seal.

Liverpool.

Liverpool is a Sea-Port Town, seated at *Mersey's* Mouth, where it affords a safe Harbour for Ships, and a convenient Passage into *Ireland*. For its Defence it has on the South side a Castle.

b

uilt by King *John*; and on the West side a *Lancashire* Tower, upon the River, being a stately and strong Piece of Building.

Preston, near to *Leverpool*, is a large and well-situate Town, situate upon the *Rible*, with a fair Stone Bridge over it. The same is honoured with the Court of Chancery, and the Offices of Justice for *Lancaster*, as a County Palatine.

Warrington, a good large Town, is seated on the *Mersey*, with a fair Stone Bridge over it, leading to *Cheshire*. Since the late Revolution it was dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Henry Booth Baron de la Mere*, the present Earl of *Warrington*.

Hornby is noted for its Castle, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Morley* and *Mounteagle*.

Not far from *Preston* aforesaid, stands *Ribchester*, supposed to be the ancient *Bremetona*, counted in its flourishing times the richest Town in Christendom. About which have been digged up so many Pieces of Roman Antiquity, that one may conclude it from thence to have been a Place of great Account in the time of the *Romans*.

The People of this County, in the *Romans* time, went by the Name of *Brigantes*, as did so those of *Yorkshire*, *Durham*, *Westmorland*, and *Cumberland*. The County it self, in the time of the Heptarchy, was a Member of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And it is now in the Diocese of *Chester*.

Of a County Palatine it became a Dutchy, in the Reign of *Edward III*; and the first Duke thereof was *Henry Plantagenet*, who died of the plague in 1362. The second Duke of *Lancaster* was *John of Gaunt*, fourth Son of King *Edward III*; in whom the Title was revived, upon

Lancashire. his Marrying the Lady *Blanch*, Daughter and Heir of the said *Henry*. To him succeeded *Henry of Bullingbrook* his Son, afterwards King of *England* by the Name of *Henry IV.* In whose time, half of the Lands of *Bokun*, Earl of *Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Northampton* being added to this Dutchy, it became thereby the richest Patrimony of any Subject in Christendom. But the said *Henry* having now got the Crown, the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, with all the Lands and Honours belonging to it, was reunited to the Crown. Yet it was still governed as an Estate apart by its proper Officers, and continued so, till *Edward IV.* dissolved its Government, and appropriated the Dutchy to the Crown. But *Henry VII.* being of the House of *Lancaster*, restored it again to its former Government, in which State it has remained ever since.

Of this Line of *Lancaster* there have been four Kings of *England*, Viz. *Henry IV. V. VI. and VII.* The last of which did happily unite the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, by Marrying *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heiress to *Edward IV.* of the House of *York*. And so ended that fatal Quarrel for the Crown betwixt those two Houses, under the Names of the *Red* and *White Roses*, which had caused the Effusion of more *English* Blood, than was spent in the Conquest of *France*.

Leicester-shire.

LEICESTERSHIRE, *Leicestria*, an Inland County, is bounded on the East by the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Rutland*; on the West by *Warwick* and *Derbyshires*; Northward, with *Nottinghamshire*; and Southward, with *Northamptonshire*. In Length, from East to West about 30. Miles; in Breadth, from North to South,

outh, 25. In which compass of Ground it *Leicester-*
 contains 560000. *Acres*, and about 18700. *Houses*. *Shire*.
 The Whole divided into six *Hundreds*, wherein
 92. *Parishes*, and 11. *Market-Towns*. Whereof
 the County Town only has the Priviledge of
 sending two Members to Parliament.

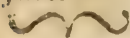
Here the *Air* is Mild and Healthful, and the
Soil yields plenty of Corn and Pasturage, but
 Pease and Beans in a particular manner. Its
 Want of Wood is supplied with plenty of
 Coals. The *Stoure* and the *Wreak* are its prin-
 cipal Rivers.

The County Town,

* *Leicester*, *Leicestría*, which gives Name to *Leicester*.
 the Shire, lies about 78. Miles North-North-
 West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *North-*
ampton 54, for the particulars of which see
Northamptonshire; from thence to *Harborough*,
 12; and to *Leicester*, 12. more.

A Town pleasantly seated on the East side
 of the *Stoure*, over which it has two Bridges.
 In the Reign of *Etheldred* King of *Mercia*, about
 the Year 680, it was made a Bishops See, which
 continued not long. In 914. *Ethelfled*, a noble
 Saxon Lady, rebuilt it, and surrounded it with
 Walls. At the time of the *Norman* Conquest, it
 was great, rich, and populous, graced with a
 Collegiate Church and Abbey, and fortified with
 Castle. But *Robert Crouch*, Earl thereof, having
 raised a Rebellion against King *Henry II*, it was
 besieged, taken, and dismantled. Here *Ri-*
chard III. was obscurely Interred, after *Bos-*
worth Battel; and so was the great Cardinal
Wolsey, in *Henry VIII*'s Reign. The Title of
 Earl of *Leicester* is of greater Antiquity than the
Norman Conquest; for I find three Earls thereof
 in the Saxons time, *Leofrike*, *Algar* the Saxon,
 and *Edwin*. Since the Conquest, it was con-
 ferred

Leicester-
shire.



ferred by King Henry I. on Robert de Bellomont in whose House it continued thorough three Generations. From whence it passed through several other Families, before it came to the Sidney's, that now enjoy it, since the Reign of King James I. By whom Robert Sidney, Viscount Lisle (descended from a Sister of Robert Dudley, the last Earl of Leicester before him) was created Earl of this Place, and Baron of Penshurst, Anno 1618. Succeeded in his Title and Estate by Robert his Son, the Father of Philip Sidney, the present Earl of Leicester. As to the present State of Leicester, it consists of three Parishes, and is beautified with several fair Buildings. Its Market is kept on Saturdays.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Ashby,</i>	<i>Harborough,</i>	<i>Lutterworth,</i>
<i>Bilsdon,</i>	<i>Hinkley,</i>	<i>Melton,</i>
<i>Bosworth,</i>	<i>Loughborough,</i>	<i>Mont-Sorrel.</i>
<i>Hallaton,</i>		

Bosworth.

Amongst which *Bosworth*, upon a Hill, noted for the Battel fought upon *Redmore* near it, betwixt King Richard III. and his Successor Henry VII, August 22. 1486. By the Issue whereof the Crown returned from the House of York to the House of Lancaster; and an end was put to the Bloody Wars that had so long continued between those two Houses. A Town noted besides, for giving the Title of Baron to the Duke of *Barwick*.

Lutterworth.

Lutterworth, a goodly Town, beautified with a fair Church and Steeple; and noted for *William Liff*, that famous Parson of *Lutterworth*, who lived in the Reign of King Edward III, at the

men strongly opposed the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of Rome. *Leicestershire.*

To conclude with *Leicestershire*, the Inhabitants thereof (amongst others) went by the Name of *Coritani* among the ancient Romans. In the time of the Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And it is now in the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

LINCOLNSHIRE, *Lincolniensis Ager*, *Lincolnshire*, *Comitatus*, is a large Maritime County. bounded on the East with the German Sea; on the West, with the Counties of *York*, *Nottingham*, and *Leicester*; Northward, with the *umber*, which parts it from *Yorkshire*; and Southward, with the Counties of *Cambridge*, *Northampton*, and *Rutland*. In Length, from North to South, almost 60. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, about 35. In which compass of Ground it contains 1740000. Acres, and about 40590. Houses. The Whole divided into three Parts, called *Lindsey*, *Kesteven*, and *Holland*; the first lying Northward. and taking up about half the County; *Holland* South-Eastward, and *Kesteven* West from thence. Which three parts contain 30. Hundreds, wherein 630. Parishes, and 31. Market-Towns. Five whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Now *Lindsey* and *Holland* are of special Note for the Title of an Earldom each of them is signified with. The first, in the Person of *Robert Bertie*, Lord Great Chamberlain of England; whose Title of Earl of *Lindsey* fell from him from his Father *Montague Bertie*, and to *Montague* from his Father *Robert*, Lord *Willoughby Eresby*, created Earl of *Lindsey* by King *Charles I.* in 1621, and slain at *Edge-hill* Fight, *1642.*

Lincoln-
shire.



Holland gives the Title of an Earl to *Edward Rich*, the present Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. Derived to him from his Father *Robert*, and to *Robert* from his Father *Henry Rich* Lord *Kingsington*, created Earl of *Holland* by King *James I.* in 1624.

As to *Lincolnshire* in general, 'tis a fruitful Country in Grass and Corn, thick set with Towns, and well watered with Rivers. The North and West Parts are exceeding pleasant and fertile. But the East and South Parts are full of Fenny Grounds, by reason of several Inlets of the Sea, which makes it indeed the less fit to bear Corn, but so plentiful both of Fish and Fowl, that it exceeds therein all other Part of *England*.

Its principal Rivers are the *Humber*, which parts it from *Yorkshire*; the *Trent*, which sever part of it from *Nottinghamshire*; the *Witham*, the *Nen*, and *Weland*, which run cross the Country.

The County Town,

Lincoln.

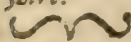
* *Lincoln*, *Lincolnia*, which gives Name to the whole County, is about 100. Miles North by West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Huntington*, 48. Miles, for which see *Huntingtonshire*; thence to *Stilton*, 9; to *Peterborough*, 5. more; to *Market-Deeping*, 8; to *Sleaford*, 18; and to *Lincoln*, 15. more.

Whose Situation is on the side of a Hill, the lower part watered by the *Witham*. The same was built out of the Ruins of *Lindum*, an old *Roman* Town, which stood on the Top of the Hill, the Ruins whereof are still to be seen in some places. As in the time of the *Romans* it was a Place of great Strength and Fame, so in the *Norman* Times (if we believe

William

William of Malmsbury) no City in England *Lincoln-*
 was more Rich or Populous. Therefore *shire.*
William the Conquerour built here a strong
 Castle, to awe the Inhabitants; and *Remigius*,
 Bishop of *Dorchester*, at the same time removed
 his See hither, and built the Cathedral, one of
 the stateliest Piles of that Kind in Christendom.
 In the time of the *Saxons*, the *British* Worthy
 King *Arthur* drove away their Forces from
 this Place. The like did *Edmund Ironside* to
 the *Danes*, who had made sore Havock thereof.
 Here King *Stephen*, in his Contention for the
 Crown with *Maud* the Empress, hapned to be
 taken Prisoner by her Forces. But King *Henry III.*
 had better Luck, and took the City defended
 by the Barons for *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*,
 whom he forced to fly to *London*, and soon after
 to *France*. But, whatever Disasters and Cala-
 mities this City has gone through, still 'tis a
 large, populous, and well-frequented Place.
 Signified not only with an Episcopal See,
 whose Diocese to this day is the largest of any
 in the Kingdom; but also, for many Ages,
 with the Title of an Earldom. Which, having
 passed through several Families with frequent
 interruptions, came at last to the present Fa-
 mily of the *Clintons*, in Queen *Elizabeth's*
 reign. By whom *Edward Fiennes*, Lord *Clinton*,
 and Lord Admiral, was created Earl of *Lincoln*,
 anno 1565. Which Title is now devolved, by the
 decease of *Edward* the late Earl, upon Sir *Francis*
Clinton, the present Earl of *Lincoln*. As for the
 bishoprick, it was made up of two distinct Dio-
 ceses, viz. *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*, and *Sidnacester*
 in *Lincolnshire*, which last *Cambden* thinks stood
 not far from *Ganesborough*. Friday is the Market-
 day for *Lincoln*. Which is a County of it self,
 whose Liberties extend about 20. Miles in compass.
 The

Lincoln-
shire.



The other Market Towns are

* Boston,	Crowland,	Lytcham,
* Grantham,	Deeping,	Rasen,
* Grimsby,	Dunington,	Saltfleet,
* Stamford,	Fokingham,	Sleaford,
Alford,	Ganesborough,	Spalding,
Barton,	Holbeck,	Spilsby,
Binbrook,	Horncastle,	Stanton,
Bourn,	Kirton,	Tattershall,
Burgh,	Lowth,	Wainfleet.
Burton,		

Boston.

Amongst which *Boston* stands on both side of the River *Witham*, with a Timber Bridge over it, within three Miles of the Sea, where it has a convenient Haven. 'Tis a Place of good Trade, well inhabited, and of good Antiquity. It is in *Holland* Division.

Bulling-
brook.

Bullingbrook is noted for being the Birth-place of King *Henry IV*; an Honour of the Crown and the Title of an Earldom. Which last is now enjoy'd by *Paulet S. John*, derived unto him from *Oliver S. John*, created Earl of *Bullingbrook* by King *James I. Anno 1624*.

Crowland.

Crowland, on the *Weland*, stands so low amongst Fens, that there is no coming to it but by the North and East side; and that by narrow Causeys, not admitting of Carts. Which has occasioned the Saying, *That all the Carts that come to Crowland are shod with Silver*. It consists of three Streets, with Streams running between, and the Banks set with Willows. The Ground about this Town so rotten, that one may thrust a Pole 20 foot into it. To Milk their Cows, which are kept at a good distance out of Town, they go in small Kerries,

Carries, or Boats. In their Pools, or watery *Lincoln-*
Places, they take plenty of Fish and Fowl, which *shire.*
turns to good account.

Ganesborough, in *Lindsey* Division, stands on *Ganesbo-*
the River *Trent*, and is one of the best Towns *rough.*
in the whole County. Here *Sueno*, the *Danish*
Cyrant, was stabbed by an unknown Hand,
as a just Reward for his unparalleled Outrages
and Cruelties. The same gives the Title of
Earl to *Wriothesly Noel*, the present Earl of
Ganesborough.

Grantham, on the *Witham*, is a Town of *Grantham*
good account, and a great Thorough-fare to
and from the North. Whose Church-Steeple
is so very high, that it seems crooked to the
eye of the Beholder.

Stamford, or *Stanford*, (*Durobrivæ*,) the next *Stamford*.
Town to *Lincoln* for Greatness, stands upon the
Island, in three several Counties, *Viz. Lin-*
colnshire, Rutland, and Northamptonshire; but
the chief Part in *Lincolnshire*. Over the River
has several Bridges, and its Buildings are
most of Stone. In the Reign of *Edward III.*
part of the Students of *Oxford*, upon a Quarrel
twixt the North and South Men, settled for
some time in this Town, where they erected
schools; and would not return to *Oxford*, till
they were compelled by a Proclamation. In
the Year 1628. *Henry Lord Grey of Grooby*
was created Earl of *Stamford* by King
Charles I. To whom succeeded in 73. *Tho-*
mas his Grandchild, the present Earl of *Stam-*
ford.

Wainfleet, not far from the Sea, has got some *Wainfleet*.
edit in the World by that famous Bishop of
Linchester, *William* surnamed of *Wainfleet*, be-
ing his Birth-place. He founded *Magdalen Col-*
lege in *Oxford*, and a Free-School in this Place.

Grimsby

*Lincoln-
shire.*

Grimsby and *Kirton* are noted for their fair Churches.

*Grimsby
and Kirton.*

But, besides those Market Towns, *Eresby* deserves a place here, for giving the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Lindsey*.

*Belvoir-
Castle.*

And so doth *Belvoir-Castle*, amongst many noble Seats in this County, it being a stately House some Miles from *Grantham*, highly elevated, and yielding a fine Prospect.

Axholm.

The Isle of *Axholm* (made by several Rivers but chiefly the *Trent* and the *Dun*) deserves our taking notice, being about 10. Miles long, and 4. broad. In this Island is *Alabaſter* to be found, and a sweet Shrub called *Gall* by the Country People.

Lastly, the Inhabitants of this County were amongst the ancient *Romans*, by the Name of *Coritani*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it belonged to the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it makes Part of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Middlesex.

MIDDLESEX, *Middleſexia*, a small Island County, has on the North *Hartfordſhire* and on the South *Surrey*, on the East *Effex*, and on the West *Buckinghamſhire*. From *Surrey* is separated by the *Thames*; from *Effex* by the *Lea*; from *Buckinghamſhire*, by the *Coln*. As it is called *Middleſex* from its Situation between the *East-Angles* and the *West-Saxons*. In Length from East to West, it reaches about 29. Miles in Breadth, from North to South, 16. In which Compass of Ground it contains 247000. Acres and about 110000. Houses. The Whole divided into 7. Hundreds, wherein above 200. Parishes and 7. Market Towns. Two whereof, viz. *London* and *Westminster*, are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This County is indeed one of the least in *England*; but, for Sweetness of Air, or Fruitfulness of Soil, none perhaps goes beyond it. This is the County wherein stands the Glory of *England*, *London* the Metropolis, too great Place to be crowded here within the narrow compass of these short Descriptions. I therefore refer you for it to the Conclusion of this Part, and so proceed to

The other Market Towns,

* *Westminster*, *Edgeworth*, *Stanes*,
Brentford, *Enfield*, *Uxbridge*.

* *Westminster*, *Westmonasterium*, being contiguous to *London*, and commonly look'd upon as one City with it, I thought fit therefore to scribe them together. See the Conclusion of this Part.

Brentford, so called from the *Brent* on which it is seated, is 7. Miles from *London* to the Westward, and is a great Thorough-fare for the eastern Countries. In the Reign of *Charles I.* was honoured with the Title of an Earldom by the Person of *Patrick Ruthen*, Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, created Earl of *Brentford* in 1644.

Stanes and *Uxbridge* are two good Market Towns, the first on the *Thames* which parts it from *Surrey*, and the other on the *Coln* which cuts it from *Buckinghamshire*. As for *Enfield* and *Edgeworth*, they are but small and inconsiderable. But the Neighbourhood of *London* has such an influence, not only over *Middlesex*, but also the neighbouring Counties, that they swarm all over with pretty Towns and Villages. As in *Middlesex*, *Wotton*, *Highgate*, *Hamsted*, *Chelsay*, *Kensington*, *Ham*, *Hamersmith*, *Thistleworth*, *Honslow*, &c.
most

Middlesex. most of them graced with the Seats of diverse Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Citizens. Among which *Kensington* has the Honour of enjoying some part of the Year their Majesties Presence as *Hamersmith* had of late the Queen Dowager


Here is also *Hampton-Court*, a Royal House 10. Miles from *London*, which is now rebuilding with great Improvements for their Majesty's Use. The first Rise of it was by *Cardinal Wolsey* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Where the Cardinal treated most Sumptuously four or five Days together *Montmorency* Lord Steward and Mareschal of *France*, sent Ambassador to *Henry* by the French King. And, by the Account *Martin Bellay* an Attendant of *Montmorency* gives of this Pallace, the Chambers hangings of wonderful Value, and every Place glittered with innumerable Vessels of Gold and Silver. There were (says he) 280. Beds, the Furniture to most of them being Silk, and all for the Entertainment of Strangers only.

The Inhabitants of this County, together with those of *Essex*, went amongst the ancient *Romans* by the Name of *Trinobantes*. In the Time of the Heptarchy, it made with *Essex*, a part of *Hartfordshire*, the Kingdom of the *East Saxons*; as they do now the Diocese of *London*.

Lastly, this County gave first the Title of an Earldom to *Lionel* Lord *Cranfield*, Treasurer of *England*, created Earl of *Middlesex* by King *James I.* in 1622. To whom succeeded his Son *James*, and to *James*, *Lionel* his Brother Who dying without Issue-Male in 1674. *Charles Sackvil*, Lord *Buckhurst*, was the next Year after created Earl of *Middlesex* by King *Charles II.* Whose Father *Richard Sackvil*, Earl of *Dorset* dying in the Year 1677, he then succeeded in the Earldom.

C H A P. VIII.

f Monmouthshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, and Nottinghamshire.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, *Monumethensis Monmouth-*
Comitatus, formerly a Welch County, *shire.*
 d now reckoned among the English, has on 
 e East Gloucestershire; on the West, two Welch
 unties, Brecknock and Glamorganshires; North-
 rd, Herefordshire; and Southward, the Severn.
 Length, from North to South, about 25.
 iles; in Breadth, from East to West, 20.
 which Compass of Ground it containeth
 0000. Acres, and about 6490. Houses. The
 hole divided into 6. Hundreds, wherein 127.
 ishes, and 7. Market Towns. Whereof the
 ire Town only is priviledged to send a Mem-
 to Parliament.

A hilly and woody, but very fruitful Country;
 Hills being grazed upon by great and small
 etel, and the Valleys yielding plenty both of
 ass and Corn. Through which glide the *Usk*
 d the *Wye*, the *Rumney* and the *Monnow*, all
 ich fall into the *Severn*. Among which the
 t two are full of Salmon and Trouts.

The County Town,

Monmouth, *Monumethia*, is about 100. *Monmouth-*
 les West by North from *London*; Viz. from
 adon to *Glocester* 80, and thence to *Mon-*
 uth 18.

A Town pleasantly seated in the North-East
 rders of the County, betwixt the *Wye* and
Monnow, with a Bridge over each of them.
 Hardly

*Monmouth-
shire.*

Hardly accessible but on the North-East side fortified of old by a stately Castle, now ruined the Birth-place of the Renowned King Henry the Conquerour of France, therefore called Henry of Monmouth. Here are still three of the Town-Gates, with part of the Wall, standing. But, as decay'd as it is in point of Defence, however a pretty neat Town, well inhabited and frequented. Here was born that ancient Historian, Geofrey of Monmouth, who wrote the History of Great Britain. King Charles I. dignified it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of Robert Lord Carey of Leppington. Which failing in his next Issue, King Charles raised it to that of a Dukedom in the Person James his Natural (but Unfortunate) Son, the late Duke of Monmouth, Beheaded in the 1st Reign. Since the late Revolution, His Majesty was pleased to create Charles Lord Mordaunt Earl of Monmouth, who is at present in Possession of the Title.

The other Market-Towns are

<i>Abergaveny,</i>	<i>Chepstow,</i>	<i>Pontpool,</i>
<i>Caer-Leon,</i>	<i>Newport,</i>	<i>Usk.</i>

Abergaveny.

Amongst which *Abergaveny*, (*Gobanium*), called from the small River *Gaveny* upon which it stands, at the very fall of it into the *U* is a good Town, well built, and as well frequented, for Flannels especially. 'Tis likewise a Place of some Strength, being not only walled about, but also fortified with a Castle. Of some Note besides for giving the Title of Baron to the first Baron of England, now enjoyed *George Nevil*.

Caer-Leon, (*Isca Silurum*,) stands also upon *Monmouth* *Usk*, with a Timber Bridge over it. In *shire*.
 time of the *Britains* it was a kind of Uni-
 city, and the See of a Metropolitan, after-*Caer-Leon*.
 ds removed from thence to *S. Davids*.
 en the *Romans* reigned here, it was a famous
 flourishing City, where lay the second
 ion called *Augusta*, to keep the *Silures*
 aw. It came to Ruin in the Reign of
 ry II. But there are still found, amongst its
 ns, many glorious Monuments of *Roman*
 iquity.

Chepstow, (*Strigulia*,) is seated upon the *Wye*, *Chepstow*.
 a fair Bridge over it, near its fall into the
 ern. A Town formerly of great Note, and
 reat Refort; fortified with good Walls, and
 acious Castle. It is to this day one of the
 Towns of this County.

Newport, supposed to be sprung out of the *Newport*.
 us of *Caer-Leon*, is also a good Market Town,
 ed upon the *Usk*, three or four Miles North
 he *Severn's* Mouth.

Usk, (*Burrium*,) is also a goodly Town, *Usk*.
 d on the River *Usk*, and formerly fortified
 a large and strong Castle, but now gone to

Pontpool is a small Town, but of some note *Pontpool*.
 ts Iron-Mills.

the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of this
 nty (and of *South-Wales* in general) went
 he Name of *Silures*. And it is now in the
 cese of *Landaff*.

ORFOLK, *Norfolcia*, a large Maritime *Norfolk*.
 nty in the East Parts of *England*, is bounded
 a and North with the *German Sea*; West-
 al with the great *Ouse*, which severs it from
 Counties of *Lincoln* and *Cambridge*; and
 South-

Norfolk.



Southward, with the little *Ouse*, which part from *Suffolk*. On all sides so surrounded with Water, that it wants very little of being Island of it self. In *Length* from East to West 50. Miles; in *Breadth*, from North to South about 35. In which Compass it contains 1148000. *Acres*, and 47180. *Houses*. The whole divided into 31. *Hundreds*, wherein 660. *Rishes*, and 33. *Market Towns*. Five where are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

This is the largest County in *England*, next to *Yorkshire*; but more populous than them. In some Parts of it the Soil is very Fat and Rank, in others very light and sandy. Near the Sea 'tis Champaign, and yields plenty of Corn. In other Parts Woody, or full of Heath, those good for Grazing of Cattel, these feed abundance of Sheep, and breeding a work of Conies. In short, this County altogether a plentiful Place of all things necessary, and scarce wants any thing that Land or Water afford.

Besides the Rivers aforesaid which part from other Counties, the *Tare* and *Thryn* are principal.

The County Town,

Norwich.

* *Norwich*, (*Norvicum*, *Nordovicum*,) is 40 Miles North-East and by North from *London*. *Viz.* from *London* to *Ware*, 20; to *Newmarket*, 33. more; thence to *Thetford*, 16; to *Attborough*, 20; and to *Norwich*, 11. more.

Which is situate in the midst of the Cour at the Influx of the *Windsor* into the *Tare*; and sprung up (says my Author) out of the Ruins of *Vena Icenorum*, now called *Caster*, in which not many Years since were found a great Number of *Roman Urns*. 'Tis like the *Saxons* build

amongst whom it became the chief Seat of *Norfolk.*
East-Angles. But it has since undergone so many Calamities, that it is much it should be what it is at this time, a large, fair, and populous City. Which in its very Infancy was rent by *Sueno the Dane*; and afterwards starved to a Surrender, by *William the Conquerour*. Covered again from its decaying Condition, especially by *Herebert* Bishop of this Diocese, who removed hither his See from *Thetford*, in 1088, it was ruined again in the last Age, under the Reign of King *Edward VI.* by that notorious Rebel *Kett*, a Tanner of *Windham*. It Queen *Elizabeth* raised it up again from Ruins, by sending hither the Flemish Stuff weavers, that fled over into *England* from the cruel Government of the Duke of *Alva*. From which time this City did thrive to that degree, that it is now a Mile and a half long, and half much in breadth, but not without vast ground within it. However it contains 20. parishes, and is one of the fairest Cities of *England*, so intermix'd with Houses and Rows of Trees after the Dutch Way, that it is both City and Country. In the Reign of *Edward I.* it was walled about with several Turrets, and twelve Gates for Entrance. Its Castle is thought to have been built by *Henry II.* which was taken by the French in the Reign of King *John*. *Henry IV.* granted it a Mayor, in 1403; and principal Buildings, besides the Cathedral, is the Duke of *Norfolk's* Pallace, the Bishop's, and the Hospital. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it was first dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *Edward Lord Denny of Saltham*. Who dying without Issue Male, the Title was revived by the said King in the Person of *George Goring*, created Earl of *Normich* in 1644.

Norfolk.

1644. Which dying with *Charles*, his immediate Sucessor, it was conferred in 1674 up *Henry Howard*, the Father of the present Du of Norfolk, Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norwich*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Castle-rising</i> ,	<i>Dercham</i> ,	<i>Lodden</i> ,
* <i>Lyn</i> ,	<i>Dis</i> ,	<i>Methwoud</i> ,
* <i>Thetford</i> ,	<i>Downham</i> ,	<i>Repeham</i> ,
* <i>Yarmouth</i> ,	<i>Fakenham</i> ,	<i>Snesham</i> ,
<i>Alesham</i> ,	<i>Foulsham</i> ,	<i>Swafham</i> ,
<i>Attleborough</i> ,	<i>Harlston</i> ,	<i>Walsham</i> ,
<i>Buckenham</i> ,	<i>Herling</i> ,	<i>Walsingham</i> ,
<i>Burnham</i> ,	<i>Hickling</i> ,	<i>Wotton</i> ,
<i>Caston</i> ,	<i>Hingham</i> ,	<i>Windham</i> ,
<i>Clay</i> ,	<i>Holt</i> ,	<i>Worsted</i> .
<i>Cromer</i> ,		

- *Castle-rising*.

Amongst which *Castle-rising* is an ancient but decay'd Town, lying near the Sea; little the better for it in point of Trade, Haven being become useless, since it is choak'd up with Sands. Which has done Kindness to *Lyn*.

Lyn.

Lyn, or *King's-Lyn*, (*Linum Regis*,) lies the North-West Parts of the County, near Fall of the *Ouse* into the Sea. 'Tis a large Town, surrounded with a deep Trench, wall for the most part, and divided by two small Rivers, over which there are fifteen Bridges. As for the *Ouse*, it runs on the West side of it. On the other side whereof, in Marsh Land stands *Old Lyn*, a decay'd Town, out of whose Ruins this sprung up, having the Convenience of a pretty good Harbour. Before the Reformation of *Henry VIII*. it was called *Bishops Lyn*, because

Ground it stands upon belonged to the Bi-*Norfolk.*
 p of *Norwich*. In the time of the Barons
 ars with King *John*, this Town obtained
 m him great Priviledges, for their faithful
 herency to him. Then he granted them
 ir Charter, and gave them his own Sword
 be carried before their Mayor, with a gilt
 p which they have still to shew. But his Son
 ry III, being under a Necessity to comply
 th the Barons for the Expulsion of the
 ench, the Liberties of this Town were
 ed. Which were again restored by *Henry*
 the new Proofs of its Loyalty, upon a Re-
 ion which broke out in *Lincolnshire*, Anno
 r. In the Civil Wars under the Reign of
 arles I. the Loyalty of this Town involved
 nto great Calamities. Upon the Restaura-
 n King *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title
 a Baronage in the Person of Sir *Horatio*
msend, who was made Baron of *Lyn*.
Thetford stands upon the little *Ouse*, over *Thetford*.
 ich it has a Bridge, leading into *Suffolk*.
 is is a Place of great Antiquity, built out of
 Ruins of the ancient *Sitomagus*, which was
 roy'd by the *Danes*. The Bishops See of
East-Angles was from *North-Elmham* re-
 ved hither, and from hence to *Norwich*.
 on which Removal it decay'd as fast as *Nor-*
th thrived. However it is still a Corpora-
 n, and the Place where the Lent-Assizes for
 County are usually kept.
Yarmouth, (*Gariannonum*,) the best Harbour *Yarmouth*.
 all this County, and the Key of this Coast,
 ds at the Mouth of the River *Tare*, whence
 got the Name of *Yarmouth*. A Town of
 d Strength both by Art and Nature, well
 lt, and pretty large; yet having but one
 urch, which is beautified with a lofty Spire.
 It

Norfolk.

It stands well for *Holland*, affording a ready Passage to it; and is a frequent shelter to our *Newcastle Fleets*, when distressed by Weather. Noted besides for its Herring-fishing in the adjacent Seas, in the Month of *September*, which makes the Town much Richer all the Year after. King *Charles II.* made it a Mayor-Town not long before his Death; having first honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Robert Paston*, now enjoy'd by his Son *William*. Lastly, 'tis called *Great Yarmouth* in opposition to *Yarmouth* in the Isle of *Wight*.

Walsingham.

In the Times of Popery *Walsingham*, in the North Parts, was a Place much resorted unto for publick Devotion to the Blessed Virgin called the Lady of *Walsingham*; who had here a Chappel, near the two Wells, retaining to this day the Name of *Virgin Mary Wells*.

Brancaſter.

In the North-West Parts stands *Brancaſter*, not far from the Sea, where stood *Branodunum* of old, a Town of good account in the time of the *Romans*. And, not far from *Hickling* North-Eastward, stood the famous Abbey *S. Bennets in the Holm*, erected by King *Canutus* and afterwards so fortified by its Monks, that it look'd more like a Fortrefs than a Monastery. Yet it was betray'd by a Monk to *William the Conquerour*. About this Place Cockles and Perwinkles have been often digged out of the Ground. And 'tis observable, that the Bishop of *Normwich* retains to this day the Title of Lord Abbot of *S. Bennets*.

Wayborn Hope.

On the North Coast of this County is *Wayborn Hope*, a noted Place amongst Sea-men; is *Winterton-Ness* Eastward, which is very cold seated. Yet it is observed, that the Soil about it is as rich as any in the Kingdom.

in the Time of the *Romans*, the People *Norfolk*.
 this County went by the Name of *Iceni*.
 during the Heptarchy, it made, with *Suffolk*
Cambridgeshire, the Kingdom of the *East-*
Angles. As it does now, with *Suffolk*, the Dio-
 ce of *Norwich*.

The same is dignified with the Title of a
 Kingdom, enjoy'd by the principal Branch of
 noble Family of the *Howards*. The first
 Duke whereof was *John Lord Howard*, des-
 cended from the Lady *Margaret Dutches* of
York, and Daughter to *Thomas de Brotherton*
 to King *Edward I*.

Lastly, the People of this County are noted
 for their great Industry, which is such, that
 one shall hardly see a Beggar amongst them.
 They are so well versed in the Quirks of the Law,
 which makes them create more Work for
 Assizes, than any other Place. And 'tis ob-
 served, that no County has bred more eminent
 Lawyers.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, *North-* *Northampton-*
hamptonshire, is an Inland County. Bounded North-
 ward with *Lincolnshire*; Southward, with *Ox-*
ford and *Buckinghamshires*; Eastward, with
Bedfordshire; and Westward, with *Warwick-*
shire. In Length, from North to South, 45.
 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, about
 20. In which Compass of Ground it contains
 1000. Acres, and about 2420. Houses. The
 Soil divided into 20. Hundreds, wherein 136.
 Parishes, and 13. Market-Towns. Four whereof
 are privileged to send Members to Parlia-
 ment.

Here the Air is temperate. The Soil rich,
 fruitful, and champain, and having less waste
 ground than any other County. So populous
 G withall,

Northamp-
tonshire.

withall, and replenished with Towns, that many Places 20. or 30. Steeples present themselves at one View. Nor is there perhaps any County which in that Compass of Ground can shew more Noblemens and Gentlemens Seats.


Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, the *Nen* and the *Weland*, which have all their Rise in this County.

The County Town,

Northamp-
ton.

* *Northampton*, *Northantonia*, is about 10 Miles North-West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Barnet*, 10; to *S. Albans*, 10; and to *Dunstable*, 10. more; thence to *Stony-Stratford*, 20; and to *Northampton*, 10. more.

A Town pleasantly seated on the Banks of the River *Nen*, where it meets with two Ri-
v-lets, one North and the other South. This
Town, as many others, fell under the Fury of
the *Danes*, who burnt it to Ashes. And in the
Reign of King *John* it suffered much from
Barons. In his Successor *Henry* the Third
Time, the Students of *Cambridge* are said
have removed hither by the King's Warrant
in order to settle the University here. When
Henry VI had the Fate to be Overthrown,
taken Prisoner by his Rival for the Crown
Edward IV. A general Conflagration reduced
this Town into Ashes Sept. 3. 1675. But,
the cheerful Contributions of good People
was soon raised up again, more uniform
beautiful than ever it was before. Inso-
much that for Extent and Beauty it yields at this
time to few Cities in *England*. This is the Place
where the County Goal, and the Assizes are
kept; and that which gives the Title of Lord
to the honourable Family of the *Comptons*, re-
injoy'd by *George Compton*; and derived u-

m from his Ancestor *William Lord Compton*, *Northamp-*
 seated Earl of *Northampton* by King *James I.* *tonshire.*
 1618. Its Market, kept on *Saturdays*, is well 
 served with Provisions.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Peterborough,</i>	<i>Daventry,</i>	<i>Rothwell,</i>
<i>Brackley,</i>	<i>Kettering,</i>	<i>Thrapston,</i>
<i>Higham-Ferrers,</i>	<i>Oundle,</i>	<i>Towcester,</i>
<i>iff,</i>	<i>Rockingham,</i>	<i>Wellingborough.</i>

Amongst which *Peterborough*, Lat. *Petrobur-* *Peterbs-*
m, being a Bishops See, deserves the Prece- *rough.*
 ncy. This Town, anciently called *Medan-*
de, sprung up out of a Monastery here built,
 and dedicated to *S. Peter* by *Penda* the first
 Christian King of the *Mercians* about the Year
 6, from whence it got the Name of *Peter-*
ough. It stands on the River *Nen*, in the
 borders of *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Lincoln-*
res; and was made a Bishops See by King
Henry VIII. upon the Dissolution of the Mona-
 sties. This hapned in 1541. And in the
 reign of *Charles I.* it became an Earldom in
 Perion of *John Lord Mordant*, created Earl
Peterborough in 1627, and now injoy'd by his
Henry.

Brackley, seated near the Spring of the Ouse, *Brackley.*
 and the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*, was once in
 manner the Staple Town in the County
 Wool. It consists of two Parishes, and had
 merly a Colledge, now made use of for a
 School.

Towcester is taken by the learned *Cambden* for *Towcester.*
 ancient *Tripontium*, so called from its three
 dges. A Place once of that Strength, as to
 fle the furious Assaults of the *Danes.*

Northamptonshire. *Oundle*, pleasantly seated upon the Banks of the *Nen*, is a neat Town, graced with a fair Church; and noted for its *Drumming-Wells*, so called from its Drumming Noise at some time look'd upon as Ominous.

Fotheringhay-Castle. Nor far from *Oundle* to the North, and upon the same River, stands *Fotheringhay-Castle*, in which *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, was Beheaded in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

Naseby. *Naseby*, so noted in our English Chronicle for the Battel fought there *June 14. 1645.* betwixt King *Charles I.* and the Parliament Forces (in which the King lost the Day) is also in this County.

Holdenby. And so is the Royal Castle of *Holdenby*, where King *Charles I.* was kept a Prisoner some Months by the Parliamentarians.

Grafton Mannour. Not far from *Towcester* is the Royal Mannour of *Grafton*, the ancient Seat of the *Widvill* Earls Rivers, in which *Edward IV.* consummated his Marriage with the Lady *Grey*. Upon the Death of *Richard*, the last of the Male Line of the *Widvilles*, this Mannour passed from that House to *Thomas Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*. In whose House it continued, *Henry VIII.* exchanged other Lands for it in *Leicestershire*, from which time to this it remained in the Crown. In 1675. King *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Person of *Henry Fitz-roy*, one of his Natural Sons by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*. Which Title is now enjoy'd by his Son.

Burleigh-House. Lastly, amongst the many fair Seats in this County, I cannot but take notice of *Burleigh-House*, half a Mile from *Stamford*, belonging to the Earl of *Exeter*. A stately Building of Freestone, yielding to few of this kind in the Kingdom.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of this *Northampton* County were known (amongst others) by the *tonshire*. Name of *Coritani*. In the Time of the *Hep-*
chy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, with *Rutland*, it makes the Diocese of *Peterborough*.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *Northum-* *Northum-*
a, a Maritime County, and the furthest North *berland*.

England, is bounded Eastward with the *German Sea*; Westward, by *Cumberland*, and part of *Scotland*; Northward, with the River *Tweed*, which divides it also from *Scotland*; and Southward by the County of *Durham*, from which it is severed in part by the River *Tine*. Its Length, from North to South, about 40. Miles; Breadth, from East to West, 30. Within which Compass it contains 1370000. Acres. and about 22740. Houses. The Whole divided into 6. Wards, wherein 460. Parishes, and 12. Market Towns. Three whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This County, lying so far North as to border upon *Scotland*, is much of the same Nature as the South Parts of that Kingdom, neither very temperate, nor fruitful. In point of Fruitfulness, those Parts that ly nearest to the Sea have the Pre-eminency, being not so rough and barren as the rest. But, if the Surface of the Land be something Ungrateful, its Bowels make amends with their abundance of Coal-mines, which supply with Fuel a great Part of *England*, and *London* especially. For whose particular Use many hundred Sail of Ships have yearly their Loading from hence, as well as in *Sunderland*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

Northum-
berland.

Newcastle.

The County Town,

* *Newcastle, Novum Castrum*, is 212. Mil.

North by West from *London*. Viz. 200. from *London* to *Durham*, for which see *Durham*; and 12. from *Durham* to *Newcastle*.


Which being seated on the River *Tine*, therefore called *Newcastle upon Tine*, to difference it from *Newcastle under Line* in *Staffordshire*. According to *Cambden* it had formerly the Name of *Monk-Chester*, and took that of *Newcastle*, since *Robert* Son to *William* the Conquerour fortified it with a Castle, which is yet standing, though very much neglected. The Town is large, populous, and rich, and is the chief Place for Trade in the North. 'Tis not above seven Miles from the River's Mouth, so that Ships of good Burthen come up to the very Bridge. Which is a fair Stone Bridge leading to *Gateshead* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*; with an Iron Gate in the midst of parting the two Counties. The Town stands high and low, part upon a steep Hill, and part in the bottom of it near the River, the whole surrounded with a Wall. The Streets upon the Ascent are exceeding steep; the Houses most of Stone, some Timber, and a few Brick houses. It consists of four large Parishes, with as many Parish Churches. The principal whereof, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, stands very lofty on the top of the Hill, and looks more like a Cathedral than a Parish Church, with a fine Steeple of curious Architecture. Near the River is a handsom Key, reaching up to the very Bridge, for the Conveniency of Ships to come up thither. But the *Newcastle* Coal-Flie keeps its Station at *Sheales*, near the River Mouth. Not far from the Bridge, or the Key is the Town-house; and by it the Market-place.

the midst whereof was set up in the late *Northumb-*
berland.
 reign King *James* his Statue on Horseback. which, soon after his Abdication, was suddenly
 pulled down by the Forces then quartered
 Town; to the great Grief of many devout
cobites in those Parts, who reverently paid to
 the Image the Honour they retained for the
 original. So great is the Trade of this Place,
 that it may be called in that respect the *Bristol*
 of the North. And proportionable to its Trade
 the Wealth thereof, much increased by the
 Coal-Trade; being surrounded (as it is) with
 Coal-Mines, and blessed with the Conveniency
 of a Navigable River, for the Transportation of
 necessary and useful a Commodity. For the
 carrying on of which Trade, the Town obtained
 great Priviledges from Queen *Elizabeth*. And it
 being a County Corporate, it has the Priviledge of
 governing it self Independently from the rest of
 the County. By King *James I.* it was first honoured
 with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of
James Stuart Duke of *Lenox*, and Earl of *Rich-*
mond, created Earl of *Newcastle* in 1604. Which
 Title dying with him, was afterwards revived by
 King *Charles I.* in the Person of *William Cavend-*
ish, Viscount *Mansfield*, Baron *Ogle*, created Earl
Newcastle in 1627; then Marquess of the same
 in 1643. At last King *Charles II.* improved the
 Title into that of a Dukedom Anno 1664, and so
 devolved by the Death of the said *William*
 upon his Son *Henry Cavendish*, who dying lately
 without Issue Male, the Title remains now vacant.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Barwick,</i>	<i>Billingham,</i>	<i>Learmouth,</i>
* <i>Morpeth,</i>	<i>Ellesdon,</i>	<i>Rothbury,</i>
<i>Alnwick,</i>	<i>Haltwisle,</i>	<i>Weller.</i>
<i>Beltingham,</i>	<i>Hexham,</i>	
	G 4	<i>Barwick,</i>

Northum-
berland.


Barwick.

Barwick, (*Barvicum*), a strong Frontier Town of *England* towards *Scotland*, is 40 Miles beyond *Newcastle*. It stands upon a Promontory which shoots forth into the Sea, watered on the South side by the River *Tweed*; so that it is a manner surrounded with Water, what with the Sea and what with the River. The said did formerly belong unto *Scotland*; and by its Situation on the North side of the *Tweed*, which has been for many Ages look'd upon as the principal Boundary betwixt the two Kingdoms, it properly stands within the Bounds of *Scotland*. Therefore in all Acts of Parliament and Royal Proclamations, wherein this Town is concerned, *Barwick upon Tweed* is always named by it self as a distinct Part of the Realm, though Geographers, for Conveniency's sake, do generally tack it to *Northumberland*. This large and populous Town, well built, and strongly fortified. Of special Note in the History of our former Wars with *Scotland*, as a Frontier Town, sometimes possessed by the *Scots*, and sometimes by the *English*. So that, upon the least Rupture, *Barwick* was sure to undergo the first brunt of the War. When *William* King of *Scots* was taken Prisoner by the *English*, it was delivered up to our King *Henry II.* as a Pledge for his Ransom. Which being paid by King *John*, his next Successor but one, the Town was restored to the *Scots*. From whence it was retaken by the *English*, in the Reign of *Edward I.* After this it hapned to be won and lost several times, till in the Reign of *Edward I.* Sir *Thomas Stanley* took it from the *Scots* the last time. All its Fortifications are owing to the *English*, the very Walls of it not excepted. The Castle was built by *Henry II.* And Queen *Elizabeth* took such care to fortifie it, that for walls

alled it again within the old Wall, and added *Northum-*
berland. *New Works* to it. So that, when the *Scots* en-
tered England in 1640, they took *Newcastle*,
it durst not attempt *Barwick*. Lastly, this
ace is a County of it self; and was dignified
the late King *James* with the Title of a Duke-
m, in the Person of *James Fitz-James*, the
esent Duke of *Barwick*, one of his Natural
ns.

Morpeth, (*Corstopitum*, or *Morstopitum*,) is a *Morpeth*
odly Town with a Castle, on the River
nsbeck, about five Miles from the Sea, and
a North of *Newcastle*. The same gives the
tle of Viscount to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

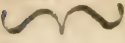
Alnwick, so called from the River *Alne* upon *Alnwick*.
ich it is seated, about eight Miles from the
, is noted in History for the Battel fought
re between the *English* and the *Scots* in the
ign of *Henry II.* wherein *William King* of
ts was taken Prisoner.

Hexham, (*Axelodunum*,) stands on the South *Hexham*.
e of the *Tine*, 14. Miles West of *Newcastle*.
the Infancy of the *Saxon Church*, this Town
s a Bishops See; which being discontinued
on the Devastations of the *Danes*, it became
ject to *York*, and so continued till it was
exed in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* to the See
Durham. Here was a most stately Church,
to surpass most Minsters in *England*, before
eat Part thereof was pulled down by the
s.

Of Holy-Island.

Along the Coast of *Northumberland* there are *Holy-Island*
eral Islands, the biggest of which is that near
wick, called *Holy-Island*, and *Lindisfarne* a-
ng the Ancients. Its Form not unlike a
dge, of few Miles Circumference, blessed
her with a good Air, nor a fruitful Soil,
G 5 and

Northum-
berland.



and therefore but thinly peopled. So that here is but one Town, with a Church and Castle under which is a good Haven, defended by Block house. Yet this is the Island made choic of by *S. Aidan*, one of the first Apostles of these Parts, for a Bishops See *Anno* 635, almo 400. Years before it was removed from hence to *Durham*, so long did the See continue in this Place. It got the Name of *Holy-Island* from the Sanctity of Bishops, Monks, and others that retired hither, to enjoy the Benefit of Solitude and Privacy.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the People of the County went by the Name of *Ottadini*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it made part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And now, with *Durham* and part of *Yorkshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Durham*.

Lastly, this County of old was dignified with the Title of an Earldom, which has gone through several Changes, and different Families. Till *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, at Lord Admiral in the Reign of *Edward VI*, was by the said King created Duke of *Northumberland*. Who being afterwards Beheaded in Queen *Mary's* Reign, the Title of Earl was by the said Queen revived in the *Piercys* in the Person of *Tho. Percy*, who was likewise Beheaded. Yet the Title was restored to the Family, and continued in it to the Death of *Joceline Percy*, Son and Heir to *Algernon Percy*, Lord Admiral in the Reign of King *Charles II*. Which *Joceline* died at *Turin*, without Issue Male, in 1670. And, four Years after, *Geor. Fitz-Roy*, a Natural Son of King *Charles II*, by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, was created first Earl, and afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*, who remains now possessed of the same, with

the Titles of Viscount *Falmouth*, and Baron of *Northumberland*.
Pontefract.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, *Notting-* *Notting-*
amienfis Ager, or *Comitatus*, is an Inland *hamshire*.
 County, having *Lincolnshire* on the East, *Derby-*
shire on the West, *Yorkshire* Northward, and
Leicestershire Southward. In *Length*, from North
 to South, near 40. Miles; in *Breadth*, from
 East to West, 20. In which *Compass* of Ground
 contains 560000. *Acres*, and about 17550.
Houses. The Whole divided into 8. *Wapentakes*,
 wherein 168. *Parishes*, and 8. *Market Towns*.
 Three whereof are priviledged to send Mem-
 bers to Parliament.

Here the *Soil* differs much, part of it being
 clay, part Sandy Ground, and the rest Woody;
 all of it generally so fruitful both of Corn and
 Grass, that it may compare with any County of
 England. The South-East Parts especially, wa-
 tered by the *Trent* and other Rivers falling into
 it, are exceeding Fruitful. And the Western
 are not only stocked with Wood, but Pit-Coals;
 besides plenty of Game, especially in *Sherwood*
Forest, so famed of old for *Robin Hood* and his
 companions.

Besides the River *Trent*, which parts it from
Lincolnshire, here is the *Iddle*, and other lesser
 streams.

The County Town,

* *Nottingham*, *Nottinghamia*, is 94. Miles *Notting-*
 North-West from *London*. *Viz.* from *London* *ham*.
Leicester 78, as you may see in *Leicestershire*;
 hence to *Loughborow*, 8; and to *Nottingham*,
 more.

A neat and pleasant Town, situate upon a
 hill, near the South Borders of the County,
 and watered by the River *Lean*, which a Mile
 off

Notting-
hamshire.

off falls into the *Trent*. It consists of three Parishes, and is fortified on the West side with a Castle upon a steep Rock, which for strength, prospect, and stateliness, did formerly challenge the Precedency of most Castles in *England*. The *Danes*, having got Possession of it, kept it against three Kings united against them, and forced them to a Peace. After this, King *Edward* the Elder walled the Town, part of the Wall being up in *Cambden's* time. The Castle which is now standing, was rebuilt by *William* the Conquerour, and repaired by *Edward* IV. As for Honours, this Town has given the Title of Baron to several Families, and so it has afterward that of an Earl. Which is now enjoy'd by *Daniel Finch*, eldest Son of *Heneage Finch*, Lord High Chancellor of *England* in *Charles* the Second's Reign. Who created him Earl of *Nottingham*, soon after the Decease of the Lord *Charles Howard* Earl of *Nottingham*, who dying without Issue Male, was the last of that Family which enjoy'd that Title.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Newark</i> ,	<i>Mansfield</i> ,	<i>Tuxford</i> ;
* <i>Retford</i> ,	<i>Southwell</i> ,	<i>Worksop</i> .
<i>Bingham</i> ,		

Newark.

Amongst which *Newark*, the chief Place in this County next to *Nottingham*, is seated on the *Trent*, 12. Miles North-East of *Nottingham*, and in the high Road to *York*. It took its Name from a Castle here built by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, whose Walls are still standing. King *John* died in this Town, in 1216. And *Edward*

ward VI. made it a Corporation, granting it the Priviledge of sending two Burgesſes to Parliament. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it ſuffered a long Siege, which was raiſed by Prince *Rupert*. But in the Year 1646, the King being then in the hands of the *Scots*, and all the Forces diſſipated, it was fain to ſurrender to the prevailing Party. Here is a fair Market Place, with a Church and Steeple of curious Architecture. And it is of ſome note beſides, for giving the Title of Viſcount to the Earl of *Kingſton*.

I paſs by the other Market-Towns, to take notice of *Gotham*, a Place not far from *Newark*, having no good Name for Wiſdom. But here a ſort of rugged Stone, with ſuch delicate veins, as exceed the beauty of Marble.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of this County (amongſt others) went by the name of *Coritani*. In the Time of the *Hep- rarchy*, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, with the better Part of *Yorkſhire*, it makes up the Dioceſe of *York*.

C H A P. IX.

Of Oxfordshire, Rutland, Shropshire
and Somersetshire.Oxford-
shire.

OXFORDSHIRE, *Oxonienſis Comitatus* is an Inland County. Bounded Eastward by Buckinghamshire; Westward, by Gloucestershire; Northward, by the Counties of Warwick and Northampton; and Southward, by Berkshire. In Length, from North to South, 40. Mile in Breadth, from East to West, about 20. which compaſs of Ground it contains 53400 Acres, and about 19000. Houses. The Whole divided into 14. Hundreds, wherein 280. Parishes, and 12. Market Towns. Three whereof are priviledged to ſend Members to Parliament.

For good Air and Fertility, this County yields to none, which makes it ſo much Inhabited it is by Gentry.

Besides the Thames, made up of the Tame and Aſt, which run through this County, here is the Cherwell, Windruſh, and Evenlode, besides ſeveral leſſer Streams. So that this County is as well Irrigated, as moſt are in the Kingdom.

The County Town,

Oxford.

* Oxford, or Oxon, Oxonia, from whence the County takes its Name, is 47. Miles Weſt-North-Weſt from London. VIZ. from London Uxbridge, 15; to Beaconsfield, 7. more; then to Wickham, 5; to Stoken-Church, 5. more; Wheatly-Bridge, 9; and to Oxford, 6. more. Which I ſhall deſcribe, 1. as a City, 2. as a Univerſity.

University, 3. as it is a very ancient Earl-
dom. Oxford-
shire.

As a City, it is finely seated for Health, for Pleasure, and Plenty, at the Influx of the *Cherwell* into the *Isis*, where this divides it self into several Streams, which together with the *Cherwell* do almost compass the City, and for the Conveniency of its Inhabitants are furnished with several Bridges. This is so ancient a City, as to fetch her Original from the time of the *Britains*; so large as to contain 13. Parish-Churches, besides the Cathedral; and withall so beautiful, that, whether one looks on the compacted Uniformity of private Houses, or the Magnificence of the publick Structures, it must be owned to be one of the fairest Cities in *England*. The Bishops See here is but of late Erection, it being one of the six new Bishopricks founded by *Henry VIII.* and by him inowd out of the Lands belonging to the dissolved Monasteries of *Abington* and *Osney*. It was before a Part of the Diocese of *Lincoln*; and, being now made a Bishoprick, had first the Abbey Church of *Osney* for its Cathedral, about a Mile from *Oxford*, from whence it was removed hither about five Years after, viz. Anno 1546. That which is now the Cathedral was anciently dedicated to *S. Frideswide*; but, since King *Henry* made it the Bishops See, it was intituled *Christ-Church*. Whose Chapter consists of a Dean and 8. Prebendaries by him so founded, part of the Lands which had been purchased or procured by Cardinal *Wolsey* for the Indowment of his Colledge being allotted hereunto.

As it is an University, this may be said of her and her Sister *Cambridge*, that for the Accommodations and Statelines of the Colledges, and

Oxford-
shire.

and the liberal Indowments thereof, for the Incouragement of Industry and Learning, they are not to be paralleled in the Christian World. During the common Calamities brought in by the Saxons and Danes, the Muses were dispersed from both these Universities, and forced to shift for themselves. Till the learned Saxon King *Alfred*, who had a great hand in Civilizing this Nation, recalled them to *Oxford*, and repaired the Ruins of this ancient University. By whom was founded *University Colledge* Anno 872; and about 200. Years after, *Baliol Colledge*, by *John Baliol*, Knight. In whose Imitation 16. other Colledges were since founded by divers Patrons of Learning in less than 400. Years, with plentiful Revenues to maintain the Students, Professours, and Heads thereof. And that under certain Statutes and Ordinances, which, being duly observed, would make this one of the most refined Commonwealths of Learning. So there are in *Oxford* 18. Indowed Colledges; besides 7. Halls, where Students only live together in Society, as they do in the Inns of Court and Chancery in *London*.

The Colledges are

1. *University Colledge*, founded by the aforesaid King *Alfred* in 872, for 12. Fellows, besides other Students.

2. *Baliol Colledge*, founded in 1262. by *John Baliol* and *Devorgilla* his Wife, Parents of *John Baliol* King of Scots, for 12. Fellows, &c.

3. *Merton Colledge*, founded in 1274. by *Walter de Merton* Lord High Chancellour of *England* and Bishop of *Rocheſter*. This has 19. Fellows. 14. Scholars, &c.

4. *Exeter Colledge*, founded in 1316. by *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, for 23. Fellows, &c.

5. *Orie.*

5. *Oriel Colledge*, founded in 1337. by King *Oxford-shire*
Edward II., for 18. Fellows, 12. Scholars, &c.

6. *Queens Colledge*, founded in 1340. by *Robert Eaglesfield B. D.* for 15. Fellows, besides
other Students of the Foundation.

7. *New Colledge*, founded in 1375. by *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester* and Lord
High Chancellour of *England*; for 70. Fellows,
5. Chaplains, 3. Clerks, 16. Choiristers, &c.

8. *Lincoln Colledge*, founded in 1420. by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, for 15. Fel-
lows, &c.

9. *All-Souls Colledge*, founded in 1437. by
Henry Chicheley Archbishop of *Canterbury*; for
50. Fellows, besides Chaplains, Clerks, and other
servants of the Foundation.

10. *Magdalen Colledge*, founded in 1459. by
William of Wainfleet Bishop of *Winchester* and
Lord High Chancellour of *England*; for 40.
Fellows, and 30. Scholars, besides Chaplains,
Clerks, Choiristers, &c.

11. *Brazen-Nose Colledge*, founded in 1515.
William Smith Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Richard*
ton Esq; for 20. Fellows, besides Scholars, and
Students of the Foundation.

12. *Corpus Christi Colledge*, founded in 1516.
Richard Fox, Bishop of *Winchester* and Lord
Viceroy Seal; for 20. Fellows, 20. Scholars, besides
Chaplains, and Clerks, &c.

13. *Christ-Church Colledge*, founded in 1546.
King *Henry VIII.* for 8. Canons, and 100. Stu-
dents, besides Chaplains, &c.

14. *Trinity Colledge*, founded in 1555. by
Tho. Pope, for 12. Fellows, 12. Scholars, and
other Students.

15. *St. Johns Colledge*, founded in 1557. by
Tho. White, Merchant Taylor of *London*, for
Fellows, &c.

Oxford-
shire.

16. *Jesus Colledge*, founded in 1572. by *Queen Elizabeth*; for 16. Fellows, 16. Scholars, and other Students.

17. *Wadham Colledge*, Founded in 1613: by *Nicholas Wadham* and *Dorothy* his Wife, for 16. Fellows, 15. Scholars, &c.

18. *Pembroke Colledge*, founded in 1620. by *Thomas Teisdale Esq*; and *Richard Wightwile B. D.* for 15. Fellows, and 11. Scholars, &c.

The Seven Halls are

Glocester, Edmund, St. Alban, Magdalen, Hanover, and S. Mary Hall, besides *New-Inn*.

In all which Colledges and Halls there are fair Chappels, and Libraries. But, among these, is the most famous *Bodleian Library*, which is for choice Books, and rare Manuscripts, far little short of the Vatican.

Here is also that curious Piece of Architecture called the *New Theater*, built for Scholastic Exercises, with a fair Printing House, by *Isaac Barrow*, a late Archbishop of *Canterbury*. There is also the *Museum*, built at the Charge of the University for the Improvement of Experimental Knowledge, especially in Physick; with a Laboratory furnished with all sorts of Furnaces, and other Materials, for Chymical Practice; a Store Room, for Preparations; and another Room fitted up for a Chymical Library. In the *Museum* is also to be seen a curious Repository.

The publick Physick Garden deserves also to be mentioned here for its Stateliness, and infinite Variety of choice Plants.

The Number of Students in *Oxford* is reckoned to be 3000, whereof 1000. live upon the Revenues of the Colledges. Whose Government is separate from that of the City, the Students being governed by a Vice-Chancellor.

Chancellor, and the City by a *Mayor* ; but so that the *Oxford-Mayor* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor of the *Shire*.
 Chancellor, by a Charter granted to the University
 King *Edward III.*

The Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Chancellor, who is the chief Magistrate of the University, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue for Life, and is usually one of the prime Nobility. In whose absence the *Vice-Chancellor* takes care of the University, and keeps Judicial Courts, ruled by the Civil Law. Except in Criminal Causes, in which Case the Prisoner is left to be try'd by the Laws of the Land.

Next to whom are the two *Proctors*, yearly chosen by turns out of the several Colledges. These are to assist in the Government of the University ; more particularly in the business of Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees, searching after and punishing all Violaters of the Statutes or Priviledges of the University, all Night-Walkers, &c. They have also the Oversight of Weights and Measures, that Students may not be wronged.

Next is the *Publick Orator*. Whose Charge is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation or Congregation ; and, at the Reception of any Prince or great Person that comes to see the University, to make proper Discourses, &c.

Then there is the *Keeper of Records*. Whose Office is to collect and keep the Charters, Priviledges, and Records that concern the University ; he is always ready to produce them before the Judges and Officers, and to plead the Rights and Priviledges of the University.

Lastly, there is a *Register* of the University ; whose Office is to register all Transactions

Oxford-
shire.

ons in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Besides the foresaid Officers, there are certain publick Servants; the chief whereof are the six *Beadles*, and the *Verger*. Three of the first are called *Squire Beadles*, who carry large Maces of Silver gilt; and the other three *Yeomen Beadles*, whose Maces are of Silver but ungilt. Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellour in publick, doing what belongs to his Place; and, at his Command, to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison to summon, and publish the Calling of Court or Convocations, to conduct Preachers to Church, and Lecturers to School, &c. But upon Solemnities, the *Verger* appears with a Silver Rod in his hand; and, walking with the other six before the Vice-Chancellour, is to observe his Commands, and to wait on Grace Compounders, &c.

As to the Degrees taken by Scholars in the University, they are three, *viz.* of *Bachelors of Arts*, *Master of Arts*, and *Doctor of Divinity, Law, or Physick*. To take the first Degree, requires 4. Years, for the second 7, and for the third 10. Years. The time appointed for the first is in Lent, and for the two others the Monday after the sixth of July, which is called the *Act*, as in *Cambridge* the Commencement. A noted Time, not only for publick Exercise but also for Feasting and Comedies, which draws a great Concourse of Strangers from all Parts. The Charge of a Master of Arts in Fees and Feasting is usually 20. or 30. Pound and of a Doctor 100.

'Tis observable that *Oxford* has the Priviledge to send four Members to Parliament; *viz.* two as a City, and two more (like *Cambridge*) :

University, which last they hold from King *Oxford-*
mes I. *shire.*

But *Oxford* has another thing besides to glory
and that is its being a most ancient Earlm,
continued for above 500. Years successive-
in the noble Family of the *Veres*, the present
rl of *Oxford* (*Aubrey de Vere*) being the twen-
th. And the first that injoy'd it was also
Aubrey de Vere, created Earl of *Oxford* by
Henry II. in the Year 1155.


The other Market Towns are,

* <i>Banbury</i> ,	<i>Burford</i> ,	<i>Tame</i> ,
* <i>Woodstock</i> ,	<i>Chipping-Norton</i> ,	<i>Watlington</i> ,
<i>Bampton</i> ,	<i>Deddington</i> ,	<i>Witney</i> .
<i>Bicester</i> ,	<i>Henley</i> ,	

Banbury, (*Banburia*,) stands on the *Cherwell* *Banbury*.
the North Part of the County, which is here
vided by that River from *Northamptonshire*.
near this Place *Kenrick*, King of the *West-*
saxons, overthrew the *Britains* in a set Battel.
nd in the same place *Richard Nevil* Earl of
Warwick, surnamed the *Make-King*, overthrew
Edward IV, and took him Prisoner, restoring
ereby *Henry VI.* to the Crown. After *Edge-*
hill Fight in the Reign of *Charles I*, *Banbury*
is taken, and garrisoned for the King, in
42. Two Years after it indured a sharp
ge and several Storms, till relieved by the
rl of *Northampton*. In 1646. it bore for ten
weeks together the brunt of another Siege, but
as forced at last to surrender, the King being
en in the hands of the *Scots*. Ever since the
ear 1626. the Family of the *Knolles* have been
rls of this Place.

Burford,

Oxford-
shire.

Burford.

Burford, a Place of good Antiquity, is seat on a rising Ground near the River *Windru* in the West of *Oxfordshire*. Near this Place was a great Battel fought in 750. between *Cuthbert* King of the *West-Saxons* and *Ethelbald* the *Mercian* King, in which this last was totally defeated, and his Banner taken, wherein a golden Dragon was depicted. The Memoir whereof has continued for several Ages in the Custom used here of making a Dragon year and carrying it about the Town solemnly *Midsummer-Eve*, with the Addition of a Gyration to it. This Town is of some note besides for giving the Title of Earl to the Duke of *S. Albans*.

Woodstock.

Woodstock lies about ten Miles East and North from *Burford*. Here was once a Royal House, built by *Henry I.* and enlarged by *Henry II.* but ruined in the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* In which was a Labyrinth where beautiful *Rosamond*, *Henry* the Second's Mistress, was poisoned by force by his jealous Queen. Whereupon she was Interred at a Nunnery called *Godstow*, not far from this Town, with this Latin Epitaph,

*Hæc jacet in Tumbâ Rosa Mundi, non Rosa mundi
Non redolet, sed olet quæ redolere solet.*

Dorchester.

In this County stands also *Dorchester*, an ancient Roman Town decay'd, seated at the Confluence of the *Tame* and *Isis*; and formerly a Bishop's See, till removed by *Remigius* from hence to *Lincoln* Anno 1070.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County (with those of *Glocestershire*) were by the Name of *Dobuni*. During the *H*enry's tarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*.

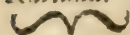
rcia. And now it makes up the Diocese of *Oxford-*
ford. *shire.*

But, before we leave this County, 'tis fit to
e notice of a Trophy left here near *Witney*.
near the *Roll-rich Stones*, being a Monument
huge and unwrought Stone, set in a circular
mpass, not unlike those of *Stone-henge* in
Wiltshire.

RUTLAND, *Rutlandia*, the least of all *Rutland*.
Counties of *England*, is an Inland County.
ounded Northward by *Lincolnshire*; on the
t and South, by *Northamptonshire*, from
ich it is divided by the River *Weland*; and
the West, by *Leicestershire*. In *Length*, from
rth to South, not above 12. Miles; in
adth, from East to West, but 9. In which
mpass of Ground it contains 110000. *Acres*,
about 3260. *Houses*. The Whole divided
o 5. *Hundreds*, wherein 48. *Parishes*, and
2. *Market Towns*. None whereof has the
vilege of sending Members to Parliament.
As little as this County is, it is as Fruitful
ny, especially about the Vale of *Catmoss*.
, besides its plenty of Corn, it breeds abun-
ce of Cattel, and feeds great Flocks of Sheep,
ose Fleece participates of the Colour of the
th, which is reddish. From whence the
ntry got the Name of *Rutland*, q. d. *Red*
d. 'Tis also well cloathed with Wood, and
ered with fresh Streams; the principal
reof are the *Weland*, and the *Wash*. Lastly,
little County has more Parks in it, consi-
ng its Extent, than any other County in
land.

The County Town,
Okeham, or *Oakham*, is 74. Miles North-*Okeham*.
th-West from *London*. Viz. from *London*
to

Rutland.



to Bedford, 40; for which see Bedfordshire thence to Wellingbury, 12; to Rottering, 5. more from Rottering to Uppingham, 12; and to Oham, 5. more.

Called Okeham, as some would have it, from the plenty of Oaks growing in its Neighborhood; and seated in the rich and pleasant Valley of Catmoss. It has a Castle where the Assizes are kept, a School, and an Hospital. And, an ancient Privilege belonging to its Royalty, a Nobleman entering on Horseback within the Precincts pays the Homage of a Shoe from his Horse. Therefore upon the Door of the Shire-Hall there are many Horse-shoes nailed, and, over the Judges Seat in the same, a curiously wrought, five foot and a half long with a breadth proportionable. But this Homage, or Forfeiture, may be commuted for Money.

Uppingham.

The other Market Town is

Uppingham, a neat and well built Town, situated upon a Hill, and accommodated with a Free School and an Hospital.

In the Romans Time, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Coritani*. During the Saxon Heptarchy it was a Member of the Kingdom of Mercia. It is now, with Northamptonshire, it makes the Island of Peterborough.

The same gave the Title of Earl, 1. to Edward Plantagenet, eldest Son of Edmund Duke of York, Anno 1390. 2. to Richard, second Son of the said Edward, in 1426. 3. to Edward Plantagenet, second Son of Richard Duke of York, (all of the Royal Family) Anno 1450. in 1525. Thomas Mannors, Lord Ross of Haleslake, Trusbal, and Belvoir, descended by his Lady Anne his Mother from the said Ric

of York. was created Earl of Rutland, Rutland.
 to 1525. by King Henry VIII. In whose
 herity the Title has hitherto continued,
 (the twelfth of this Family) succeeding
 his Father in the Year 1679.

SHROPSHIRE, otherwise called the *Shropshire*.
 County of *Salop*, from its Latin Name *Salopia*,
 Inland County. Bounded Eastward with
Staffordshire; Westward, with the Welch Coun-
 ty of *Denbigh* and *Montgomery*; on the North,
 with *Cheshire*; and on the South, with *Wor-*
cestershire, *Hereford*, and *Radnorshires*. In Length,
 from North to South, 34. Miles; in Breadth,
 from East to West, 25. In which Compass of
 Land it contains 890000. Acres, and about
 80. Houses. The Whole divided into 15.
 Hundreds, wherein 170. Parishes, and 16. Mar-
 towns. Five whereof are priviledged to send
 Members to Parliament.

Here the Air is healthful, the Soil rich and
 fertile; abounding in Wheat, Barley, Pit-
 coals, Iron, and Wood. But the West and
 North Parts are something hilly.

Besides the *Severn*, which runs through the
 Middle of it, the principal are the *Roden*,
Avon, and *Temde*, all yielding plenty of

The County Town,
Shrewsbury, *Salopia*, lies 124. Miles *Shrewsbury*
 North-West and by West from London. Viz. from
 London to S. Albans, 20; to Dunstable, 10. more;
 Dunstable to Wotton, 14; thence to Worcester, 6;
 Worcester to Coventry, 10; and to Coventry, 14. more.
 From Coventry to Birmingham, 14; to Dudley, 8; to
 Birmingham, 12. more; from Bridgenorth to
 Birmingham, 6; and to Shrewsbury, 10. more.

Shropshire.

Which is seated on the *Severn*, in midst of the County, upon a Hill of red Earth almost surrounded by the River, over which has two fair Bridges; and is supposed to have taken its Rise from the Ruins of the ancient *Uriconium*, which stood not far from it. *Roger de Montgomery*, in the Reign of *William the Conquerour*, built on the North side of it a strong Castle; and founded here a stately Abbey whose Remains are still extant. It was the very considerable Place, and is so to this day being a well traded and frequented Town both by English and Welch, and a common Empery between both. As to the Neatness of its Streets and Buildings, both publick and private, yields to few Cities in *England*. For public Devotion, it has five Parish-Churches, two of them beautified with lofty Spires. It was in this Place that a sharp Battel was fought 1463. between *Henry IV.* and *Henry Piercy Earl of Northumberland*, who opposed the first as Invader of the Crown, which of right belonged (after King *Richard II.*) to *Edward Mortimer Earl of March*. This Town is of some note for the Title of Earl it has given to two noble Families. The first of the said *Roger de Montgomery*, advanced to that Dignity by *William the Conquerour*, who continued but in two Generations after his *Robert de Montgomery* his Grandson being divested of his Dignity by *William Rufus*, *Henry* revived the Title in the Person of that great Warriour, *John Talbot*, created Earl of *Shrewsbury* in 1442. From whom is descended in right Line *Charles Talbot*, the now Earl of *Shrewsbury*. Lastly, this Town has three Markets a Week, viz. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* all sorts of Provisions, and *Thursdays* for We

Cotto

tons, &c. here sold in great abundance, and *Shropshire*.
 nce sent to *London*.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Bishops Castle,</i>	<i>Clebury,</i>	<i>Oswestrey,</i>
<i>Bridgenorth,</i>	<i>Drayton,</i>	<i>Shesnall,</i>
<i>Ludlow,</i>	<i>Ellismere,</i>	<i>Wellington,</i>
<i>Wenlock,</i>	<i>Hodnet,</i>	<i>Wem,</i>
<i>Church-Stretton,</i>	<i>Newport,</i>	<i>Whitchurch.</i>

Amongst which *Ludlow*, counted next to *Ludlow*.
Newsbury, is a large and populous Place, de-
 ded by a Wall and Castle, both built by
 er Earl of *Montgomery*. Of chief note for
 ng the Place where the Court for the
 rches of *Wales* was kept, first erected by
 g *Henry VIII.* for the Trial of Causes, but
 pressed by Act of Parliament since the late
 olution. Here was young *Edward V.* at
 Death of his Father, and here died Prince
 ur eldest Son of *Henry VII.*; both being
 hither by their Fathers to the same end,
 by their presence to satisfy and keep in
 er the unruly *Welch*.

Bridgenorth, or the Borough of *Bruges*, *Bridge-*
 ds upon the *Severn*, with a fair Stone Bridge *north*.
 it. It consists of two Parishes, and is di-
 d into two Parts, the Upper and the Lower
 vn. Formerly it was fortified with a Wall,
 tch, and a stately Castle seated on a Rock,
 gone since to Ruin.

Wem, on the *Roden*, is noted for giving the *Wem*.
 e of Baron to *John Lord Jeffreys*; derived
 o him from his Father, the late Lord Chan-
 our *Jeffreys*, raised to that Dignity by King
 es II.

Shropshire.

Alderbury.

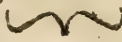
In this County stands also *Alderbury*, the Birth-place of *Thomas Parre*, who lived 150 Years, and saw no less than ten Reigns. He was born in 1483. in the Reign of *Edward IV* died in 1635, and lies buried in *Westminster Abbey*.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Cornavii*. During the Heptarchy it made Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, in point of Church-Government, it stands divided betwixt the Bishops of *Lichfield* and *Hereford*.

Somersetshire.

SOMERSETSHIRE, *Somersetia*, is a large Maritime County in the West of England so called from *Somerton*, formerly the chief Place hereof, and now but a small Market-Town of little or no credit. 'Tis bounded on the East by *Wiltshire*; on the West, by *Devonshire*, and the *Severns Mouth*; Northward, by *Glostershire*; and Southward, by *Dorset* and *Devonshires*. In Length, from East to West about 50. Miles, in Breadth, from North to South, 40. In which Compass of Ground contains 1075000. Acres, and about 5000 Houses. The Whole divided into 42. Hundreds wherein 385. Parishes, and 35. Market-Towns. Seven whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the Soil is very fruitful, and the Country pleasant in Summer, but the Roads very deep in Winter. *Mendip-Hills*, near *Wiltshire*, are noted for their rich Lead-Mines. As is *S. Vincent's Rock* near *Bristol*, for its great plenty of Diamonds, equal to those of *India* in the Lustre, but not in Hardness.

Its principal Rivers, besides the *Severn* *Somerset-*
South, and the *Avon* which divides it in part *shire*.
 from *Glocestershire*, are the *Parret*, *Tor*, *Tone*, and 
some, all stored with good Fish.

The County Town,

* *Bath*, *Bathonia*, *Aqua Solis*, is about 94. *Bath*.
 Miles West and by South from *London*. Viz.
 from *London* to *Reading*, 32. Miles, as you may
 e in *Barkshire*; thence to *Newbery*, 15; to
arlborough, 15. more; to *Chipenham*, 15; and
Bath, 13. more.

A famous City, seated in the utmost North
 erts of the County, and watered by the *Avon*,
 ver which it has a Stone Bridge. It lies in a
 hall low Plain, surrounded with Hills, out
 which issue forth many Springs of a won-
 derful Virtue for the Cure of several Diseases,
 om whence it got the Name of *Bath*. These
 waters are hot, of a bluish Colour, and strong
 ent, and send forth thin Vapours. In the
 ty there are four hot Baths, made up for the
 se of such as may have occasion for them.
 ne Triangular, and called the *Cross Bath*, from
 Cross that stood formerly in the midst of it.
 his is about 25. foot long, and as broad at
 e end; the heat of it gentler than the rest,
 cause it has fewer Springs. Another is the
 t *Bath*, so called, because it was formerly
 uch hotter than the rest, when it was not so
 ge as now it is. The other two are the
 ngs and *Queens Baths*, divided only by a
 all; the last having no Spring in it, but re-
 iving the Water from the King's Bath. Which
 about 60. foot square, and has in the middle
 it many hot Springs, that make its Heat
 e greater. Each of these two Baths has a
 mp, to pump Water upon the Diseased,
 ere strong Embrocations are required. In

Somerset-
shire.

every Bath there are Seats of Stone, for the Convenience of such as use the Waters. Famous were these Waters among the ancient Romans, and Bath a Place of so great Antiquity, that where the Cathedral now stands, 'tis said there was a Temple consecrated to *Minerva*, Goddess of Fountains and Baths. The same at this time a fair City, but of no great Compass. Whose Inhabitants find not only a great Advantage by these Medicinal Springs, but also by their Cloth Manufacture, wherein they drive a good Trade. Lastly, this City is now for giving the Title of Earl to *John Granville* created Earl of *Bath* by King *Charles II.* upon his Restauration, wherein the said Earl was very Instrumental. Which Title had been formerly enjoy'd by the *Bourchiers*, from the Reformation of *Henry VIII.* See *Wells*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Wells,</i>	<i>Crookhorn,</i>	<i>Shepton-Mall,</i>
* <i>Bristol,</i>	<i>Dulverton,</i>	<i>Somerton,</i>
* <i>Bridgewater,</i>	<i>Dunster,</i>	<i>South-Petherton,</i>
* <i>Ilchester,</i>	<i>Frome,</i>	<i>Stoke Gomer,</i>
* <i>Minchased,</i>	<i>Glassenbury,</i>	<i>Stowey,</i>
* <i>Taunton,</i>	<i>Ilminster,</i>	<i>Watchet,</i>
<i>Axbridge,</i>	<i>Langport,</i>	<i>Wellington,</i>
<i>Bruton,</i>	<i>North-Currey,</i>	<i>Wincaunton,</i>
<i>Caneham,</i>	<i>Pensford,</i>	<i>Wivelcomb,</i>
<i>Castle Carey,</i>	<i>Philips-Norton,</i>	<i>Writon,</i>
<i>Chard,</i>	<i>Porlock,</i>	<i>Yeovil.</i>
<i>Chewton,</i>		

Wells

Wells, (*Welle*, *Fontanensis Ecclesia*, ancient *Belgæ*, and *Theorodunum*,) is another City, so called from the Wells and plentiful Springs about it. It is small, but well inhabited, and graced with

r Buildings, both publick and private. The *Somerset-*
thedral (among the rest) dedicated to *St. An-*
em, is a stately Pile, built by *Ina* a *West-*
xon King, and enlarged by *Kenulph* one of
 s Successors. Adjoyning to which is the
 shops Pallace, built Castle-wise. Now, where-
Bath and *Wells* are joyned together into one
 shoprick, *Wells* was originally the Bishops
 e, founded by King *Edward* the Elder in
 5. But *Johannes de Villula*, the sixteenth
 shop hereof, having bought the Town of
 th of King *Henry* I, transferred his Seat thi-
 er *Anno* 1088. Which occasioned a Diffe-
 nce betwixt the Monks of *Bath* and the
 nons of *Wells*, about the Election of the
 shop; till they agreed at last, that from
 ence forward the Bishop should be deno-
 inated from both Places, and that Prece-
 ncy in the Title should be given to *Bath*.
 hat, in the Vacancy of the See, a certain
 umber of Delegates from both Churches
 ould elect their Prelate, who being elected
 ould be Installed in them both; both of
 em to be reckoned as the Bishops Chapter,
 d all his Grants and Patents to be confirmed
 both. But, the Monasteries being dissolved
 the Reign of *Henry* VIII, there passed an
 ct. of Parliament for the Dean and Chapter
Wells to make one sole Chapter for the
 shop; which has been in force to this
 y.

Bristol, (*Bristolium*, anciently *Venta Silurum*,) *Bristol*.
 es partly in *Somersetshire*, and partly in *Glo-*
stershire. A famous City, and a Place of
 eat Commerce; situate at the Influx of the
 rome into the *Avon*, which five Miles from
 ence empties it self into the *Severn*. Over
 e River there is a fair Stone Bridge, with

*Somerset-
shire.*

Houses built on both sides, as on *London Bridge*. This Town is large, fair, populous, wealthy; so that it is counted, next to *York* as this is next to *London*. But, in point of Trade, it takes place of *York* it self. It is likewise a Place of some Strength; and it stood formerly a Castle at the East end, which King *Stephen* was kept a Prisoner some time by *Maud* the Empress. But it was demolished by *Oliver Cromwel*, and is now built into Streets. For the Conveniency of Shipping, *Bristol* is an excellent Port, with a Key to it; and is so well seated for the *West India* Trade, that the Merchants here drive great Commerce that way, as its Tradesmen do in all the Neighbouring Counties, and *Wiltshire* especially. This City is a County of it self that is, has no dependency upon either *Gloucestershire* or *Somersetshire*, in both which Counties it stands, as before said. It is one of the six new Bishopricks, erected by *Henry VIII* to make amends for the Dissolution of Monasteries; the other five being *Oxford*, *Gloucester*, *Chester*, *Westminster*, and *Peterborough*. By King *James I.* it was made an Earldom, and the Person of *John Lord Digby* of *Sherburn* Grandfather to the present Earl.

Taunton.

Taunton, upon the *Tone*, is a large, neat, populous Town, consisting of two Parishes, graced with spacious Streets, and a fair Bridge over the River. The same is mostly inhabited by Clothiers, driving a good Trade in Cloths and Serges made here, and in the adjacent Parts.

*Bridge-
water.*

Bridgewater is a good Town, seated on *Parret*, with a Stone Bridge over it, about seven Miles from the Sea, and 25. South-West of *Bristol*. It suffered much by the Civil Wars.

the Reign of *Charles I.*, and fell in 1645. into *Somerset-*
the hands of the *Scots*. Upon a Moor near this *shire*.
place, *Anno* 1685. was fought that fatal Battel
to the late Duke of *Monmouth*, which brought
him from the Field to the Scaffold. Fatal like-
wise to his Enemy the victorious King *James* ;
who, forsaking upon it the Rules of Modera-
tion, and screwing up the Government to
arbitrary Methods, lost thereby no less than
three Crowns. *Anno* 1617. this Town was
granted with the Title of an Earldom, in the
person of *John Egerton*, Lord President of *Wales*,
created by King *James I.* Earl of *Bridgewater*.
Which Title is at this time enjoy'd by his
grandson.

Glassenbury, (*Glasconia*, *Avalonia*,) is of chief *Glassenbury*
note for its once famous, rich, and stately
Abbey, in the Isle of *Avalon*, upon the *Parret*.
the first Foundation whereof is hardly known.
but it is plain, that *Ina* King of the *West-*
Saxons erected here about the beginning of the
eighth Century a fair and stately Church, and
at *Dunstable* about the Year 970. stocked it
with *Benedictines*. From which time this
Place thrived wonderfully, and became a small
city, full of stately Buildings, and encompassed
with a strong Wall a Mile in Circumference.
So rich was the Abbey, that at the time of its
dissolution in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* it had
yearly Revenue of 3508 *l.* To which Great-
ness the Monks of it contributed much by a
sleightful Cheat, giving out, that the Body of *Jo-*
h of *Arimathea* lay there interred. However
certain it is, that this Place was a shelter to the
Catholics in the latter Times of the British
Churches, when they were miserably harassed
and persecuted by the then *Pagan Saxons*. And
might be of far greater request among the

Somerset- Britains, because it was the Place where the King *Arthur* was buried. Whose Body was found there very deep in the Earth in the Reign of *Henry II*, with a Latin Inscription on a leaden Cross, expressing that King *Arthur* lay there buried in the Isle of *Avalon*. Whose Body was laid so deep, for fear of the *Saxons*; this being a Place of Retreat in the British Times, but without the Apprehension of their Enemies Invasion.

Minehead. *Minehead* is a Harbour of pretty good navigation in the North Channel.

In the South Parts of this County is a small Hill called *Montague*, noted for giving the Title of Viscount to *Francis Brown*, the present Viscount *Montague*.

Milburn Port. *Milburn Port*, a Place out of the List of Market Towns, is also in *Somersetshire*, and enjoys the Privilege of sending two Burgesses to serve in Parliament.

In the time of the *Romans*, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name *Belgae*. During the *Saxon Heptarchy*, it made part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. At present now in Church-Government it makes the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*.

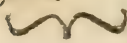
In the Reign of King *Stephen*, this County was first dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *William Mohun*. The next that enjoy'd the Title was *William Long Epee*. The third, *Reginald de Mohun*. After the fourth, *John Beaufort*, eldest Son of *John of Gaunt*, by his third Wife. To whom succeeded *Henry Beaufort*, whose Son *John* was created Duke of *Somerset* by King *Henry VI*. The last more of this Family enjoy'd this Title, where two were Beheaded, viz. *Henry* and *Edmund* both in the Reign of *Edward IV*. In 14
Ki

King Henry VII. conferred the Title upon *Somerset-*
Edmund, his third Son; And Henry VIII, upon *shire.*
 Henry his base Son. In the Reign of *Ed-*
ward VI. *Edward Seymour*, his Uncle and Lord
 Protector, was created Duke of *Somerset*, and
 some Years after Beheaded. In 1614. the
 Title of Earl of *Somerset* was revived by King
James I. in the Person of *Robert Carr*, Vis-
 count *Rocheſter*, but it died with him. Upon
 King *Charles* his Reſtauration, *William Seymour*,
 Great-Grandchild of *Edward*, was reſtored to
 his Anceſtor's Title of Duke of *Somerset*.
 To whom ſucceeded in 61. *William* his Grand-
 ſon; in 71, *John Lord Seymour*, his Uncle;
 75, *Francis Seymour*, the Couſin of *John*.
 Who being ſlain in *Italy* in 1678, the Title fell
 to his Brother *Charles*, the preſent Duke of
Somerset.

CHAP. X.

Of Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Suffe
and Warwickshire.

Stafford-
shire.



STAFFORDSHIRE, *Staffordienfis*
Smitatus, Staffordia, is an Inland Coun
Bounded Eastward by *Derbyshire*; Westwa
by *Shropshire*; on the North, by *Cheeshire* &
Derbyshire; and on the South, by *Warwick* &
Worcestershires. In *Length*, from North
South, 44. Miles; in *Breadth*, from East
West, 27. In which Compass of Ground
contains 810000. *Acres*, and about 23740. Hou
The Whole divided into 5. *Hundreds*, where
130. *Parishes*, and 19. *Market Towns*. Fo
whereof are priviledged to send Members
Parliament.

Here the *Air* is good, and healthful. As
the *Soil*, the North is hilly and barren; i
middle Parts level, but full of Woods; a
the South Parts yield plenty both of Gr
and Corn, with Coals and Iron from th
Mines. So great was formerly the Nu
ber of Parks and Warrens in this County, th
most Gentlemens Seats were accommodat
with both. Here is also good Stone an
Lime for building, with Marble, and for
Alabaster.

Its principal Rivers are the *Trent*, *Dove*, *Cha
ner*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Tean*, *Sowe*, *Penk*, and *Mar
fold*. Amongst which the *Dove* does so i
rich the Ground, that the adjacent Meadow
are noted for yielding (as some will have it) t
sweetest Mutton in *England*.

But, besides its fresh Springs and Streams, *Staffordshire* are also Salt-springs, affording plenty of *shire*.
White Salt, not much inferiour to the best Salt
in *Cheshire*.

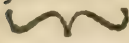
The County Town,

* *Stafford*, *Staffordia*, which gives Name *Stafford*.
to the County, is at least 100. Miles North-
West from *London*. Viz from *London* to *North-*
ampton, 54. Miles, for which see *Northampton-*
shire; from thence to *Coventry*, 20; to *Lichfield*
10. more; and thence to *Stafford*, 10.

A Town pleasantly seated on the Banks
of the River *Some*, with a Bridge over it;
and consisting of two Parishes. First built
by *Edward* the Elder, under the Name of
Ethelney. The East and South sides of it are
walled, and the two other sides secured by
a kind of Lake. The Streets large, and graced
with many good Buildings, particularly the
two Parish-Churches, the School, and the
Market-Place. King *John* made it a Corpora-
tion, and *Edward VI.* confirmed and enlarged
its Charter. This Town did formerly belong
to the noble Family of the *Staffords*, which
expired in the Issue-Male by the Death of
Henry Stafford in 1639. Who left Issue a
daughter, the Wife of *William Howard* Knight
of the Bath, who was second Son of *Thomas*
Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*. In consideration
whereof he was created Viscount *Stafford* by
King *Charles I.*, but was beheaded on the ac-
count of the Popish Plot, December 29. 1680.
Whose Son *Henry* was not only restored to
his Father's Estate and Dignity by the late King
James, but was also by him created Earl of
Stafford.

Stafford-
shire.

The other Market-Towns are



* <i>Lichfield,</i>	<i>Burton,</i>	<i>Ridgeley,</i>
* <i>Newcastle,</i>	<i>Cheadle,</i>	<i>Stone,</i>
* <i>Tamworth,</i>	<i>Eccleshall,</i>	<i>Tudbury,</i>
<i>Betley,</i>	<i>Kinver,</i>	<i>Utoxeter,</i>
<i>Brewood,</i>	<i>Leek,</i>	<i>Walshall,</i>
<i>Bromley,</i>	<i>Penkridge,</i>	<i>Wolverhampton.</i>

Lichfield. Amongst which *Lichfield*, (*Lichfeldia*,) is goodly City, ten Miles South-East of *Stafford*. Situate on a low and moorish Ground, and divided into two Parts by a Brook, crossed by Causeys, with Sluces in them for the Passage of the Water. That Part which lies on the South side of the Water is much the greater and divided into several Streets. But in the North Part are the Cathedral, the Bishop's Pallace, and the Prebends Houses. The Cathedral first built by *Oswy* King of the *Northumbrians*, about the Year 656, who gave unto the Bishops many fair Possessions. But the old Church being taken down by *Roger de Clinton* the 37th. Bishop of this See, that which now stands was built by him in the place there Anno 1148, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and *S. Chad*. This City, and *Coventry* in *Warwickshire* with it, make up but one Diocese under a double Name. Which came to pass after the same manner, and about the same time, as *Bath* and *Wells* were joyned together into one Bishoprick; the Style of *Coventry* coming in upon *Robert de Limesly* removing the See from *Lichfield* to *Coventry*. *Hugo Novant*, the sixth Bishop from him, brought it back to *Lichfield*. Wherein he met with great Opposition from the Monks of *Coventry*, till

the Difference was finally composed by Bishop *Stafford-
Levensby*, much after the same manner as be-*shire.*
fore at *Wells*. For it was agreed upon, that the
Bishop should be denominated from both Places,
and the Precedency in the Style Episcopal
should be given to *Coventry*; that they should
use their Bishop *alternatim*, in their several
turns; and both should make but one Chapter
unto the Bishop, in which the Prior of *Coventry*
should be the principal Man. And so it stood,
till the Priory of *Coventry* being dissolved by
King *Henry VIII*, there passed an Act of Par-
liament, which made the Dean and Chapter
of *Lichfield* the sole Chapter for the Bishop,
the Style or Title of the Bishop continuing as
before it did. Such were of old the Revenues
of this Diocese, that *Lichfield* was thought fit
to be an Archbishops See. And one it had,
Adolphus by Name, in 793; with whom, and
King *Offa* that procured it, this great Title died.
When he had for his Suffragans the Bishops of
Linchester, *Hereford*, *Sidnacester*, *Dorchester*,
Lichfield, and *Dunwich*. Amongst which the
first and fourth make now the Diocese of *Lin-*
coln, the two last that of *Norwich*. As for Civil
honours, this City was dignified by King
Charles II, with the Title of an Earldom, in the
person of *Edward Henry Lee*, created Earl of
Lichfield Anno 1674.

Bromley, upon the *Blithe*, is otherwise called *Bromley*.
gets *Bromley*, to distinguish it from *Bromley*
Kent. As this *Newcastle* is called *Newcastle*
der Line, from the River *Line* near which it
situate, for distinctions sake from *Newcastle*
upon Tyne, the chief Place of *Northumberland*.

Tamworth, at the Confluence of the *Tame* *Tamworth*.
and the *Auker*, stands in the Borders of *Staff-*
ord and *Warwickshires*, one Part of the Town
being

*Stafford-
shire.*

being washed by the *Tame*, and the other the *Auker*. Over each of those Rivers is a fair Stone Bridge; and, for its Defence small Castle.

Burton.

Burton, upon *Trent*, is noted for its fair Bridge leading into *Derbyshire*.

*Wolver-
hampton.*

Wolverhampton was only called *Hampton*, one *Wolver*, a devout Woman, enriched Town with a Monastery. It stands upon Hill, and has a Collegiate Church, annexed the Deanry of *Windsor*.

About four Miles from this Place stood *Royal Oak*, so celebrated for having been so time the Sanctuary of the late King *Charles* after his Defeat at *Worcester*. From whence was secretly convey'd to the House of *Mrs. J. Lane*, the chief Instrument in his Conveyance beyond Sea.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Cornavii*. In the time of the Heptarchy was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it is in the Diocese of *Lichfield*.

Suffolk.

SUFFOLK, *Suffolcia*, a large Maritime County in the East of *England*, is bounded the East by the *German Sea*; on the West, *Cambridgeshire*; Northward, with *Norfolk* and Southward, with *Essex*. In Length, from East to West, about 45. Miles; in Breadth from North to South, 30. In which Compartment of Ground it contains 995000. Acres, and about 34420. Houses. The Whole divided into 1000. Hundreds, wherein 575. Parishes, and 28. Market Towns. Seven whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the Air is very wholesome, and countenance proper for the Cure of Consumptive People.

the Soil fruitful and rich, abounding both in *Suffolk*.
 oats and Corn. Along the Coast for five or
 Miles Inland, 'tis for the most part heathy,
 dry, and full of bleak Hills; yet yielding
 plenty of Rye, Pease, and Hemp, and feeding
 abundance of Sheep. The more Inland Part,
 commonly called *high Suffolk*, or the *Woodlands*,
 for the most part Clay-Ground, and husbanded
 chiefly for the Dairy. The South Parts, to-
 wards *Cambridgeshire* and *Essex*, much of the
 same nature. But the Parts about *Bury*, and to
 the North-West from thence, are generally
 a plain, and abound with all sorts of ex-
 cellent Corn. As for Parks, there are reckoned
 five in this County.

Besides the little *Ouse* and the *Waveney* which
 divide it from *Norfolk*, and the *Stoure* from *Essex*,
 there is the *Orwell*, *Ore*, *Blithe*, *Deben*, and *Bre-*
ckna, which contribute their Streams for the wa-
 shing of it.

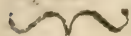
The County Town,

Ipswich, *Gippo vicus*, lies 55. Miles North- *Ipswich*.
 from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Col-*
chester, 43, as you may see in *Essex*; and 12.
 from thence to *Ipswich*.

Situate on the North side of the *Stoure*, at
 the foot of a steep Hill, in the South East Parts
 of the County, and not above 20. Miles from
 the Sea. Heretofore a Place of great Trade,
 accordingly rich and populous; but of late
 much decay'd, as to its Trade and People. It
 was also formerly fortified with Trenches and
 rampiers; but to little purpose, it being in-
 capable of Defence by its Situation. because
 commanded by Hills on all sides, but the South
 and South-East. So that the *Danes* did easily
 conquer it *Anno* 991, who nine Years after re-
 duced it in a manner into a Heap of Ruins.

In

Suffolk.



In the *Normans* time it began to recover it self inſomuch that it conſiſts at this time of Pariſhes, graced with many fair Building. The *Normans* built here a Caſtle, which ſtood out ſtoutly againſt the Uſurper King *Stephen*, but was forced at laſt to ſurrender, and is ſuppoſed by *Cambden* to have been demolished by *Henry II.* Here landed the 3000. *Flemings* called in by the Nobility againſt the ſaid King *Henry*, when his Sons rebelled againſt him. In the Civil Wars under the Reign of *Charles I.* this Town ſtood clear of all thoſe Calamities which involved the reſt of the Nation. The Biſhop of *Norwich* hath a Houſe here, and the Viſcount of *Hereford* another, beſitting his Degree and Quality. This Town being the Birthplace of Cardinal *Wolfey*, he began here the building of a ſtately Colledge, which bears his Name to this day. The ſame is alſo of ſome note, for giving the Title of Viſcount to the Duke of *Grafton*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Alborough,</i>	<i>Buddesdale,</i>	<i>Mendleſham,</i>
* <i>Bury,</i>	<i>Bungay,</i>	<i>Mildenhall,</i>
* <i>Dunwich,</i>	<i>Clare,</i>	<i>Needham,</i>
* <i>Eye,</i>	<i>Debenham,</i>	<i>Newmarket</i>
* <i>Orford,</i>	<i>Framlingham,</i>	<i>Neyland,</i>
* <i>Sudbury,</i>	<i>Hadley,</i>	<i>Saxmundham</i>
<i>Beckles,</i>	<i>Haleſworth,</i>	<i>Southwold,</i>
<i>Bildefton,</i>	<i>Ixworth,</i>	<i>Woodbridge.</i>
<i>Brandon,</i>	<i>Leſtoff,</i>	

Bury.

Amongſt which *Bury*, or *S. Edmunds Bury* (*Villa Regia, Villa Fauſtini*;) is ſo called from *Edmund* the Martyr, King of the *East-Angles* who, for reſuſing to renounce the Chriſtian Religion, was ſlain by the Danes.

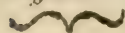
ith, was shot to Death with Arrows at *Hoxon Suffolk*.

the *Danes*, and buried in this Place. A
own so sweetly seated upon the Rise of a Hill,
the foot whereof runs a River, and injoying
good an Air, that it is much inhabited by
entry. Noted besides for that rich and stately
obey erected here by the Danish King *Canute*,
expiate the Crime of his Father *Sueno* in
ordering the said King *Edmund*. An Abbey,
is an ancient Author, incomparable either for
agnificence or Revenues, and which appeared
ore like a City than a Monastery. So many
tes it had for entrance, and many of them
ass, so many Towers, and above all a most
rious Church. Upon which attended two
ers in the same Church yard, both very
e, and of curious Architecture. Not far
m this Town was that great Battel fought
inst King *Henry II*, in which he overthrew
bert Earl of *Leicester*, with his Rabble of
mings, the Earl himself and his Wife being
ten Prisoners.

Sudbury, (*Colonia*,) is a good large Town *Sudbury*.
on the Borders of *Essex*, watered by the River
ure, over which it has a fair Bridge. It
ms to be called *Sudbury*, or the South Town,
oppliation to *Normich*, or the North Town.
s a rich and populous Place, consisting of
ee Parishes, and driving a good Trade of
thing. Noted besides for giving the Title of
on to the Duke of *Grafton*.

Clare, six Miles West of *Sudbury*, and upon *Clare*.
same River, is now in a manner reduced to
country Village, which had once a Castle,
a Collegiate Church. Upon the Marriage
Lionel, the third Son of King *Edward III*,
h the Niece of *Gilbert de Clare*, then a great
iress, the Title of *Clare* was turned into
Clarence,

Suffolk.



Clarence, and so conferred upon the said Prince. Which Title was enjoy'd by two more; *Thomas* Lord Admiral, second Son to *Henry* who was slain in *France*, and *George* Brother King *Edward IV*, who (under pretence of Treason) was drowned in a Butt of *Malmsey*. From which Title of *Clarence* the second King's Arms got the Name of *Clarencieux*, as belonging formerly to the Dukes of *Clarence*.

Dunwich.

Dunwich, now a poor Village on the Coast of *Suffolk*, was anciently a Bishops' See and a potent City. The See first placed here about the Year 636. by *Felix* the *Burgundian*, who established the *East-Angles* in the Christian Faith. And here it continued till *Bisus*, fourth Bishop from him, removed it to *North-Elmham* in *Norfolk* in 673, leaving a Suffragan Bishop at *Dunwich*. But afterwards both Sees became vacant for the space of 100. Years, at the Death of *S. Humbertus*. In 955. *Atbanus* became Bishop of both Sees, under the Title of *North-Elmham*. *Herfastus*, in the eleventh Century, was he that removed the See to *Thetford*. Whose next Successor, *Herebert Lofinga*, sett it at last in *Norwich* in 1088, where it has continued ever since. As for *Dunwich*, it fell into Ruin, not only by the Iniquity of the Time but also by the Sea it self, whereby the greater Part of the Ground it stood upon has been overwhelmed.

Eye.

Eye, a goodly Market Town, is a Peculiar of the Crown, an Honour of ancient Time, and has been often given in Joynture to the Queens of *England*. Here is a fair Church, with the Ruins of a Castle, and of an ancient Abbey.

Newmarket.

Newmarket lies upon the Borders of *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, ten Miles East of *Cambridge*. Famous for nothing but Horse-Racing.

vast adjoining Plain, most used for that *Suffolk*.
 ose in the Reign of the late King *Charles*.
 delighted much in that sort of Recreation,
 therefore had a House built at *Newmarket*
 his usual Residence there some short time
 at *Michaelmas*.

Southwold, a Sea-Town some Miles North of *Southwold*.
Wick, stands upon a Cliff, the Sea on the
 the Harbour on the South, the River
 e with a Draw-bridge on the West, and a
 Neck of Land on the North. So that it
 a manner surrounded with Water, espe-
 at every Flood. Its Bay, called *South-*
s Bay, but commonly pronounced *Swold's*
 is chiefly made by the shooting forth of
n-Ness, which lies North-East from it, and
 s it from North Easterly Winds. A famous
 for the many Rendezvous of the Royal
 s, whenever we had Wars with the
nders.

Brandon, upon the little *Ouse*, is noted for *Brandon*.
 g the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Ma-*
eld. Near it is a noted Ferry, hence called
don-Ferry, where things come up from the
 f *Ely*.

me Miles East of *Brandon* lies *Euston*, which *Euston*.
 the Title of Earl to the Duke of *Grafton*.
 finely seated upon the little *Ouse*, in a fair
 ntain Country, and graced with a stately
 called *Euston-Hall*, built by the late Earl
Arlington. To which belongs a large
 ery of Trees, containing 1560. Fruit-
 of several sorts, a Grove of near 1000.
 es, a large Warren, a Canal that makes a
 ant Noise as it falls into the River, and
 y other Curiosities.

Suffolk.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County went (among others) by the Name of *Iceni*. In the Time of the *Heptarchy*, it was Part of the Kingdom of the *East Angles*. And now, with *Norfolk*, it makes the Diocese of *Normich*.

Lastly, there have been Dukes, Marquesses and Earls intituled from this County; an *William de la Pole*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry VI*, was first Earl, afterwards Marquess, and at last Duke of *Suffolk*. Whose next Successor but one, *Edmund de la Pole*, was beheaded in *Henry the Seventh's* Reign. The next who enjoy'd the Title of Duke of *Suffolk* was *Charles Brandon*, Viscount *Lisle*, created Duke of *Suffolk* by King *Henry VIII*. To whom succeeded his Son *Henry Brandon*, who died young. Next *Henry Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*, having married *Francis*, Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, came by the Title, which expired with him on the Scaffold. But the Title of Earl was revived by King *James I*. in the Person of *Thomas Lord Howard of Walden*, created Earl of *Suffolk* 1603. To whom succeeded *Theophilus Howard*, then *James*, and next the present Earl *George Howard*.

Surrey.

SURREY, *Surria*, an Inland County in the South of *England*, is bounded on the East by *Kent*; on the West, by *Barkshire* and *Hants*; Northward, by *Middlesex* and *Buckinghamshire*; and Southward, by *Sussex*. Called *Surrey*, q. d. *South Rey*, from its Situation on the South side of the *Thames*, the *Saxons* call it that *Rey* which we term a River. It contains in Length, from East to West, 34. Miles; Breadth, from North to South, 22. In whole Compass there are reckoned 592000. Acres.

about 34220. *Houses*. The Whole divided *Surrey.*
 13. *Hundreds*, wherein 140. *Parishes*, and
Market-Towns. Four whereof are privi-
 led to send Members to Parliament.

The Skirts of this County are noted for their
 fulness, the middle Parts for their Barren-

Which has occasioned the Saying, that
it is like a course piece of Cloth with a fine

However, in point of Health, the middle
 have the Advantage. Besides the Pleasure
 yield by their *Downs* in Hunting, and
 e-Races.

for Rivers, besides the *Thames* that parts
 m *Middlesex*, here is none of any note but
Wey which runs through *Guilford*, the *Mole*
gh Darking, and the *Wandle*, emptying
 selves into the *Thames*, the first two near
otton-Court, and the last near *Richmond*.

The County Town,
Guilford, *Guilfordia*, lies 25. Miles South- *Guilford.*
 and by West from *London*. Viz. from
 to *Kingston*, 10. Miles; thence to *Cob-*
 7; and to *Guilford*, 8. more.

goodly Town, seated on the River *Wey*,
 ting of three *Parishes*, well frequented,
 commodated. The *Saxon* Kings had a
 Mansion here, in whose Times it was a
 of a greater extent. And here are still
 seen the Ruins of a large old Castle, near
 iver. Anno 1660. King *Charles II.* created
 Beth Viscountess of *Kinelmalky* in *Ireland*
 ews of this Place for her Life. In 1674.
Maitland, Duke of *Lauderdale* in *Scotland*,
 created Earl of *Guilford*. After whose Death
 s North, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal,
 ed the Title of Baron *Guilford* from the
 King also, now injoy'd by his Son the
Francis North.

The

Surrey.



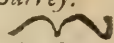
The other Market Towns are

* *Southwark*, *Croydon*, *Farnham*,
 * *Rygate*, *Darking*, *Godalmin*,
 * *Haselmere*, *Ewel*, *Kingston*.
Chertsey,

Southwark

Amongst which *Southwark*, the most considerable, stands opposite to *London*, on the Bank of the *Thames*. A Place which for Number of Buildings and Inhabitants goes beyond in Cities in *England*. Yet there is scarce one good Street besides the broad one, leading from *London-Bridge* to *St. George's Church*, which indeed graced with fair Buildings, raised from the Ashes of frequent Conflagrations this Place has been afflicted with. Here the Inhabitants drive a good Trade with the whole County, this being the most convenient Place for *Swiss Carriers* that come up to *London*. And, for publick Devotion, here are three Churches; *S. Mary over Rey*, formerly a Priory, *S. Olave*, and *S. George's Church*. In this Borough also the famous Hospital of *S. Thomas*; the Prisons for Debt, one called the *King's-Bench* and the other the *Marshalsea*; the *Mint*, a frequented Sanctuary for insolvent People; and *Bear-Garden*, where Prizes are fought, and common People diverted with the fighting Dogs with Bears and Bulls. In short, though this Place be counted part of *London*, and some Part of it be under the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction; yet it does still enjoy several ancient Priviledges, as holding of Courts within it self, and electing of Members to serve for in Parliament.

King

Kingston, upon the *Thames*, went formerly *Surrey*.
 the Name of *Moreford*; and took that of 
Kingston, since it became the usual Place for *Kingston*.

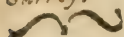
Coronation of our *Saxon* Monarchs. It
 lies ten Miles South-Westward from *London*,
 here the County *Assizes* are frequently

Croydon, upon the *Wandle*, is a Town more *Croydon*.
 famed for its Length than Beauty. It lies ten
 Miles South of *London*; and is remarkable only
 for its Church set out with a lofty Steeple, and
 the Summer Pallace of the Archbishop of
Canterbury this Town is graced with. From
 hence to *Farnham* run *Banstead-Downs*, so
 famed for Hawking, Hunting, and Horse-
 racing.

Rygate, or *Reigate*, a noted Town for the *Rygate*.
 famous Battels fought there against the *Danes*,
 lies in a Vale called *Holmes Dale*. From
 hence is sent up to *London*, for the Clothiers
 an abundance of Fullers Earth, excellent in
 kind. This Town shews still the Ruins of
 an ancient Castle, with a long Vault under
 ground, and a Room at the end of it, where
 said the Barons met in Council in their War
 against King *John*.

Farnham, upon the *Wey*, lies on the edge of *Farnham*.
 lying towards *Hampshire*, and is graced with a
 Palace belonging to the Bishop of *Winchester*,
 wherein he makes his usual Residence. Here
 the *Saxon* King *Alfred*, with a small Power,
 obtained the good Fortune to overcome the *Danes*,
 from whom he made a great Slaughter.
 At, besides the said Market Towns, this
 County, by reason of its Neighbourhood to
London, has the advantage of being more po-
 pular, and graced with more little Towns
 and pleasant Villages, than most other Counties,
 I especially

Surrey.



especially upon or near the *Thames*. Such *Richmond*, *Battersea*, *Putney*, *Moreclack*, *Newington*, *Clapham*, *Wandsworth*; And further the Country *Micham*, *Cheam*, and *Stretha* this last a most sweet Place.

Richmond.

Richmond, amongst the rest, heretofore called *Shene*, stands upon an easie Ascent on the Bank of the *Thames*, seven Miles from *London*. Whose pleasant and healthful Situation has invited late Years many of the Gentry to be its Inhabitants. Formerly graced with a stately Pallace twice burnt in the Reign of *Henry VII*, and by him rebuilt twice, who died in it Anno 1512. Here did also the glorious Queen *Elizabeth* sign her Life to God, and her Crown to her Successor. This Pallace has lost much of its former Beauty by the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I*.

Near *Cheam* stood another Pallace called *Nonsuch*, so delightfully seated amongst Parks, built with so much Magnificence and such a Workmanship by King *Henry VIII*, and set with so fine Gardens, Orchards, and Groves, that (as *Speed* says) no County had none so pleasant as *Nonsuch* it self. But such is the Vicissitude of Things, that we may say now, there is no more of this Thing as *Nonsuch* in *Surrey*.

Epsbam.

Here is also *Epsbam* in this County, about 14. Miles from *London*. A Town pleasantly seated, and much resorted unto in the Summer season by the Gentry and Citizens of *London*, for the drinking of *Waters*.

Lambeth.

Over against *Westminster* is *Lambeth*, graced with a Pallace, being the usual Residence of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. This is a large populous Parish, though counted an unhealthy Place. Here *Canute*, the last Danish King, died suddenly at a Feast, amongst his Cups.

Ab

about 16. Miles from London stand Gatton Surrey. Blechingly, two ancient (but decay'd) Boroughs, that are no Market Towns. At Gatton and Blechingly. There have been Roman Coins digged up, which gives it to be look'd upon as a Place of good in those elderly Times.

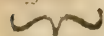
There is also a Place called Effingham, which is the Title of Baron to a Branch of the Howards. The present Lord that injoys it is Francis Howard, to whom it fell upon the Death of Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham, and son Effingham.

In the Time of the Romans, the Inhabitants of Surrey, with those of Sussex, were called *Sasani*. During the Heptarchy, it made, with Essex, the Kingdom of the South-Saxons. And it is in the Diocese of Winchester.

The same was honoured above 600. Years with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of William de Warren. From whose Family it passed through several others, before it came to the chief Branch of the Howards, which now bears it; Thomas Howard, Lord Treasurer, and Duke of Norfolk, being the first that received this Title from King Edward IV.

SUSSEX, *Sussexia*, a Maritime County in the South of England, is bounded Eastward by Kent; Westward, with Hampshire; on the North, by Surrey and Kent; and on the South, by the Channel. Called *Sussex*, q.d. *South-Sax*, because lying Southward; as *Essex* got its Name from its Eastern Situation, and *Middlesex* lying in the middle. Its Length, from East to West, is near upon 60. Miles; its Breadth, from North to South, but 20. In which County of Ground it contains 1140000. Acres, and about 21540. Houses. The whole divided into

Suffex.



into 6. *Rapes*, containing 65. *Hundreds*, wherein 312. *Parishes*, and 17. *Market Towns*. Ten whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the *Air* is apt to be Foggy, by reasor of its Neighbourhood to the Sea; and yet not counted unhealthy, except in some particular Places. The *Soil* is fruitful and rich, but the Roads deep and unpleasant to Travellers. The North Parts, towards *Kent* and *Surrey*, are well shaded with Woods; as was all the Country heretofore, till the Iron Works consumed them. The Middle of the Country has excellent Meadows. The Sea-Coasts are hilly, but yield nevertheless plenty of Corn and Grass. And, as for Harbours, here is scarce a good one, but for small Vessels.

It is watered by several Rivers, but none of any long Course. The *Arun* is the principal.

The chief Town hereof,

Chichester.

* *Chichester*, *Ciceſtria*, is about 50. Miles South-West and by South from *London*. Via from *London* to *Guilford*, 25. Miles, as you may see in *Surrey*; thence to *Godalmin*, 3; to *Leckford Bridge*, 11; and to *Chichester*, 11. more.

Which stands in a Plain, on the Banks of the *Lavant*, that waters it on the West and South, and runs into the Sea, about 10 Miles from hence, and as much from *Hampshire*. This City was formerly the Royal Seat of the *South-Saxons*, and *Cissa* their second King the Founder thereof. At this time it consists of five or six *Parishes*, but its Buildings are in different. However it has four spacious Streets with a fine Market Place. But the greatest Ornament of it is the Cathedral, first built by *Radulphus* the third Bishop of this Diocese, since

the Removal of the See from *Selsey* hither. *Sussex*.
 A sudden Fire hapned, which burnt it down,
 before it was quite finished. Yet the same
 Bishop, assisted by the Liberality of King
Henry I. had the Satisfaction to see it rebuilt
 and finished. In the Reign of *Richard I.* it
 was again reduced into Ashes, with the Bishops
 Pallace adjoyning. And *Seffridus*, the second
 of that Name, raised it again from its Ruins.
 The Remoteness of *Chichester* in the furthest
 Parts of *Sussex* from *London*, is (I conjecture)
 the Reason why the Sessions and Assizes are not
 usually kept here, but either at *Lewes* or *East-*
Greenstead. Lastly, 'tis to be observed, that
Chichester gives the Title of Earl to the Duke
 of *Southampton*, a Natural Son of King *Charles II.*
 by the Dutches of *Cleveland*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Greenstead</i> ,	* <i>Shoreham</i> ,	<i>East-Bourn</i> ,
* <i>Hastings</i> ,	* <i>Steyning</i> ,	<i>Haylsham</i> ,
* <i>Horsham</i> ,	* <i>Winchelsey</i> ,	<i>Helmston</i> ,
* <i>Lewes</i> ,	<i>Battel</i> ,	<i>Petworth</i> ,
* <i>Midhurst</i> ,	<i>Cuckfeld</i> ,	<i>Terring</i> .
* <i>Rye</i> ,		

Amongst which *Lewes*, (*Lesva*,) the chief *Lewes*.
 lies next to *Chichester*, lies in the South Part
 of the County about six Miles from the Sea,
 upon a nameless River, at the Mouth whereof
 stands *New Haven*. The Town is seated on an
 eminence, and consists of six Parishes well in-
 habited.

Hastings, *Rye*, and *Winchelsey* are three of *Hastings*.
 the Cinque-Ports; the first (*Lat. Othona*) a
 place of good Antiquity, and at this time con-
 sisting of two Parishes. Anciently fortified
 I 3 with

Suffex.

with a strong Castle, seated on a Hill; which serves now in the Night (as Ruinous as it is for a Direction to Sailers, by the Lights that are there placed. A bloody Battel was fought near this Place in 1263. between *Henry III.* and the Barons, in which these prevailed, and forced him at last to comply.

Rye.

Rye, (*Ripa*,) stands on the edge of the County towards *Kent*, and at the very fall of the *Rotterdam* into the Sea, where it has a commodious Haven but only for small Vessels. 'Tis not a Town of any beauty. But, as it stands conveniently for a ready Passage over Sea into *Normandy*, and particularly to *Diepe*, (which lies South from it at the distance of 24. Leagues) it is therefore much frequented in time of Peace. Its Inhabitants are most Fisher-men, who fish here excellent Herrings.

Winchelsey.

Winchelsey, not far from *Rye*, was once a large, strong, and beautiful Town, but since very much decay'd by the Recess of the Ocean. Of some Note however for being one of the Cinque-Ports, and giving the Title of Earl to *Charles Finch*, the present Earl of *Winchelsey*. Devolved unto him from *Heneage*, the late Earl to *Heneage* from *Thomas*, and to this from *Elizabeth Finch*, his Mother, created Countess of *Winchelsey* by King *Charles I.* Anno 1628.

Petworth.

Petworth is pleasantly seated near two Parks by the River *Arun*; graced with a noble Seat formerly belonging to the Earls of *Northumberland*, and now by Marriage to the Duke of *Somerset*.

Besides the foresaid Market Towns, here are other Places worth our taking notice; Particularly these three Borough Towns, *Arundel*, *Seaford*, and *Bramber*, the first two whereof are Members of the Cinque-Ports.

Arundel

Arundel stands about four Miles from the *Suffex*.
 sea, and is of special Note for its Castle, once
 of great Fame and Strength; but far more *Arundel*.
 famous for the Lords or Earls thereof. To
 which Castle, by an ancient Priviledge, the
 Title of an Earldom is annexed; so that who-
 ever is possessed of the Castle and Mannour is
de facto Earl of *Arundel*, without any Crea-
 tion; wherein it is singular from the rest of
England. Thus both Castle and Title passed
 from one House to another; till *Anno* 1604.
Henry Howard, Earl Marshal of *England*, came
 to be possessed thereof. In whose Family it has
 continued ever since, it being now enjoy'd by
Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl of *Arundel* and
Surrey.

Here is also in this County *Buckhurst*, in the *Buckhurst*.
 parish of *Withiham*, which gives the Title of
 Marquis to the Earl of *Dorset*. 'Tis properly the
 name of a vast House, built by *Thomas Earl*
Dorset, Lord Treasurer of *England*, now very
 ruinous, and not much of it left standing.

Pevenssey, commonly pronounced for short- *Pevenssey*.
 for sake *Penssey*, stands near the Sea, and is the
 very Harbour where *William Duke of Normandy*
 landed with his great Fleet of near 900. Sail for
 the Conquest of *England*.

Battel, some Miles West of *Winchelsey*, was *Battel*.
 denominated from the *Battel* fought there
 October 14. 1066. betwixt King *Harold* and
William the Conquerour; wherein *Harold* lost
 his Life and Crown. After which the Con-
 querour built an Abbey here, called *Battel*-
Abbey.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this
 County, together with those of *Surrey*, went
 under the Name of *Regni*. During the Heptarchy,
 made, with *Surrey*, the Kingdom of the

Suffex.

South-Saxons

And now it makes the Diocese

Chickester.

Lastly, this County has been for several Ages dignified with the Title of an Earldom, 1. the House of *Albencys*, 2. in two *Plantagenes*, 3. in six *Ratcliffs*, 4. in two *Savils*, and now in the Person of *Thomas Leonard*. Who, upon his Marriage with *Ann*, natural Daughter of the late King *Charles* by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, was by that King created Earl of *Suffex*. Anno 1674.

Warwick-
shire.

WARWICKSHIRE, *Varvicensis Comitatus*, is an Inland County, bounded on the East with *Leicester* and *Northamptonshires*; on the West, by *Worcestershire*; Northward, by *Staffordshire*; and Southward, by *Oxford* and *Glocestershires*. In Length, from North to South, 3 Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 2 Miles. In which Compass of Ground it contains 670000. Acres, and about 21970. Houses. The Whole divided into 5. Hundreds, whereof 158. Parishes, and 14. Market Towns. Twelve whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

The Situation of this County being well situated in the Heart of *England*, the Air of it is accordingly the freer from the thick Vapours of the Sea. And, as the Air is healthful, so the Soil exceeding fruitful; especially the Southern Parts of it, being divided between fruitful Corn fields and lovely Meadows. That which lies to the North is Wood-land.

The whole County in general is well watered with Rivers. The principal of which is the *Avon*, that parts it in the middle, and falls at last into the *Severn*.

The County Town,

Warwick-

* *Ularwick, Varvicum, Verovicum*, which *Warwick-shire.* gives Name to the whole County, lies 70. Miles North West from London. Viz. from London to Buckingham, 44. Miles, as you may see in Buckinghamshire; thence to Banbury, 10; to Wynton, 8; and to Warwick, 8. more.

Which stands on the West side of the *Avon*, over which it has a Stone-bridge, and consists of two Parishes. The Town is fair, and well built; has a Market-house of Free-stone supported by several Pillars, a Free-School for the Education of Youth, and a well indowed Hospital for poor decay'd Gentlemen. But the chief Beauty of it is its Castle, raised upon a steep and craggy Rock. The first Earl hereof was *Henry de Newburg*, created Earl of *Warwick* by *William the Conqueror*, in 1076. From whose House it passed through several other Families, before it came to the *Beauchamp's*. The last of which Family was *Henry Beauchamp*, created Duke of *Warwick* by King *Henry VI.* to whom he was also made and crowned King of the *Isles of Wight, Garnsey, and Jersey.* On dying without Issue-Male, the Title of an Earl was revived in his Son-in-Law *Richard Plantagenet*, commonly called the *Make-King*, with whom it fell at the Battel of *Gladmore* near *Wynton*, in *Henry the Sixth's* Quarrel. Whose daughter *Ann* being married to *George Duke of Clarence*, King *Edward the Fourth's* second Son, the Title of Earl of *Warwick* was transferred unto him; but went no further than his Son *Edward Plantagenet*. In the Reign of *Edward VI.* *John Dudley*, Viscount *Lisle*, descended from the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, was created Earl of the same. Which Title was

I. 5

again.

Warwick-
shire.

again extinguished by the Death of *Ambrose Dudley*, his Son. But in 1618. it was revived by King *James I.* in the Person of *Robert Lord Rich* of *Leeze*, and is now enjoy'd by *Edward Rich*, the present Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. Which last Title devolved upon *Robert* his Father by the Death of *Charles* Earl of *Holland* who was his Cousin-German.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Coventry</i> ,	<i>Hanley</i> ,	<i>Rugby</i> ,
<i>Atherston</i> ,	<i>Kyneton</i> ,	<i>Southam</i> ,
<i>Aulcester</i> ,	<i>Nun-Eaton</i> ,	<i>Stretford</i> ,
<i>Birmingham</i> ,	<i>Polesworth</i> ,	<i>Sutton-Colfield</i>
<i>Colehill</i> ,		

Coventry.

Coventry, (*Coventria*.) so called from a *Covent* founded here by the Danish King *Canute* stands upon the *Sherburn*, which joyning with another Stream runs not far from thence into the *Avon*. A neat City, consisting of twelve Parishes, with large Streets, handsom Houses, the Parish-Churches noted for their Loftiness and the Cross for its Workmanship. A Town that enjoys a good Inland Trade by the Cloth here made and vended, which makes it populous and rich. The same is a Bishops See joyned with *Lichfield*, to which it was united by *Henry Norwant*, about the latter end of the twelfth Century. A particular Account whereof you may find in *Lichfield*, Page 158. This City did formerly belong to the Earls of *Chester*; and afterwards, by many Conveyances, to *John ofatham* Earl of *Cornwal*, whereby it became annexed to this Earldom. And then *Henry VI.* joining unto it some of the neighbouring Villages made it with them a County Corporate, distinct

from that of *Warwick*. It gave the Title of an *Warwick- Earldom* to *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*. *shire*. To whom succeeded his Son of the same Name, the late Duke of *Buckingham*, who died without Issue in the late Reign.

To pass by the other Towns, I shall take notice of *Edge-hill*, near *Kyneton*, seven Miles South of *Warwick*. Famous for the first Battel fought here betwixt King and Parliament on Sunday October 23. 1642, the Kings Forces being commanded by the Earl of *Lindsey* slain here, and the Parliaments by the Earl of *Essex*. Yet the Battel proved successful to the King, who took *Banbury* the next day, and opened thus his way to *Oxford* and *London*; whereas *Essex* returned first to *Warwick*, and then to *Coventry*, leaving the Passage open.

Here is also *Guy-Cliff*, near *Warwick*, among Groves and fresh Streams. Called *Guy-Cliff*, from *Guy-Cliff*. *Guy* of *Warwick*, the *Hercules* of *England*; who, having left off his noble and valiant Exploits, took himself (as Tradition has it) to this place; where he led a kind of Hermetical Life, and built a Chappel in which he was interred.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this county went (amongst others) by the Name *Cornavii*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it makes the best Part of the Diocese of *Gloucester*.

C H A P. XI.

Of Westmorland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire.

Westmor-
land.

WEST MORLAND, *Vestmaria, Westmorlandia*, one of the worst Countie in England, lies in the North-West Parts; and took its Name both from its Situation, and the great Number of *Moors* in it. On the North and West 'tis bounded with *Cumberland*; on the South, by *Lancashire*; and Eastward, by *Yorkshire*. In Length, from North to South, better than 30. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West 24. In which Compass of Ground it containeth 510000. Acres, and about 6500. Houses. The Whole divided into five *Wards*, wherein 24 *Parishes*, and 8. *Market-Towns*. Whereof the County Town only sends Burgessees to serve in Parliament.

This is a hilly County, two Ridges of high Hills crossing it as far as *Cumberland*. Which besides their Northern Situation, sharpen the Air, and make it less subject to Fogs than in many other Counties. Therefore its Inhabitants are the more Healthful, and commonly live to great Age.

As barren as this County is, yet there are in the South Parts of it many fruitful Valleys yielding excellent Meadows, Arable, and Pasture Grounds.

Its principal Rivers are the *Eden*, *Ken*, *Lo*, and *Famou*. But here are besides two notable Lakes, one called *Ulles Water*, and the other *Windan-Mere*; this bordering upon *Cheshire*.

shire, and that upon *Cumberland* and *Westmor-*
land. *Westmor-*
land.

The County Town,

* *Appleby*, *Aballaba*, is about 200. Miles North and by West from *London*; seated on the *River Eden*, over which it has a Stone Bridge; and chiefly remarkable for its Antiquity, having been a *Roman Station*. 'Tis pleasantly seated upon a gentle Ascent, almost surrounded with the River; but it has only one Street, and that but thinly Inhabited. Yet, for its Antiquity's sake, the Assizes and Sessions are still kept here; besides the Priviledge it has of being the sole Town in *Westmorland*, that sends Burgeses to Parliament. *William*, King of *Scotland*, surprised this Town; but it was soon after recovered by King *John*.

Appleby.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Ambleside,</i>	<i>Kendal,</i>	<i>Lonsdale,</i>
<i>Brough,</i>	<i>Kirby-Steven,</i>	<i>Orton.</i>
<i>Burton,</i>		

Amongst which *Kendal*, (*Cancangium*,) so *Kendal*.
called from the *Ken* and a *Dale* on which it is
situate, is built (says my Author) in the man-
ner of a Cross, two long and broad Streets
cruising one another, besides some By-streets.
'Tis not great, but rich, and well-traded, the
inhabitants being very Industrious in Cloth
Manufacture, whereby the poor People are im-
ploy'd, and the adjacent Parts enriched. Over
the River are two fair Stone Bridges; besides
another of Wood, which leads to the Ruins of
Castle, the Birth-place of *Catharine Parr*,
Henry VIII. his sixth Wife. Here is a large and
fair Church, to which belong 12. Chappels of
Ease.

C H A P. XI.

Of Westmorland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire.

Westmor-
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WEST MORLAND, *Vestmaria, Westmorlandia*, one of the worst Counties in England, lies in the North-West Parts; and took its Name both from its Situation, and the great Number of *Moors* in it. On the North and West 'tis bounded with *Cumberland*; on the South, by *Lancashire*; and Eastward, by *Yorkshire*. In *Length*, from North to South, better than 30. Miles; in *Breadth*, from East to West 24. In which Compass of Ground it containeth 510000. *Acres*, and about 6500. *Houses*. The Whole divided into five *Wards*, wherein 26 *Parishes*, and 8. *Market-Towns*. Whereof the County Town only sends *Burgesses* to serve in Parliament.

This is a hilly County, two Ridges of high Hills crossing it as far as *Cumberland*. Which besides their Northern Situation, sharpen the Air, and make it less subject to Fogs than in many other Counties. Therefore its Inhabitants are the more Healthful, and commonly live to great Age.

As barren as this County is, yet there are in the South Parts of it many fruitful Valleys yielding excellent Meadows, Arable, and Pasture Grounds.

Its principal Rivers are the *Eden*, *Ken*, *Lon*, and *Farnon*. But here are besides two noted Lakes, one called *Ulles Water*, and the other *Windan-Mere*; this bordering upon *Che*
shire

shire, and that upon *Cumberland* and *Westmor-*
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 Burgeses to Parliament. *William*, King of
Scotland, surpris'd this Town; but it was soon
 after recovered by King *John*.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Ambleside,</i>	<i>Kendal,</i>	<i>Lonsdale,</i>
<i>Brough,</i>	<i>Kirby-Steven,</i>	<i>Orton.</i>
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 Castle, the Birth-place of *Catharine Parr*,
Henry VIII. his sixth Wife. Here is a large and
 fair Church, to which belong 12. Chappels of
 Ease.

Westmor-
land.

Ease. And by the Church-yard stands a Free School, being a large Building, well indowed with good Exhibitions for poor Scholars, going from hence to *Queens Colledge* in *Oxford*. But *Kendal* is noted besides for the Title of Earl which has given, 1. to *John Duke of Bedford*, and Regent of *France*, Brother to *Henry V.* 2. To *John, Duke of Somerset.* 3. To *John de Foix* created Earl of *Kendal* by King *Henry VI.* In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Sir *William Parre* was created Lord *Parre of Kendal*; afterwards Earl of *Essex*, and at last Marquess of *Northampton* by King *Edward VI.* The Rights and Interests of which House are since devolved unto the *Herberts* Earls of *Pembroke*, descended from the Lady *Ann*, Sister and Heir of the said Lord *Parre*. Since the late Revolution the Title of an Earldom was revived by our present King in the Person of His Royal Highness *George*, Prince of *Denmark*, whom His Majesty created Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *Cumberland*.

Lonsdale.

Lonsdale, is so called from its Situation in a Dale on the River *Lon*, over which it has a fair Bridge. This Town is well built, and as well inhabited, driving a good Trade for Cloth.

Next to the foresaid Market Towns, I shall take notice of the *Stone Cross* upon *Stainmore-Hill*, which formerly served as a Boundary betwixt the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. The same was erected upon a Peace concluded between *William* the Conquerour and *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, with the Arms of *England* on the South side, and those of *Scotland* on the North.

Not far from the River *Lowther* is a Well, or Fountain, which (*Euripus* like) ebbs and flows

flows many times in a Day. And at some distance from it there are Pyramidal Stones, some 9. foot high and 14. thick, pitched directly in a Row for a Mile together, and placed at equal distances from each other. *Westmorland.*

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Brigantes*. During the *Heptarchy*, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And now it is in the Diocese of *Carlisle*.

Lastly, this County became first an honorary Title in the Reign of *Richard II.* By whom *Ralph Nevil*, Lord of *Raby*, and Earl Marshal, was created Earl of *Westmorland* in 1398. Which Title continued in his Family almost 200. Years, and failed by the Death of *Charles Nevil*, Anno 1584. But it was revived by King *James I.* 100. Years after in the Person of *Francis Fane*, eldest Son of *Mary*, descended from the said *Nevil*. From whom it passed to *Aildmay*; and from him to *Charles*, the present Earl of *Westmorland*.

WILTSHIRE, *Wilttonia*, an Inland *Wiltshire*. County, is bounded on the North by *Glocestershire*; on the South, by *Dorset* and *Hampshires*; Eastward, by *Barkshire*; and Westward, by *Glocester* and *Somersetshires*. In Length, from North to South, about 40. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 30. In which Compass of Ground it contains 876000. Acres, and near 8000. Houses. The Whole divided into 29. Hundreds, wherein 304. Parishes, and 21. Market Towns. Twelve whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This Country is healthy, pleasant, and fruitful. The North Parts of it are somewhat hilly, and full of Woods. The South Parts more level. And

Wiltshire.

And the Middle is commonly known by the Name of *Salisbury Plain*, by reason of its great Evenness; wherein are fed innumerable Flock of Sheep.

Amongst its Rivers, the *Willy*, *Adder*, *Avon*, *Isis*, *Kennet*, and *Deveril* (which last runs Mile under Ground) are the principal.

Three remarkable Things there are in this County, worth our special notice; viz. the *Stone-henge*, the *Wand-fdike*, and the Caves near *Badminton*.

Stone-henge

Stone-henge, (*Mons Ambrosii*) is a glorious Monument of Antiquity, about six Miles from *Salisbury*. It consists of three Crowns or Rank of huge rough Stones one within another, some of them 28. foot high, and 7. broad; and upon the top of them there are others laid cross, and framed into them. *Cambden's* Opinion is, that these Stones are Artificial, and were made upon the Spot; the Ancients having had the Art of making Stones of Sand, with some strong sort of Lime. And that which makes the thing highly probable is the vast Bigness of these Stones, hardly capable of any Land-carriage, in a Plain which for some Miles round scarce affords a Stone, great or small.

Wand-fdike.

Wand-fdike is a large Trench (or Dike) running for many Miles from East to West through the midst of this County. Supposed by the Vulgar to have been cast up by the Devil upon a *Wednesday*, from whence it got the Name of *Wand-fdike*. But the most probable Opinion is that it was made by the *West-Saxons* for a Boundary to their Kingdom against the *Mercians*.

The Caves near *Badminton* are Nine in Number, all lying in a Row, but of different Dimensions. The Manner of them is two
lon

ong Stones set upon the sides, covered on the *Wiltshire.*
 top with broad Stones. The least of these
 Graves is four foot broad, and some of them
 nine or ten foot long. Wherein Spurs, pieces
 of Armour, and the like, have been found not
 long since by those who digged into them.
 Which makes them be look'd upon as the
 Tombs of some heroick Men, *Romans, Saxons,*
and Danes.

The County Town,

* *Salisbury*, or *New Sarum*, (*Sarisberia*, *Salisbury.*
Ærodonum,) is 70. Miles West South-West
 from *London*. VIZ. from *London* to *New Brent-*
ford, 8. Miles; thence to *Stanes*, 7; to *Hartley-*
well, 16; to *Basing-stoke*, 8; to *Whitchurch*, 10;
Andover, 6; and to *Salisbury*, 15. more.

A City which stands in the South-East Parts
 of the County, not far from *Hampshire*; finely
 watered with several Streams, the principal of
 which is the *Wiltshire Avon*. And from this
 Town is denominated the spacious Plain about
 it, not easie to be paralleled. The Streets are
 large, the Market-place beautiful, and so is the
 Guildhall. But the greatest Ornament of this
 City is the Cathedral, a most stately Fabrick,
 dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. A Church that
 has as many Gates, Windows, and Pillars, as
 there are Months, Weeks, and Days in the
 Year; with a lofty Spire on the Steeple, which
 shows it self at a great distance. This magni-
 ficent Pile, begun by *Richard Poore* Bishop of
 the See, was finished by *Egidus de Bridport*,
 the third Bishop from him, *Anno 1258*. But I
 will not omit a late Observation, perhaps
 worthy the Reader's notice. On the top of this
 Church's Spire stood an Imperial Crown, which
 a sudden Gust of Wind was thrown down
 to the Ground, at the very time when the late
 King

Wiltshire. *bury.* 'Tis seated upon a Hill, on which stand twenty Groves severally Inclosed, and each Mile in compass. Adorned in Times past with a Royal House, which in process of Time fallen to Ruin. But more remarkable for its Constitutions made here *Anno 1164.* in the Reign of *Henry II.* Honoured in our Days with the Title of an Earldom, now enjoy'd by *Henry Hyde*, and devolved to him from *Edward* his Father, some time Lord Chancellour of England; created Baron *Hyde of Hindon*, Viscount *Cornbury* in *Oxfordshire*, and Earl of *Clarendon* by King *Charles II.* *Anno 1661.*

But, besides the foresaid Borough Towns expressed in the List, there are four more that are no Market Towns; viz. * *Heytesbury*, *Bedwin*, *Lugdersale*, and *Old Sarum*.

The People of this County, together with those of *Hampshire* and *Somersetshire*, went under the Name of *Belgae* among the ancient *Romans*. In the Time of the *Heptarchy*, it made Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now with *Berkshire*, it makes up the Diocese of *Salisbury*.

Lastly, this County has given the Title of Earl to several Families. The first that received it was *William Lord Scrope*, Lord Treasurer, in *Richard the Second's* Reign, created Earl of *Wiltshire* in 1397, and afterwards beheaded. From him it passed to *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*; and next to *John Stafford*, second Son of *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*. Next whom succeeded *Edward*, and then *Henry Stafford*. *Thomas Bullen*, Father of *Lady Ann Bullen*, came by the Title after him, *Anno 1529.* And in the Reign of *Edward VI.* *William Paulet* was created Earl of *Wiltshire*, afterwards Marquis of *Winchester*. In whose Family the Title

continu

continued ever since, *Charles Paulet*, the pre-*Wiltshire.*
 Duke of *Bolton*, being now possessed
 reof.

WORCESTERSHIRE, *Vigornia*, an *Worcester-*
 and County, is bounded on the North by *shire.*
ffordshire; on the South, by *Gloestershire*;
 toward, by *Warwick* and *Oxfordshires*; and
 toward, by *Hereford* and *Shropshires*. In
 gth, from North to South, near 35. Miles;
 Breadth, from East to West, about 25. In
 ich Compass of Ground it contains 540000.
 es, and about 20630. Houses. The Whole
 ded into 7. Hundreds, wherein 152. Parishes,
 12. Market Towns. Four whereof are privi-
 ged to send Members to Parliament.

This is a plentiful Country, abounding both
 rafs and Corn, Fruit, Fish, and Cattel; and
 ng besides many excellent Salt pits.

consists most of Hills and Valleys, those
 ling plenty of Wood and store of Pasturage;
 e feeding abundance of Cattel, and bearing
 Crops of Corn.

besides the *Severn*, its principal River, here is
Avon, the *Salwarp*, *Stoure*, and several
 rs, which water this County, and supply it
 abundance of Fish.

The County Town,

Worcester, *Vigornia*, lies about 90. Miles *Worcester.*
 -North West from London. Viz. from Lon-
 to Oxford, 47. Miles, as you may see in
 dshire; thence to Chipping-Norton, 12; to
 den, 12. more; to Pershore, 10; and to Wor-
 , 6. more.

City every way considerable, for its Situa-
 neat Buildings, Wealth, and Populouf-
 occasioned chiefly by their flourishing
 -Trade. Its Situation is on the Eastern
 Bank

Worcester-
shire.

Bank of the *Severn*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge, with a Tower; and it is said to have been first built by the *Romans*, the better to secure themselves from the *Britains* beyond the *Severn*. In 1041. it was burnt down by the *Danes*; and under the Reign of King *Henry I.* by accident. But it has since recovered it self to a flourishing Condition, in so much that it does now consist of eight or nine Parishes. Anno 679. it was made a Bishop's See, and the Bishoprick taken out of the Diocese of *Lichfield*. The Cathedral Church here first built by *Etheldred*, King of the *Mercians*; but afterwards repaired, or new built rather, by several Bishops of this See. In which Prince *Arthur*, the eldest Son of *Henry VII.* lies buried in a plain black Jet Tomb, and King *John* in white one. Under the Walls of this City was fought that fatal Battel to King *Charles I.* which put him to so much Hardship, and forced him to quit the Kingdom, after he had wandered six Weeks in a Disguise, before he could make his escape into *France*, in 1646. *Worcester* besides is memorable for the Title of an Earldom it has given to several Families ever since the *Norman Conquest*. Which Title was raised to that of a Marquisate by King *Charles I.* in 1627, in the Person of *Henry Somerset*, Earl of *Worcester*, now enjoyed by his Grandson, the present Duke of *Beaufort*. Last, this City keeps three Markets a Week, viz. *Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays*.

The other Market Towns are,

* <i>Bewdley,</i>	<i>Dudley,</i>	<i>Sturbridge.</i>
* <i>Droitwich,</i>	<i>Kidderminster,</i>	<i>Tenbury,</i>
* <i>Evesham,</i>	<i>Pershore,</i>	<i>Upton.</i>
<i>Bromsgrove,</i>	<i>Shipton,</i>	

Amc!

Amongst which *Bewdley* stands upon the *Worcester-vern*, near the Forest of *Wire*, in the North *shire*.
 Parts of the County ; and was in former Times
 Place of great delight, and of good account. *Bewdley*.
 here *Henry VII.* built a House for Prince
Arthur, by the Name of *Ticken-Hall*.

Evesham, on the *Avon*, over which it has a *Evesham*.
 bridge, is counted the best Town next to *Wor-*
ter, containing two or three Parishes, and
 having a good Trade.

Droitwich, on the *Salwarp*, is noted for its *Droitwich*.
 salt-pits.

Pershore, on the *Avon*, is a great Thorough- *Pershore*.
 way betwixt *London* and *Worcester* ; but some-
 thing decay'd in its Trade, since the Dissolution
 of its ancient Abbey.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this
 County went (amongst others) by the Name
Cornavii. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it
 is a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And
 now, with part of *Warwickshire*, it makes the
 Diocese of *Worcester*.

YORKSHIRE, *Eboracensis Comitatus*, *Yorkshire*.
 The largest County of *England*, and not un-
 equal to some of the biggest Provinces of
Africa, lies in the North of *England*, and is
 one of the Maritime Counties. Bounded North-
 ward by the Bishoprick of *Durham*, from which
 parted by the River *Tees* ; Southward, by
Lincoln, *Nottingham*, and *Derbyshires* ; on the
 East, by the *German Sea* ; and on the West, by
Lancashire and *Westmorland*. In Length, from
 East to West, 80. Miles ; in Breadth, from North
 to South, 70. In which Compass of Ground it
 contains 3770000. Acres, and about 106150.
 Houses. The Whole divided, first into three
 Parts, called *East*, *West*, and *North Ridings*.
 Which

Yorkshire. Which together contain 26. *Wapentakes* or *Hundreds*, wherein 563. *Parishes*, and 57. *Market Towns*. Twelve whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

Of the three Ridings aforesaid, the *East Riding* is by much the least, and takes up only that Part of the County which lies between the River *Derwent* and the Sea. The *North Riding* takes up the North Parts, as far as *Westmorland*. And the *West Riding*, the largest of the three, is bounded on the North by the two former.

But here are besides in this County several distinct Territories, fit to be taken notice of before we come to the particular Description of its Towns. Such as *Richmondshire*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*, *Holderness*, *Stratford*, and *Doncaster*.

Richmondshire. The first so called from *Richmond*, the chief Place of that Tract. And *Cleveland*, from the Cliffs or steep Banks running on one side thereof and ending into a fine fruitful Plain. Noted for giving the Title of *Duchess* to the Earl of *Castlemain's* Wife, the Lady *Barbara Villiers* Mother of the Dukes of *Southampton* and *Northumberland*, besides the late Duke of *Gloucester* all three by the late King *Charles*.

Craven. *Craven*, a craggy Tract of Ground in the *West Riding*. Honoured however with the Title of an Earldom by King *Charles II.* in the Person of *William Craven*, the present Earl thereof.

Holderness. *Holderness*, a Territory by the Sea-side, running South-Eastward, and that in the *E. Riding*; the utmost Point whereof is called *Spurn-head*, noted amongst Sea-faring Men. The same was dignified by King *Charles II.* with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *Comte D'Arcie*, the present Earl hereof.

Stratford.

Strafford, a Wapentake in the West Riding, *Yorkshire*. gives the Title of an Earl to *William Wentworth*, the present Earl of *Strafford*; Son of *Thomas*, *Strafford*. Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Beheaded in 1641.

Derwentwater, in the East Riding, betwixt the *Derwent*-*use* and the *Derwent*. Honoured with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *Francis Ratcliff*, created by the late King *James* Earl thereof.

By the Sea-side, besides the *Spurn-head* afore-
said, you will find a noted Promontory or Fore-
land, called *Flamborough-head*; about two Miles
from *Burlington* North-Eastward. And, between
Flambo-
rough-head and *Whitby*, *Robin-Hood's Bay*; so
called from *Robin-Hood*, a notorious (but ge-
nerous) Robber in the Reign of *Richard I.*

To give the Character of this large and spa-
cious County, here the *Air* is somewhat cold,
suitable to its Climate. And, for the *Soil*, it is
generally fruitful. If one Part thereof (says
Speed) be stony and barren Ground, another is
fertile, and rich in Corn and Pasturage. If
here you find it naked and destitute of Woods,
in other Places you shall find it shadowed with
most spacious Forests. If it be somewhere moorish,
dry, and unpleasant, elsewhere it is as pleasant as
the Eye can wish.

The same is watered with abundance of
rivers. The principal of which, besides its
bordering Rivers the *Humber*, *Tees*, and *Dan*, are
the *Swale*, the *Yore*, and the *Nyd*, of which
the *Ouse* at *York* is a Compound; the *Warfe*,
the *Calder*, and *Derwent*, which from several
Parts fall into the *Ouse* below *York*.

The County Town,

* *York*, *Eboracum*, is 150. Miles North by *York*.
West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Hunt-*
ington, 48. Miles, as you may see in *Hunting-*
shire; thence to *Stamford*, 21; to *Gran-*
tham,

Yorkshire. *tham*, 16; to *Newark*, 10; to *Tuxford*, 9; to *Duncaster*, 18; to *Wentbridge*, 7; to *Tadcaster*, 12; and thence to *York*, 9. more.

Which is the second City in *England*, and the See of an Archbishop, seated in the North Riding, in a fair and pleasant Country, which divides it into two Parts, with the Convenience of a fair Stone Bridge over it. This is the chief Place in the North of *England*, as *London* is in the South. A large and beautiful City adorned with many fair Buildings both public and private, and inclosed with a strong Wall having many Turrets upon it. A City populous and rich, well inhabited by Gentry and wealthy Tradesmen, and containing about 30 Parish-Churches and Chappels. But the chief Glory of it is its stately Cathedral, dedicated to *S. Peter*, which for its magnificent Structure deserves to be in the first Rank of the Cathedrals of *Europe*. The *Romans* of old had it in so great esteem, that *Severus* their Emperor had his Pallace here, wherein he ended his Days. Here also, upon the Death of *Constantinus Chlorus*, *Constantine* his Son took upon him the Government of his Father's Share of the Empire. In the several Turns and Changes that have befallen this Kingdom, under the *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, this City was a great Sufferer. So that, when *Paulinus* went to baptize *Edwin* King of *Northumberland* about the Year 627, they were fain to build a little Oratory of Wood for that purpose, all the ancient Churches being intirely ruined. After which that Prince began to build a Cathedral, which was finished by his Successor *Oswa*. Then this Church and City began to flourish again, so that the Archbishop of this See had under him, not only the North of *England*.

but all the Kingdom of *Scotland*, till the Year *Yorkshire*. 1474. Anno 740. *Egbert*, Archbishop of *York*, opened here a noble Library; from whence *Alcuinus*, the Preceptor of *Charles* the Great, and Founder of the University of *Paris*, borrowed those Lights which have since glittered there. But this City was so weakned again by the *Danes*, that *Osbright* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*, broke easily through the Walls thereof, and fought the *Danes* in the City; where those two Princes hapned to be slain, the *Danes* remaining Masters of the City. This hapned about the Year 867. But they lost it at last to *Ethelstan*, in 928. The Cathedral being afterwards burnt by accidental Fire, it was restored by Archbishop *Thomas*, the 25th. of this See; and after by degrees adorned and beautified by his Successors. *William* the Conquerour built here a strong Castle, which is since gone to Ruin. By the Grant of *Richard* III. this City became a County Corporate. And King *Henry* VIII. erected here a Court of Chancery for the North, which lasted till the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles* I. In which Wars the King's Forces being routed at *Marston Moor*, *York* was forced to yield to the prevailing Power. Lastly, this City is governed, as *London*, by a Lord Mayor; *London* and *York* being the only Cities in *England*, whose Mayors bear the Title of Lord by virtue of their Office. But tis of special note besides for the Title of Duke it has given to divers Princes of the Royal Bloud, and particularly to the late King *James*, before he came to the Crown.


Yorkshire.

The other Market Towns are

* Beverley,	Duncaster,	Pocklington,
* Heydon,	Easingwold,	Ripley,
* Hull,	Frodlingham,	Rotheram,
* Knaresborough,	Gisborn,	Selby,
* Malton,	Gisborough,	Settle,
* North-Allerton,	Hallifax,	Sheffield,
* Pontefract,	Helmesley,	Sherborn,
* Richmond,	Hornsey,	Skipton,
* Rippon,	Howden,	Snathe,
* Scarborough,	Hunmanby,	Stokesley,
* Thrusk,	Huthersfield,	Tadcaster,
Aberforth,	Kilham,	Thorn,
Askrig,	Kirby-More-side,	Tickhill,
Barneſley,	Leeds,	Wakefield,
Bautre,	Masham,	Wetherby,
Bedal,	Midlam,	Whitby,
Bradforth,	Otley,	Wigton,
Burlington,	Patrington,	Yarum.
Cawood,	Pickering,	

Hull.

Amongst which *Hull* (*Hullum*,) is the ne Place of note to *York* in this County. It l in the East Riding, at the very Fall of the H into the *Humber*, 26. Miles from *York* to t South-East, and 11. from the *Spurn-head* Nor Westward. A Town of no great Antiqui Edward I. being the Founder thereof; w made an Harbour to it, and gave such Ince ragement to its Inhabitants by the Priviled he granted them, that it quickly grew up what it is. From him, and its Situation, also called *Kingston upon Hull*, to difference from *Kingston upon the Thames* in *Surrey*. T it consists but of two Parishes, yet it is a la Town; which for stately Houses, strong Fo

well furnished Ships, Merchandise, and plenty *Yorkshire.*
 of all Things, is the best in this Part of *England.* 
 To whose Growth and Wealth its gainful
 Fisheries about the Coast of *England* did not
 contribute little. The Inhabitants being thus
 grown rich, walled the Town, and raised their
 chief Magistrate from a Warden to a Bayliff,
 till at last *Henry VI.* made it a Mayor Town,
 and a County of it self. *Charles I.* honoured
 it with the Title of an Earldom *Anno-1628.*
 in the Person of *Robert Pierpont*; from whom
 it descended to *Henry* his Son, and from *Henry*
 to *William* the present Earl of *Kingston*, Vis-
 count *Newark*, and Baron of *Holme*. Here
 King *Charles*, before the Civil Wars broke
 out in his Reign, had laid up a great Maga-
 zine of Warlike Stores. But, when he came
 to use it *April 23. 1642*, the then Governour
 of *Hull*, *Sir John Hotham*, kept him out and
 shut the Gates upon him; which was justified by
 the Parliament then sitting.

Rippon, (*Rhidogunum*;) in the West Riding *Rippon.*
 of *Yorkshire*, stands upon the *Toure*, and is a
 place of good note, well inhabited both by
 Gentry and Tradesmen. Here stood once a
 lately Monastery, built by *Wilfride* Arch-
 bishop of *York*; which, being destroyed with
 the Town by the *Danes*, was raised up again
 by *Odo* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The prin-
 cipal Ornament of it at present is the Colle-
 gate Church, with its three lofty Spires. A
 Church noted of old for *S. Wilfride's Needle*,
 where Womens Honesty was try'd; it being
 a narrow Hole in a Vault under Ground,
 through which those that were Chaste could
 easily pass, if we believe Tradition; but the
 incontinency, it seems, stuck by the way.

Yorkshire.



Leeds.

Leeds, on the *Aire*, is an ancient Town, also in the West Riding, the Residence of old of the Kings of *Northumberland*. 'Tis counted at this time one of the best Towns in *Yorkshire*, being well inhabited, especially by Clothiers, who drive a great Trade for their Cloths.

Beverley.

Beverley, supposed by *Cambden* to be the *Petuaria Parisorum*, is in the East Riding, not far from the River *Hull*, and about five Miles North of the Town of that Name. Of principal Note for that pious and learned Man *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*; who in his old Age resigned his Bishoprick, and retired hither, where he spent the residue of his Life in holy Meditations, till he died in 721. For the sake of this holy Man the *Saxon Kings*, but *Ethelstan* particularly, granted great Priviledges to this Place, and amongst others a Sanctuary. Whereby the Town grew so rich in process of time, that the Inhabitants cut a large Channel from it to the River *Hull*, capable of carrying Boats and Barges. At first they were governed by Wardens, but Queen *Elizabeth* made it a Mayor Town.

Hallifax.

Hallifax, anciently called *Horton*, belongs to the West Riding, and stands between the *Caldre* and a small River that falls into it. 'Tis a good large Town, with stone-built Houses; but seated in a barren Soil, upon the steep Ascent of a Hill. The Inhabitants noted for their Industry in Cloth-making, and other Manufactures; but chiefly for the strict Law they have within themselves for the present Punishment of Cloth-stealers. To which the Proverb alludes, as it relates to Beggars and vagrant People, *From Hell, Hull, and Hallifax, good Lord deliver us*. In the Reign of the late King *Charles*, *George Savil*, the present Mar-
quess

ness of *Hallifax*, was first created Viscount, *Yorkshire*.
 afterwards Earl, and at last Marquess of this
 place.

Pontefract, commonly pronounced (and by *Pontefract*.
 some written) *Pemfret*, is a neat Town in the
 West Riding of *Yorkshire*. Of special Note for
 its strong and stately Castle, which fell (with
 several others) by the Civil Wars in the Reign
 of *Charles I.* 'Twas in this Castle that *Richard II.*
 was barbarously Murdered, after his
 resignation of the Crown to *Henry IV.* his
 cousin, and next Successor. The same gives
 the Title of Baron to the Duke of *Northum-*
berland.

Richmond, in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, *Richm*
 gives Name to five Wapentakes or Hundreds
 within its Jurisdiction, from hence called *Rich-*
mondshire; a wild and hilly Tract of Ground,
 yet yielding good Grass in some Places. The
 Town stands on the North side of the *Swale*,
 over which it has a Stone Bridge. A River re-
 puted Sacred by the ancient *English*, for that
Aulus (the first Archbishop of *York*) bap-
 tized in it in one Day above 10000. Men, be-
 sides Women and Children. This Town was
 built upon the *Norman* Conquest by *Alan* Earl
 of *Bretagne*, where *Gilling* stood formerly.
 by whom it was Walled about, and fortified
 with a Castle, the better to secure these Parts
 against the *English*. Then he gave it the Name
 of *Richmond*, as a Place of strength and beauty.
 The said *Alan* was made Earl hereof by
William the Conquerour. In whose Family
 the Title continued till the Year 1171; when
 it came to *Geofry Plantagenet*, the fourth Son
 of *Henry II.* by the Marriage of *Constance*,
 daughter of *Conan* Duke of *Bretagne*. To
 whom *Arthur*, his Son, succeeded in the Title.

Yorkshire.

After whose Death it passed through several Families, by frequent Interruptions. Amongst whom was *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry VII.* The next that bore the Title of *Richmond* was *Henry Fitz-roy*, base Son of *Henry VIII.* Lord Admiral, created by his Father Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerset*, in 1525. Who dying without Issue, the Title lay dormant, till King *James I.* revived it in the Person of *Lewis* Duke of *Lenox*, Lord Steward; by whom he was created first Earl, and afterwards Duke of *Richmond*. Which Family ended in *Charles*, the fourth of that Line, who died without Issue Embassadour in *Denmark* in 1672. And, within less than three Years after, the Title was conferred by *Charles II.* upon his natural Son by the Dutches of *Portsmouth* *Charles Lenox*, the present Duke of *Richmond*.

Scarbo-
rough.

Scarborough, by the Sea-side in the North Riding, is a strong Place, both by Nature and Art. It stands upon a steep Ascent, so surrounded with Cliffs, and these washed by the Sea, that it is almost Inaccessible on every side, there being but a narrow Passage into it on the West side, and that fenced with a strong Wall. On the Top of the Hill is a fair Spot of Ground, of above 60. Acres, with a fresh Water Spring coming out of a Rock. Here was formerly a stately Town, which served as a Land mark for Ships, before it fell by our Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* At this time it is fortified with a Castle, wherein a Garrison is kept. The Town is not very large but well built, and well inhabited; and, as it has a commodious Key, it enjoys a pretty good Trade. This Place is also noted for its famous Spaw

paw, much resorted unto. And, since the *Yorkshire* Revolution, His Majesty was pleased to honour it with the Title of an Earldom in the person of *Richard Lumley*, the present Earl of *Carborough*.

Burlington, or *Bridlington*, (*Brillendunum*,) *Burlington*. Another Sea Town, but in the East Riding. stands high, about a Mile from the Sea; with a Key by the Sea-side. Noted especially for its adjacent Bay, very large and commodious. Upon other Accounts the Town of little note, except for giving the Title of Earldom to *Richard Boyle* Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, who was created Earl of *Burlington* by King *Charles II.* in 1664.

Whitby, in the North Riding, is seated at *Whitby*. the fall of the *Esk* into the Sea. A neat Town, formerly of note for its Abbey; but chiefly the Abbess thereof *S. Hilda*, so famous in Time for working of Miracles. One of which Tradition tells us was her ridding this part of the County of Snakes which infested it, and conjuring them into the Sea by fervent Prayers. Which is backed by those who aver, that at the foot of the craggy Rocks there lye hollow Stones naturally as hard as a Bullet, which being broken stony contents are found in them, but most of them useless.

Duncaster, is a great Thorough fare Town *Duncaster*.] on the Northern Road. It belongs to the West Riding, and is seated on the River *Dun*, from which and a Castle that formerly stood here, it takes the Name of *Duncaster*. In 759. this Town was burnt down with Lightning; but it was rebuilt by degrees, with a fair Church and Steeple. In the Reign of King *James I.* it was raised to the Title of Viscount to *James Hay*, Earl of

Yorkshire.

of *Carlisle*; which Titles died with his Son and Heir. But King *Charles II.* honoured it with that of an Earldom, in the Person of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, his natural Son.

Wakefield.

Wakefield, also in the West Riding, is seated on the *Calder*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. Noted for the Battel fought here betwixt King *Henry VI.* and his Competitor for the Crown *Richard Duke of York*, who was slain in the Battel. In Memory whereof his Son *Edward IV.* being come to the Crown, erected a Chappell on the Bridge, to pray for the Souls of those who had lost their Lives in his Father's Quarrel.

Thus much as to the most remarkable Towns contained in the List, I shall now take notice of some other Places worthy of Observation.

And, amongst others, *Faulconberg*, or *Falconbridge*, a Town some Miles from *York*, which gives the Title of Earl and Viscount to *Thomas Bellasis*.

Danby.

Danby, an ancient Castle in that Part called *Cleveland*, with a Park and Chase of the Name. Which was dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Thomas Osborne* created Earl of *Danby* by King *Charles II.* Anno 1674; who, since the late Revolution, was made by our present King Marquess of *Carmarthen*, in *Wales*.

Bolton.

Bolton, a Castle seated in a Park on the Town in the North Riding. Honoured by King *William III.* with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Person of *Charles Pawlet*, the present Duke of *Bolton*.

Mulgrave.

Mulgrave, an ancient Castle in the North Riding, situate near the Sea, and first built by *Peter de Mauley* in the Reign of *Richard I.* Which has given the Title of Earl to several Families, and last of all to the *Sheffields*.

Edmund

Edmund Lord Sheffield of Butterwick being created Earl of Mulgrave by King Charles I. in 1625. To whom succeeded Edmund his Grandson, the Father of John the present Earl of Mulgrave. Yorkshire.

In the West Riding, about six Miles from *Hallifax*, stood *Cambodunum* of old, a Place of good Repute; when the *English Saxons* first began their Regal Government. Some Ruins hereof are still to be seen near *Almondbury*.

Besides the Borough Towns mentioned in the List, you will find two that are no Market Towns; viz. *Aldborough* in the North, and *Brough-bridge* in the West Riding.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Brigantes*. During the *Saxon* Hierarchy, it was a Province of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And most Part of it, with all *Nottinghamshire*, makes the Diocese of *York*.

As for Honourary Titles, 'tis observable, that this County alone yields no less than three Dukedoms, one Marquisate, and eleven Earldoms. The first being *Cleveland*, *Richmond*, and *Bolton*; the Marquisate, *Hallifax*; and the Earldoms, *Mulgrave*, *Kingston*, *Strafford*, *Craven*, *Burton*, *Duncaster*, *Danby*, *Holderness*, *Derwentwater*, *Faulconberg*, and *Scarborough*.

C H A P. XII.

Of W A L E S.

I N the first Impression of this Work, I waver'd in the Description of *Wales*, as a Country that could not properly fall under the same Character as *England*; *England* and *Wales* being naturally so distinct from each other, that thought so great a Difference would be a just Apology for my Omission of *Wales*. However as it is joyning to *England*, and united unto it by the same Laws and Priviledges, so that it makes about one fourth Part of the Kingdom and because several of our Peers have their Honours from thence, - I shall attempt to give a short Description of it by it self, both as to the Country and its Inhabitants.

Wales. W A L E S, Lat. *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, anciently a Kingdom, and now a Principality, lies on the West of *England*, and is on all sides surrounded with the Sea, but Eastward where it joyns to *England*. The *Irish* Sea parts it from *Ireland*.

This is the Country called by the ancient *Romans* *Britannia Secunda*, inhabited in their Time by the *Silures*, *Dimeta*, and *Ordovices* to whom fled the *Britains* of *England*, upon their Expulsion out of their Native Country by the *Saxons*.

A Country Mountainous all over, and so Fruitfulness not to compare with *England* tho in some Places (as *Anglesey* in *North-Wales* and some Parts of *South-Wales*) it yields plenty

f Corn and Pasturage. Amongst its Commo-
 Wales.
 ities, *Flannel*, which the Experience of this
 Age has found so beneficial to Mankind, seems
 peculiar to this Country.

As for Rivers, besides the *Severn* that rises
 in this Country, here is the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Con-*
ay, *Cluyd*, *Tivy*, and others of less note.

And for Harbours, here is one in *Pembroke-*
ire, called *Milford-Haven*, which is the most
 spacious and safest in all the Island ; consisting
 of sundry Creeks, Bays, and Roads for Ships,
 which make it capable of entertaining the
 greatest Navy. Memorable for being the Land-
 ing Place of *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, when he
 came for *England*, to unthrone (as he did) *Ri-*
ard III.

The *Welch*, who inhabit this Country, are des-
 cended from the ancient *Britains*, with very little
 mixture of foreign Blood. A stout and hardy
 people, so uneasy under the Roman Yoke, that,
 with three Legions the *Romans* kept constantly in
Britain, they had two upon the Borders of this
 Country, one at *Caer-Leon* upon *Usk*, and the
 other at *Chester*, the better to keep this People
 under. Who were no less troublesome to the
Saxons, whom they withstood, when all the
 West of *Britain* was conquered by them. And,
 after they had been conquered by King *Edward I.*,
 the desire of Liberty made them restless
 and irksome to the *English*, till they got a Prince
 of the *British* Blood, *Henry VII.* upon the
 Throne of *England*. To this day they are re-
 presented as a cholerick People, soon moved to
 anger, but quickly appeased ; of all Angers the
 best, and noblest. *Henry II.* writing to *Emanuel*
Emperor of Constantinople, gives this Character
 of them, *The Welch Nation* (says he) *is so ad-*
venturous, that naked they dare encounter with
armed

Wales.

armed Men, ready to spend their Bloud for their Country, and pawn their Life for Praise. To which may be added, that, since they became one Nation with the *English*, they have shewed themselves most loyal, hearty, and affectionate Subjects of the Realm; cordially devoted to their King, and as Zealous in defence of their Laws, Liberties, and Religion, as the best of their fellow Subjects.

Their Language, the ancient *British*, is a guttural and hard kind of Speech, not much regarded by Strangers, tho of great Antiquity and having the least Commixture of foreign Words of any Language in *Europe*.

In point of Learning, they have had some Men of good note; as *Gildas*, for his Learning surnamed *Sapiens*, *Geofry* of *Monmouth*, and *Giraldus Cambrensis* Historians, to say nothing of their *Merlin*. And of later times *William Morgan* the Translator of the Bible into *Welsh*, *Sir John Price* the Antiquary, *Owen* the Epigrammatist, &c.

The Christian Faith planted amongst the *Britains* in the time of *Lucius* they still retained when all the rest of the Island had been relapsed to Heathenism; and they retained it not in secret (says my Author) as afraid to own it, but in a well constituted Church. In somuch that *Austin* the Monk, when he first preached the Gospel to the *English Saxons* found here no fewer than seven Bishops, now reduced to four. And 'tis observable, that when, *Austin* being made Archbishop of *Canterbury*, would have brought those *British* Bishops to own the Pope as the Supream Head of the Catholick Church, they rejected that Doctrine, and owned Christ only to be the Head of the Church. So that they refused to submit

submit to *Austin*, as Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Wales*.

to the Pope, from whom he came as the Chief Pastor of the Church. Thus they received from them no new Doctrines or Traditions, but stood to their own Principles of Liberty and Religion, till the greatest Part of Christendom had in the Times of Ignorance stooped to the See of *Rome*. And, upon the Reformation of the Church of *England*, they shook off both the Errours and the Tyranny of that See, and conformed to the Church of *England*.

After *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, retired into *Rome* in the 17th. Age, there receive the Habit of a Religious Order from the hands of Pope *Sergius*, the *Britains* became divided into three Bodies, viz. the *Cornish Britains*, the *Britains* of *Cumberland*, and the *Britains* of *Wales*. The first governed by their own Dukes, till *Egbert* the first Monarch of *England* subdued them in 809, and made *Cornwall* a Province of his Kingdom. The *Britains* of *Cumberland* had their own Kings also, till the Year 946, when conquered by *Edmund* King of *England*, the Son of *Ethelstan*. But the *Britains* of *Wales*, being the greatest Body, preserved a long time their Name and Reputation under Princes of their own Nation, who some time assumed the Regal Style, and called themselves Kings of *Wales*. 'Tis true, they had enough to do to maintain themselves, the plain Country beyond the *Severn* being taken from them by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, and themselves made Tributaries for the rest to *Egbert* aforesaid, and afterwards by *Ethelstan*. Which last imposed a yearly Tribute upon them of 20.pounds of Gold, 300.pounds of Silver, and 200. head of Cattel, exchanged in following Times for a Tribute of Wolves.

The

Wales.

The first King of *Wales* was *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, from whom (say some Authors) this Country took the Name of *Wales*. He was succeeded by his Son *Roderick*, this by his Son *Conan*, *Conan* by *Mervin* his Son-in-Law, and *Mervin* by his Son *Roderick* surnamed the Great. Who had three Sons *Amarawd*, *Cadel*, and *Mervin*, amongst whom he divided his Kingdom, giving *North-Wales* to the eldest, *South-Wales* to the second Son, and *Powis-Land* to the youngest with this Proviso, that the two younger Sons and their Successors should hold their Estates in Fee of the Kings of *North-Wales*, and do them Homage for the same. Whose Successors, following his Example, subdivided their small Estates into many Parcels. Insomuch that, of the eight Tributary Kings or Princes who swore King *Edgar* on the *Dee*, five of them were Princes of *Wales*. Which shews how Improvident was *Roderick* thus to divide his Kingdom especially at a time when all the Kingdoms of the *Saxons* were brought into one, and this applied enough upon all Occasions to take an advantage of their Neighbour's Weakness. Whereas had the *Welch* continued under one sole Prince they might probably have preserved their Liberty, and kept their Country a Kingdom as the *Scots* did *Scotland*, against the Power of *England*.

Thus much in general as to the Fortune of *Wales*. Let us now proceed to the Topography and so conclude with the further History thereof. At present

W A L E S } is divided into { North
and
South } *Wales*.

North

North-Wales is subdivided into

<i>Flintshire,</i>	<i>Merionethshire,</i>
<i>Anglesey,</i>	<i>Montgomeryshire,</i>
<i>Carnarvonshire,</i>	<i>Denbighshire.</i>

South Wales, into

<i>Cardiganshire,</i>	<i>Glamorganshire,</i>
<i>Pembrokeshire,</i>	<i>Brecknockshire,</i>
<i>Carmardenshire,</i>	<i>Radnorshire.</i>

But formerly *South-Wales* contained also *Monmouthshire* and *Herefordshire*, two Counties now annexed in *England*; and all *Shropshire* beyond *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*.

As for *Powis-Land*, which fell to the share of *Merioneth*, the youngest Son of *Roderick* the Great, contained the Counties of *Montgomery* and *Radnor*, with part of *Denbigh* and *Flintshires*, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*. However the Name of *Prince of Wales* is still an honourary Title, as we shall see hereafter.

Of all the foresaid Counties, both North and South, there is none but *Montgomeryshire* in North-Wales, *Radnor* and *Brecknockshires* in South-Wales, that are not watered by the Sea.

These Things being premised, I shall run over the foresaid Counties, in the same Method as before, that is, Alphabetically.

ANGLESEY, Lat. *Mona*, is a considerable Island in the North West Parts of *Wales*, separated from the Continent by a narrow Arm of the Sea named the *Menay*. The *Welch* call this Island *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*; but, since *Edward I.* con-

Anglesey.

Wales.



conquered it from *Llewellen* King (or Prince of *North-Wales*, it got with us the Name *Anglesey*, that is, the *English Island*. It is about 60. Miles in compass, contains 200000. *Acres* and about 1840. *Houses*. Its Soil so fruitful that it is called by the *Welch* the *Mother of Wales*. King *James I.* honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in 1623. in the Person of *Christoph Villiers*, Brother of *George Duke of Buckingham*. Which Title expiring with his Son *Charles* 1659, King *Charles II.* revived it in the Person *Arthur Annesley*, created Earl of *Anglesey* in 1660 and is now injoy'd by *James* his eldest Son.

Here are but two Towns of any note, *Beaumaris* and *Newborough*; both upon the *Mentawai*, which seperates this Island from *Carnarvonshire*.

Beaumaris. * *Beaumaris* is now the chief Town of this Island, which sends accordingly one Burgess to Parliament.

Aberfraw. But, before the *Welch* were subjected to the Crown of *England*, *Aberfraw* (*Gadriwa*) not but a Village, was not only the principal Place of the Island, but the Royal Seat of *North-Wales* from the time of *Amarawd* eldest Son of *Rorick the Great* (who settled here in 877.) till the Overthrow of *Llewellen* the last Prince of *North Wales*, slain in Battel by the *English* in the Reign of *Edward I.* Anno 1282.

As for *Holy-head*, 'tis only noted for being the usual Station for the *Pacquet-Boats* designed for *Ireland*, as the nearest Place to that Island.

Brecknockshire.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, *Brechinia*, *South-Wales*, is an Inland County. Bounded Northward with *Radnorshire*; Southward, with *Monmouth* and *Glamorganshires*; on the East with *Herefordshire*; and on the West, with

Carmarthen.

Cardiganshire. Within those Bounds it con- *Wales*.

620000. *Acres*, and about 5930. *Houses*.

is one of the most mountainous Counties

Wales, but between its Mountains there

fruitful Valleys. The same has four Market

owns, *Brecknock*, *Built*, *Crickhowel*, and *Hay*.

amongst which * *Brecknock*, or *Brecon*, (*Bre- Brecknock*.

ta.) which gives Name to the County, is

chief Place thereof. Situate on the North

of the River *Usk*, where the River *Hodney*

to the North, and two small Brooks from

South, fall into its Channel. *Bernard New-*

castle, a Nobleman who seized upon these

, built here a Castle, which was afterwards

ruined by the *Bohuns*. *Anno* 1660. it was

ruined by King *Charles II.* with the Title of

Earldom in the Person of *James Butler*, the

Duke of *Ormond*.

CARDIGANSHIRE, *Ceretica*, in *Cardigan-*
Wales, is a Maritime County lying along *shire*.

Coast of the *Irish Sea*, which binds it on

West, as *Radnorshire* does Eastward, *Merion-*

ethire Northward, and *Cardiganshire* South-

. It contains 520000. *Acres*, and about

. *Houses*; and has these four Market

owns, *Cardigan*, *Aberystwith*, *Lanbeder*, and

Hydon.

amongst which *Cardigan*, (*Ceretica*;) the *Cardigan*.

Place of the County, is pleasantly seated

on the *Tivy*, near its Fall into the Sea;

the River parts this County from *Pembroke-*

shire and over it here is a Stone Bridge sup-

ported by several Arches. This is a Town

corporate, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen,

Common-Council, and returning one Bur-

gess to serve in Parliament. *Anno* 1661. King

Charles II. honoured it with the Title of an Earl-

dom

Wales. Earldom in the Person of *Thomas Brudenel*, now injoy'd by *Robert* his Son.

Carmar-
denshire.

CARMARDENSHIRE, *Maridun*
Comitatus, in *South-Wales*, is a Maritime County having *Cardiganshire* on the North, *S. George's Channel* on the South, *Brecknock* and *Glan-*
ganshires on the East, and *Pembrokeshire* on the West. It contains 700000. Acres, and about 5350. Houses. As to the Soil it is very fruitful and feeds abundance of Cattel. It is said to have plenty of Coal-Mines. There are in it these Market Towns, viz. *Carmarden*, *Llanelli*, *Llandilowar*, *Lanelly*, *Langadock*, *Llan-doverly*, *Laughern*, and *Newcastle*.

Carmarden

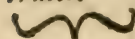
Amongst which *Carmarden*, (*Maridunum*) chief Place of the County, stands upon the *River Towy*, about six Miles from the Sea, pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows. A Place of great Antiquity, formerly the Residence of the Princes of *South-Wales*, till for at last for their Safety to remove to *Dynav Castle*, where they kept their Court to the At last *Carmarden* was lost to the Normans. the Reign of *William* the Conquerour. The *Welch* indeed recovered it, but lost it again being twice laid in Ashes. *Henry Turbervill* strengthened it with a Castle, and *Gilbert Clare* after that walled it about; which made it recover in time something of its former Glory. Since the late Revolution it was dignified with the Title of a Marquisate in the Person of *Thomas Osborn*, Earl of *Danby*, Lord President of Their Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.

Carnar-
vanshire.

CARNARVANSIRE, *Arvon*
in *North-Wales*, is a Maritime County. Bounded on the North and West by the *Irish Sea*,

the *Menay* (a small Arm thereof) divided *Wales*.
 in *Anglesey*; Eastward, by *Denbighshire*; and
 Southward, by *Merionethshire*, some part of it
 the *Irish Sea*. It contains 370000. *Acres*,
 and about 2765. *Houses*. All the middle Parts
 do so swell with Mountains, that Mr. *Camb-*
se calls them *Alpes Britannicas*, the *British*
Alps; and says, they afforded the greatest Se-
 curity to the *Welch* in times of War. Moun-
 tains yielding such plenty of Grass, that they
 seemed sufficient to have fed all the
 People of *Wales*. The Western Parts are more
 level, and yield abundance of Barley. There
 are in it six Market Towns, viz. *Carnarvan*,
Bangor, *Conway*, *Krekynth*, *Nervyn*, and *Pulhely*.
 Amongst which *Carnarvan*, (*Arvonian*) the *Carnarvan*
 County Town, stands in the North Parts of it,
 on the *Menay*, which parts it from *Anglesey*.
 The Town is but small, and of a circular form,
 defended by a Castle, built by *Edward I.* King
 of *England*. Wherein his Son and Successor
Edward II. was born, who first bore the Title
 Prince of *Wales*; and hence, according to
 Custom of those Times, was called *Edward*
Carnarvan. In After-times these Princes
 held here the Chancery for *North-Wales*,
 which was no small Improvement to it. *Robert*
Emmer, Baron of *Wing*, and Viscount *Ascot*,
 was created Earl of *Carnarvan* by King *Charles I.*
 in 1628. Who, being slain at the first *Newbery*
 fight, was succeeded by his Son *Charles*, the
 present Earl of *Carnarvan*.
Bangor, (*Bangoria*, anciently *Bonium*, or *Bo-Bangor*.
um) is an old Roman Town, and one of the
 Bishopricks of *Wales*, a poor one amongst
 the rest. Situate on the *Menay*, about six Miles
 North East from *Carnarvan*; and famous of old
 for its vast Monastery, which entertained about
 2000.

Wales.



2000. Monks, but they work'd hard for t
Living. Two hundred of them *Edilfre*.
Pagan King of *Northumberland*, caused t
slain, because they implored God's Assist
in their Prayers for their Countrymen ag
the *Saxons*. This Monastery came to t
before the *Norman Conquest*, and little of
Ruins of it to be seen to this day, except o
two Gates *Port-Hogan* and *Port-Cleis*, w
stand a Mile asunder, in which space are
found Pieces of Roman Coin. The Bisho
is of ancient standing, but by whom found
does not appear. The Cathedral dedicate
the Name of *S. Daniel*, who was Bishop he
the beginning of the sixth Century. W
being cruelly defaced by that notorious I
Owen Glandover, was afterwards repaire
Bishop *Dean*. But the Ruin of the Bisho
came by Bishop *Bulkeley* in the last Cent
who not only alienated and let out the L
but also made a Sale of the Bells. And 't
served, that, being gone to the Sea-shor
see the Bells shipped, he hapned to be sm
in his Return with a sudden Blindness.
Diocese contains, besides the County of
narvan, the Isle of *Anglesey*, together
Parts of *Denbigh*, *Merioneth*, and *Montgo*
shires. In all 107. Parishes, whereof 36
propriated. There are in it three Arch-De
ries, viz. of *Bangor*, *Anglesey*, and *Merion*
one of which is annexed to the Bishopric
the better Support thereof.

Conway.

Conway, or *Aberconway*, (*Conovium*),
at the Mouth of the *Conway*, from whe
takes its Name. This Town was fortifie
Hagh of Chester; but falling to decay, i
rebuilt by King *Edward I.* and a Castle
to it by *Henry III.* for a Curb to the

reserving Family of the same Name was by *Wales*.
 King *James I.* advanced to the Dignity of a
 on of this Realm by the Name and Title of
 Lord *Conway* of *Ragley* in *Warwickshire*;
 from *Charles I.* created Viscount *Conway* of
May Castle. To whom succeeded *Edward* his
 first Son; who dying *Anno 1655*, left his
 estate and Titles to *Edward*, the last Viscount
 of *May*. Which Title the late King *Charles*
 promoted to that of an Earldom, by creating
 the same *Edward* Earl of *Conway*, *Anno 1679*.

DENBIGHSHIRE, *Denbigh*, or *Den-Denbigh-*
ia, in *North-Wales*, is a Maritime County, *shire*.
 lying betwixt *Flintshire* on the East, *Carvan-*
shire on the West, the *Irish Sea* on the North,
Merionethshire on the South. It contains
 1000. Acres, and about 6400. Houses. The
 East Part hereof is barren; the Middle, where
 the *Clwyd* runs, is plain, and very fruitful;
 the West, except what lies upon the *Dee*, is not
 fertile. There are in it four Market Towns;
Denbigh, *Llanrost*, *Ruthen*, and *Wrexham*.
 Amongst which *Denbigh*, (*Denbigh*,) the *Denbigh*.
 County Town, stands between the *Clwyd* on
 the East, and the *Elwy* on the South, over
 which two Rivers it has as many Bridges, di-
 stant but 15. Miles from *Chester* to the West.
Henry Lacy, Earl of *Lincoln*, having
 obtained a Grant of this Place from King *Ed-*
ward I., walled it, and set up a Castle on the
 East side. The Town is at this time well
 peopled and inhabited, especially since it be-
 came the Head of the County in *Henry the*
Fourth's Reign. Queen *Elizabeth* erected it
 a Barony in the Person of *Robert Dudley*,
 to whom the Title expired. But King
James I. made it an Earldom in the Person
 of

Wales.

of William Fielding, Anno 1622. Who, be slain in the King's Service, was succeeded Basil his Son, and this by William his Neph the present Earl of Denbigh, who came to Title in 1675.

Flintshire.

FLINTSHIRE, *Comitatus Flintensis North-Wales*, is a Maritime County, bounded the North with an Arm of the Irish Sea, w parts it from *Cheshire* Eastward, and by *highshire* West and South. It contains 410 Acres, and about 6400. Houses. 'Tis hilly, not mountainous; fruitful in Wheat and Bar but Rye especially. There are in it Market Towns, *Flint*, *S. Asaph*, and *Carw*.

Flint.

Amongst which * *Flint*, (*Flintum*), a T and Castle which gives Name to the w County, is seated on the River *Dee*, seven eight Miles from *Chester*. The Castle, b by Henry II, was not finished till the Re Edward I. The same gives the Title of which does properly belong to the Prin Wales.

S. Asaph.

S. Asaph, (*Asaphopolis*, *Fanum S. Asaphi* ciently *Elwa*, is a mean Town, but an ar Bishoprick; seated on the River *Clwyd*, v the *Elwy* empties it self into it, about six from the Sea, and five North of *Denbigh*. Bishoprick first founded by *Kentigern* a Bishop of *Glasgow*, Anno 560; by whom Cathedral was built on the *Elwy*, whence Town is called *Land-Elwy* by the *Welch*. the Bishop *Elwensis* in the ancient Latin. Name of *S. Asaph* prevailed with us, *Asaph* a holy Man was left by *Kentigern*, his Return into *Scotland*, to be his Suc here. From whom there has been such in the Succession, that *Geofry* of *Monmouth*

that occurs in it, who took possession of *Wales*. See in 1151, that is, about the latter end of the Reign of King *Stephen*. Which may be reputed to the frequent Wars in this bordering Country, that made it an unquiet Seat for religious Persons. This Bishoprick, being not at best very rich, was made much poorer by *Parfew*, who lived in the Days of King *Edward VI*. For where the Bishop had before Episcopal Houses, there is now none left but *S. Asaph's* only; the rest, together with Lands belonging to them, being made lay, and aliened for ever from the Church by said *Parfew*. Besides that, keeping an House to save his Means, he was forced to let the residue of his Lands into tedious Leases. This case contains in it no one whole County, only part of *Denbigh*, *Flint*, *Montgomery*, and *Powys*, with some Towns in *Shropshire*; whole amounting to 121. Parishes, most of which are in the immediate Patronage of the Bishop. As but one Arch-Deaconry, called of *S. Asaph*; which is united to the Bishoprick, for the better support thereof.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, *Glamorgania*, *Glamorgan*, *South-Wales*, is a Maritime County; lying next *Brecknockshire* Northward, the *Severn* Southward, *Monmouthshire* Eastward, and *Cardiganshire* Westward. It contains 540000. Acres, and about 9640. Houses. The North Part is Mountainous, barren, and unpleasant; the South side, descending by degrees, spreads it self into a fruitful Plain, replenished with good Pasture. The principal of which are *Cardiff*, *Caerdydd*, *Caerfili*, *Caerbridge*, *Landaff*, *Llanidloes*, *Neath*, *Penrhy*, and *Swansey*, all Market Towns.

L

Amongst

Wales.

Cardiff.

Amongst which * *Cardiff* (*Cardiffa*), the chief Place of the County, stands upon the River *Taff*, within two Miles from the Sea where it has a commodious Haven. One *Fitz Haimon*, a great Man in these Parts, fortified it with a Wall and Castle. In which last *Robert* eldest Son of *William* the Conquerour, died after a long Imprisonment.

Landaff.

Landaff (*Landava*) one of the four Episcopal Sees of *Wales*, stands also on the River *Taff*, Mile above *Cardiff*. Memorable only for being one of the most ancient Bishops Sees either in *England* or *Wales*, claiming a direct Succession from the Archbishops of *Caer-Leon* upon *Usk*. The Cathedral and See hereof were both founded by *Lupus* and *Germanus*, two French Bishops, who came twice into *Britain*, for the Extirpation of the *Pelagian* Heresie. *S. Dubritius* was by them preferred to this new-founded See which by the Munificence of great Persons in those Times was liberally Indowed, but by the Profuseness of Bishop *Kitchin* (alias *Dunstan*) reduced to that Poverty, that it is hardly able to maintain its Bishop. The said *Kitchin* therefore is rightly called by one of his Successors Bishop *Godwin*, *Fundi nostri Calamitas*. The Diocese contains the greatest part of this County and that of *Monmouth*; in all 177. Parishes, and 98. of them Impropriated. Over which there is one Arch-Deacon, bearing the Title of *Landaff*.

Swansey.

Swansey is a noted Harbour.

Merionethshire.

MERIONETHSHIRE, *Mervinia*, (*Merviniensis Comitatus*), in *North-Wales*, is a Maritime County. Bounded Northward by *Carnarvan* and *Denbighshires*; Southward, by *Cardiganshire*; on the East by *Montgomeryshire*.

an

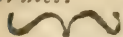
and on the West, by the *Irish Sea*. It contains *Wales*.
 0000. *Acres*, and about 2590. *Houses*. But it
 a mountainous, barren, and unpleasant Coun-
 y, having nothing of value but Cattel. It was
 t conquered by the *English* till the Reign of
 ward I. in 1283. And in the Reign of
 ry IV. Owen Glendover, having drawn this
 l all *Wales* into a Combination against that
 nce, indangered the Loss of the Whole,
 t that he had to do with too martial a Prince.
 ere are in it five Market Towns, viz. *Har-*
lech, *Bala*, *Dinas*, *Moutky*, and *Dolgelhe*, all very
 onsiderable. Therefore this County sends
 y one Member to Parliament, who is the
 ight of the Shire.

Harlech (*Harlecum*) is a Sea-Port Town. *Harlech*.
 a stands upon a Lake, out of which comes *Bala*.
 River *Dee*.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, *Comitatus Montgome-*
rgomeriensis, in *North-Wales*, is an Inland *ryshire*.
 nty. Bounded on the North with *Denbigh-*
 ; on the South, with *Radnorshire*; East-
 d, with *Shropshire*; and Westward, with
Monethshire. It contains 560000. *Acres*, and
 t 5660. *Houses*. 'Tis a Mountainous Coun-
 and yet very fruitful, because well Irrigated.
 re are in it six Market Towns, viz. *Mont-*
ry, *Lanvilling*, *Lanydlos*, *Machynleth*, *New-*
Welchpole.

mongst which * *Montgomery* (*Mons Gome-Montgo-*
) the chief Place of the County, and that *mery*.
 h gives it its Name, stands not far from
 e *evern*, upon a Hill in the Eastern Borders,
 rds *Shropshire*, from whence it has a very
 Prospect into a pleasant Plain lying beneath
 It came to be so called from its Founder,
 r *de Montgomery*, a noble Norman, Earl of

Wales.



Shrewsbury; who, having got much Land hereabouts from the *Welch*, first built it, to secure his Conquest. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of the Earl of *Pembroke*, was created Earl of *Montgomery* by King *James I.* in 1605. Who after the Death of his Brother *William*, succeeded also in the Earldom of *Pembroke*, and was afterwards preferred to the Office of Lord High Chamberlain. *Philip* his Son succeeded him in both the Earldoms, Anno 1649; to *Philip*, *William* his Son, in 1669; and to *William* *Philip* his half Brother, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*.

Matravall.

Not far from *Montgomery* stands *Matravall* now a poor Village; but heretofore a fair and capacious Town, honoured with the Palace and made the chief Seat of the Princes of *Pow* Land, thence called Kings of *Matravall*.

Pembroke-shire.

PEMBROKESHIRE, *Pembrochensis Comitatus*, is a Maritime County of *South-Wales* Bounded on the South and West by the Sea on the North, by *Cardiganshire*; and on the East, by *Carmardenshire*. It contains 420000. Acres, and about 4320. Houses; and the most fruitful County of *South-Wales*, yielding plenty both of Corn and Cattel. It has less than nine Market Towns; viz. *Pembroke*, *Haverford-West*, *S. Davids*, *Fishgard*, *Kilgarra*, *Narbarth*, *Newport*, *Tenby*, and *Wiston*, whereof the first two return each one Member to Parliament.

Pembroke.

* *Pembroke* (*Pembrochium*) the chief Place of the County, stands upon a long and narrow Point of a Rock in *Milford-Haven*, the Sea every Tide flowing up to the Town Walls. It consists of two Parishes, and was formerly County Palatine, all Things that concerned the County passing under the Seal of the Earl of

And so it continued till the Reign of *Henry VIII*, *Wales*. when *Wales* being reduced to *England*, the Authority of the great Lords there was dissolved by Parliament. Since which the Earls of *Pembroke* have been meerly Titular. The first Earl hereof was *Gilbert de Clare*, created Earl of *Pembroke* by King *Stephen* in 1138. Anno 1201. the Title came into the Family of *Marshals* by Marriage, and died with *Anselm* the sixth Earl of that Name. From this Family it passed to the *Valences*, and from this to the *Hastings*. Of which last 'tis observed, that no Son ever saw his own Father, the Father dying always before the Son was born. After this, the Title became very unsteady, till the Reign of *Edward VI*, who conferred it upon *William Herbert* Lord Steward, Anno 1551. Whose Posterity still injoys that Honour in the seventh Descent, being now in the possession of *Philip Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, half brother to *William* the late Earl.

S. Davids, (*Menevia*) is a mean Town, but *S. Davids*. Bishops See, seated on the Irish Sea, about 16. Miles from *Pembroke*, near a Point of Land called *S. David's Head*, Lat. *Ostipitarum Promontorium*. It is at present the See of a Suffragan Bishop, whereas it was once the Metropolitan of *Wales*, since *Arthur* King of the *Britains* removed the Archbishops See of *Caer-Leon* hither, to be further off from the *Saxons* Fury. And, when *Austin* the Monk came first into *Britain*, the Metropolitan of *S. Davids* had then remaining under his Jurisdiction seven Suffragan Bishops; all which gave meeting to the said *Austin* and his Associates, for the composing of some Differences which were between the old and the new-come Christians. And those were the Bishops of *Worcester*, *Landaff*, *Bangor*, *Hereford*, *Lan-*
L 3
Elwy

Wales.

Elmy or *S. Asaph*, *Lan-Badern*, and *Morga*. Amongst which *Lan-Badern*, called in Latin *Paternensis*, was in *Cardiganshire*; and *Morga* (*Morganensis*) in *Glamorganshire*, both extinct long since. As for *Hereford* and *Worcester*, they have been a long time reckoned as *English* Bishopricks. So that three Bishopricks only were left to the Metropolitan of *S. Davids*, viz. *Llandaff*, *Bangor*, and *S. Asaph's*. According to our Author, there have been no less than 27. Archbishops of *S. Davids* from *S. Dubritius*, the first who was settled in this See *Anno* 519, to *Samuel* the last Archbishop; who in a time of Pestilence transferred the Archiepiscopal See to *Lisieux* in *Bretagne*. Yet his Successors, though they lost the Name, reserved the Power of an Archbishop; the residue of the *Welch* Bishops receiving their Consecration from no other than his, till in the Reign of *Henry I.* *Bernard* the 47th Bishop of this See, was forced to submit himself to the See of *Canterbury*. The first built Cathedral of *S. Davids* was often spoiled and ruined by the *Danes*, *Norwegians*, and other Pirates, as standing near the Sea, in the extreme Corner of *Pembrokeshire*. That which now stands up is the Work of Bishop *Peter*, the 49th Bishop of this Diocese, who lived in the Reign of *Henry II.* The Diocese contains the whole Counties of *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and some small Parts of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Montgomery*, and *Glamorganshires*. Yet it contains in all that Quantity of Ground but 308. Parishes, whereof 120. In propriate.

Radnor-shire.

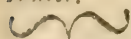
RADNORSHIRE, *Radnor*, in *South Wales*, is an Inland County; lying between *Montgomeryshire* Northward, and *Brecknockshire* Southward.

Southward, *Herefordshire* on the East, and *Car. Wales*.
Wiganshire on the West. It contains 310000.
 Acres, and about 3160. Houses; and is altogether but a barren County. There are in it but four Market Towns, viz. *Radnor*, *Knighton*, *Presteign*, and *Rhaidergwy*.

Amongst which *Radnor*, (*Radnor*ia,) which *Radnor*.
 gives Name to the County, is seated in a pleasant Valley near the River *Somergil*, which runs at the foot of a Hill. On the Top whereof stand the Ruins of an ancient Castle, demolished by that notorious Rebel *Owen Glendower*. 'Tis an ancient Town Corporate, governed by Bayliff and 25. Burgesses, having the Right of choosing a Parliament Man. But of more note since it became an Earldom in the Reign of King *Charles II*; by whom *John Roberts*, Lord *Roberts* of *Truro*, was created Viscount *Bodmin*, and Earl of *Radnor*, Anno 1679. Which is since evolved upon his Grandson *Charles*, the present Earl of *Radnor*.

Having thus run over the Twelve Counties of *Wales* by way of Geography, I shall now conclude with the Historical Part, and shew how this Country came to be Conquered by *England*, and afterwards Incorporated to this Crown. We have already observed how fatally *Roderick* the Great, the last King of *Wales*, divided it amongst his three Sons; giving *North-Wales* to the eldest, because the securest from the invading *English*, otherwise (*Anglesey* excepted) the most barren and unfruitful. Now the Prince of *North-Wales* kept his Seat at *Aberfram* on the Isle of *Anglesey*; the Prince of *South Wales*, at *Carmarden*, and afterwards at *Dynevour Castle*, in *Carmardenshire*; and the Prince of *Powisland*, at *Matravall* in *Montgomeryshire*.

Wales.



Thus *North-Wales* was enjoy'd by sever Generations of the eldest Branch, till *Llewellen II.* lost it with his Life to King *Edward I.* in 1282. Which *Llewellen*, delude (as 'tis said) by a Witch, who told him, I should be carried in Triumph through *London*, appeared thereupon in an hostile manner upon the Borders of *England*, whereby he drew upon himself the whole Power of *Edward*. Which not being able to withstand, and the King as unwilling on the other side to fight with Mountains, Commissioners were appointed to conclude the Differences. In whom it was agreed, that *Llewellen* should enjoy a Part of the Country with the Title of Prince, during his Life; the rest in present, and the Whole after his Decease, to be surrendered over to the King of *England*. But *David*, the Brother of *Llewellen*, finding himself excluded by this Agreement from the hope of Succession, incensed his Brother and the *Welsh* to a Revolt. The Issue whereof was the Taking of *David*, executed by the hand of Justice; and the Death of *Llewellen* slain as he was lurking (after the Defeat of his Forces) in the Mountains of *Radnorshire*. Whose Head being pitched upon a Stake and set out with a Paper Crown, was by a Horse-man carried Triumphantly through *London*. Thus was the Prophecy unluckily fulfilled, and in *Llewellen* ended the Line of the *British* Princes, after they had for several Ages struggled with the *English* Power.

As to the Princes of *South-Wales*, which began with *Cadel*, the second Son of *Roderick* the last King of *Wales* about the Year 877, 'at the same time as *Amarawd* the eldest

deft Brother took poffeffion of *North-Wales, Wales.*
 he laft was *Gryffith ap Rhese*. Whofe Prede-
 ceffors having loft a great Part of their Country
 to private Undertakers and Adventurers of
England (as the County of *Brecknock* to *Ber-*
ard de Newmark a noble Norman, *Glamor-*
anfhire to *Robert Fitz-Haymon* with other
 adventurers, a great Part of *Pembrokeshire*
Arnulph of *Montgomery*, of *Cardigan* and
Donmouthfhires to the Earls of *Warren* and
lord Mortimer) the poor Princes had no
 ounty left intire but *Carmardenshire* only,
 little to maintain them in fo high a Title.
 and, though this laft *Gryffith*, in the time of
 Civil Wars betwixt *Maud* the Empreſs
 and King *Stephen*, did recover a great Part
 of his loft Eſtate; yet neither he, nor his
 ſon dy'd it long. For he died ſoon after, and
 his two Sons *Cymmerick* and *Meredith* being
 taken Priſoners by *Henry II.* had their Eyes
 put out. Yet did the *Welch*, as well as poſſi-
 ble they could, endeavour to preſerve the Li-
 berty which their Fathers left them, till they
 were at laſt ſubdued by King *Edward*.

Now come now to the youngſt Branch of the
Welſh Princes, derived from *Mervin* the
 ſecond Son of *Roderick* the laſt King of *Wales*,
 who poſſeſſed of that Part of it called *Powis-*
land, the Bounds whereof you will find
 Page 209. A Country more partaking of the
 Nature and Fertility of *England*, than moſt
 of *Wales*; and always lying in harms-
 way, as being upon the Borders. Therefore
 ſuch like this Part was allotted to *Mervin*,
 his youngſt Son, as a Prince of great Mettle
 and Valour. In whoſe Line it continued a
 ſhort time together, but much afflicted and

Wales.



dismembered by the Earls of *Chester* and *Shrewsbury*; who took from them a good part of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, and *Shropshire*. Nor was free from the Attempts of the eldest Branch the Princes of *North-Wales*, who cast man a greedy Eye upon it. In short, *Meredith ap Blethyn* was the last that held it all intirely who, following the ill Example of *Roderic the Great*, divided it betwixt his two Sons *Madoc* and *Gryffith*. *Madoc* died at *Winchester* in the Reign of *Henry II*, and *Gryffith* was made Lord of *Powis*, the Style of Prince being laid aside, as too high and lofty. In whose Line the foresaid Title continued to the time of *Edward I*, to whom *Owen Gryffith* (the fifth from *Gryffith* aforesaid) surrendered his Place and Title; but received them of the King again, to be holden in Cap and free Baronage, according to the Custom of *England*. Whose Daughter and Heir being married to *John Charleton*, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to *Edward II*, the said *Charleton* was in Right of his Wife made Lord of *Powis*. From the *Charletons* the Title passed by Marriage to the *Greys*, and *Edward the fifth* of this House was the last Lord *Powis* of the Race of *Mervin* by the Female side. The Title being thus extinct, King *Charles* revived it again in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Castle*, descended from the *Herberts*, Earls of *Pembroke*, who was created Lord *Powis* in 1629.

Thus *Wales* being intirely subjected to the *English* by King *Edward I*, he divided it in seven Counties, after the manner of *England*; the rest being afterwards added by King *Henry VIII*. out of those Counties which

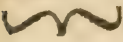
we

were before reputed as the Borders and Marches *Wales*.
 of *Wales*. Over each County King *Edward*
 placed an *English* Lieutenant. But, when he
 expressed his desire to have One over all, the
 King perceiving their Dislike sent for his Queen
 (then great with Child) to *Carnarvan*, where
 he brought forth a Prince. Upon the News
 hereof the King assembled the *British* Lords,
 and offered to name them a Governour born
 of *Wales*, who could not speak a word of
English, and whose Life no Man could tax.
 They expressed their Readiness to submit to
 such a one; and then the King named *Ed-*
ward, his new-born Son. Since which time
 our Kings eldest Sons have been called Princes
 of *Wales*.

But, whatever Care King *Edward* took to
 reduce the *Welch*, and establish his Empire in
Wales, as did afterwards King *Henry IV.* after
 the Rebellion of *Owen Glendover*, yet they sel-
 dom contained themselves within the bounds
 of true Allegiance, till the Reign of *Henry VII.*
 extracted from the *Welch* Blood. In whom
 was fulfilled the Prophecy of *Cadwallader*, the
 King of *Britain*, that the *British* Blood
 should Reign again in *Britain*. To *Henry VII.*
 succeeded *Henry VIII.* in whose Reign the
Welch were by Act of Parliament made one
 Nation with the *English*, subject to the same
 Laws, capable of the same Preferments, and
 privileged with the same Immunities. So
 that, the Name and Language only excepted,
 there is now no Difference betwixt the *English*
 and the *Welch*.

By the same King *Henry* was established a
 Court at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, for the ease of
 the *Welch* Subjects; wherein Justice is admi-
 nistred,

Wales.

 nistred, after the Way of the King's Court of *Westminster*. There is to this day a Governour general of *Wales*, bearing the Title of Lord President; whose Power was much lessened, since the late Revolution, by the Parliaments pulling down the Court of Marches.

CHA

C H A P. XIII.

of LONDON and WEST-
MINSTER.

IN my former Account of the County of *Middlesex*, I have referred the Reader, for the Description of *London*, to the Conclusion of this Part. We are now come to the Place appointed for it, and the most proper (I presume) for the Description of a Place which is in effect the Epitome of *England*.

I joyn *Westminster* with *London* (tho two several Cities) because contiguous, and that both of them do commonly go under the Name of *London*, the greater swallowing the lesser. However I shall joyn and part them, as occasion shall offer.

This great and populous City, in conjunction with that of *Westminster*, is seated on the North side of the *Thames*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and lies in 51. Degrees 30. Minutes.

The *Thames* I have already described Page 14. a gentle and navigable River, and that which has the preeminency in *England*. To which I will only add, that it is to this River chiefly *London* owes its Greatness. The Passage that was made in the Reign of King *James I.* is remarkable upon this Subject. Who, being dissatisfied with the City, for refusing to lend him the sum of Mony he required, threatned the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that he would remove his Court, with all the Records of the Chancery, and the Courts of Judicature to another Place, with further Expressions of his Indig-

London.

Indignation. *Your Majesty*, answered the Lord Mayor calmly, *may do what you please therein and your City of London will prove still dutiful but she comforts her self with the Thoughts, that your Majesty will leave the Thames behind you.*

Its Name.

The Name of London is probably derive from the *British* Word *Llongdin*, which signifies a Town of Ships. And, for its Antiquity some fetch its Original above 1100. Years before the Birth of our Saviour. But, without going so far, the *British* King *Lud* (from whom one of the Gates, called *Ludgate*, took its Name is said to have repaired and improved it, above 60. Years before our Saviour's Birth. The *Romans*, in whose time it was an Archbishop See, gave it the Title of *Augusta*. And *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who wrote near 1300. Years ago, calls it then an ancient City.

Situation.

It stands conveniently upon a rising Ground and in a gravelly Soil, which makes it much the healthfuller. Only that Part of *Westminster* which is nearest to the Water side lies low which makes it liable to the Overflowing of Spring-Tides, tho seldom further than the Cellars.

Extent.

Its Length, from East to West, all along the *Thames*, is about two Leagues, or six Miles but the Breadth of it is not proportionable. However it contains, by a late Computation above a hundred thousand Houses, a much greater Number than *Paris* can boast of. And allowing only eight Persons to each House on with another (which I think is moderate) the Number of the Inhabitants will amount at the rate to above 800000. Souls. Besides a World of Sea-men that live and swarm in that constant (tho moving) Forest of Ships down the River, on the East side of the Bridge.

As for Parishes, there are 97. within the *London.*
 Walls of *London*, 16. without the Walls, 14
 out-Parishes in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and 7. *Number of*
 Parishes in the City and Liberties of *Westminster.* *Parishes.*
 all 134. For whose publick Devotion there
 are as many Parish-Churches, besides a great
 number of Chappels.

For Stateliness *London* may yield to *Paris,* *Stateliness*
 but in point of Trade and Riches *London* far *and Wealth*
 exceeds it. Yet for stately, strait, and capa-
 cious Streets, there are few finer than *Cheapside,*
St. Martin's-lane, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, Hatton-
garden, Pall-Mall, and several others, especially
 near the Court. Nor is there any foreign City
 that can shew so many *Piazzas* or fine Squares,
 such as *Lincolns-Inn Fields, Lincolns-Inn Square, Beautiful*
Gray's-Inn, Red-Lyon, and Southampton Squares, Squares.
the Golden Square, King's Square in Soho,
St. James's Square, Leicester-Fields, and Covent-
garden. The first of which is chiefly noted for its
 spaciousness, and *King's Square* for its Stateliness.
 And, as to publick Buildings, such as Churches,
 Hospitals, Colledges, Exchanges, Halls, Market-
 Places, &c. most of them are of that noble
 Structure as deserves well the Admiration of
 all Strangers. 'Tis true, the greatest part of
 them have the disadvantage of being built back-
 ward, and out of the way, to make room for
 Tradesmens Shops in the Streets. And Churches,
 especially in great Thorough-fares, are so
 crowded up with Shops and Dwelling Houses,
 as Trade designed to smother Religion.

The Noblemens Houses are for the most part
 in the Squares aforesaid. But there are some very
 remarkable besides; and chiefly *Montague-House* in
Great-Russel-street Bloomsbury, which for Neatness
 and Stateliness is over-matched by few beyond
 Sea.

London.

In general, the *London* Houses, especially those that have been built since the great Fire are of Brick; contrived with so much Art and Neatness, that I have often wondered to see many Conveniencies upon a small Spot of Ground. So uniform and compact is our modern Way of Building, with the Inside of the Rooms fairly wainscotted and painted, that our *English* Builders have of late outdone all *Foreigners*.

Two Things especially are much taken notice of by Strangers, upon their first View of the glorious City. I mean its wonderful Trade and the great Appearance in it of Pictures in the Air, that Multitude of Signs which hang before the Houses, especially in Streets of great Trade; many of them very rich and costly, and all together yielding a fair Prospect.

But, if one looks downward, the Case is altered; the Streets not being kept so clean as they might be. 'Tis true, the Dampness in the Air, the perpetual Hurry of Carts and Coaches, with the Want of a common Sewer in many places, and the Difficulty of removing that Inconveniency by making Sewers through other Mens Grounds, (to pass by the Neglect of Scavengers) are a great Obstruction to the Cleanness of this Place. And 'tis not improvable, the less Care is taken about it, by reason of the two great Conveniencies it has to be free from the Dirt from one end of it to the other; that is, by Land in Coaches, and by Water in Boats. Besides that, for Foot-Passengers, the principal Streets, and most of the New Buildings, are paved a good convenient Breadth on each side with smooth hewn Stone; which is a great Commodiousness, as well as an Ornament.

To supply this City with *Water*, here's not *London.*
 by the *Thames*, but also the *New-River*, that *New-River*
 lying the South, and this the North Parts of *Water.*
 Besides the Conveniency of several Conduits
 Spring-Water, and the Use of Pump-Water
 all Parts of the Town.

The *New-River* is Artificial, being the Work
 of a Welch Knight, Sir *Hugh Middleton*; who
 bought it with great care and cost from *Ammell*
 of *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hart-*
shire. From whence, in a turning and
 winding Course, it runs near 60. Miles before
 it reaches this City. In this Undertaking, fitter
 need for a Prince than any Subject, about
 60. Men were imploy'd together, which was
 a prodigious Charge. The Channel is but nar-
 row, but very deep in some places, even to
 10. foot. Over some Valleys it runs in open
 Trenches, 20. foot at least above Ground. And,
 over Bridges over it, my Author reckons no
 less than 800, of Stone, Brick, and Wood.

For *Fuel*, this City is abundantly served by *Fuel.*
 both with Sea-Coals and Wood; the
 Coals coming by Sea from *Newcastle* and *Sunder-*
land, and the Wood from such Counties as lye
 in the Neighbourhood, and have the Conveniency
 of conveying it by Water.

The Provisions for the Mouth are conveyed *Provisions.*
 both by Land and Water from most Parts of
 the Kingdom; and that in such plenty, that
 there is scarce a great City in *Europe*, where
 more People, or such as love a frugal Life, may
 live cheaper, or the splendid Liver, gallanter.
 To which purpose here are abundance of
 Markets, the best furnished of any in *Christen-*
dom, especially *Leaden-Hall* Market, not far from
 the *Royal Exchange*, the greatest Flesh-Market
 about the City, and a great Magazine of Corn.

For

London.

Other Conveniencies.

For Pleasure, or Luxury, *London* is a Magazine of all sorts of Commodities ; where all at hand, and scarce any Thing wanting that Money can purchase. So great the Trade of that here is to be had, not only what *Europe* affords, but what is fetched by Navigation from the remotest Parts of the World, for Mans and Pleasure.

In point of Society, here learned and learned, high and low, rich and poor, good and bad, may fit themselves any where. As to get a Livelihood, or raise himself in the World, this is the most proper Place.

The Use of Clubs and Coffee-houses, so common in this City, is a sober Way of keeping Society, attended with many Conveniencies needfuls to enumerate.

For the Conveyance of Letters and Parcels to any Part of *London* and *Westminster* and some Miles out of Town, here is a Conveniency much wanted beyond Sea ; I mean the Penny-Post, so called from the easy Charge of it. For by this Way a Letter, or Parcel not exceeding one pound Weight, or ten pence in Value, is for a Penny convey'd from any Parts of the Town and Suburbs within the Bounds of the Weekly Bill. To carry on what Design, there are six Offices, viz.

The General Office, kept in Grosby-House Bishopsgate-street.

S. Paul's Office, in Queens-head-Alley S. Paul's Church-yard.

The Temple Office, in Chichester's Rent Chancery-lane.

Westminster Office, in S. Martin's-Lane near Charing-Cross.

Southwark Office, in Green-Dragon-Court, near S. Saviour's Church.

Ratcliff and Hermitage Office, upon Little-London.
 per-Hill.

The General Office has three Clerks belonging to it, whereas the rest have but two Clerks each.

Besides the foresaid Offices, and the Officers belonging to them, there are about the Town 500. Post Houses, to take in Letters and Parcels; and about 100. Messengers, imploy'd from Morning till Night, to call there at every Hour, and carry the Letters and Parcels to the foresaid Offices. From whence they are dispatched away, according to their Directions. The whole Concern is managed in chief by three Persons, *viz.* a *Comptroller*, an *Accountant*, and a *Receiver*. For this useful Invention the Publick is Indebted to Mr. *Murray*; and, for the settling of it, to Mr. *William Dockwrea* Merchant, whom the late King, when Duke of York, sued for the same, as his Right; so he carried it from him, and so conveyed it to the Crown. But his present Majesty, upon the Address of the House of Commons in said *Dockwrea's* behalf, was pleased to grant him a considerable Allowance out of it.

At this point of Security, there is not a Place in the Town of such a vast Confluence of all sorts of People, where Murders and Outrages, so frequent in great and populous Cities beyond Sea, are so seldom heard of.

To supply the Light of the Sun in the dark Night, the *Convex Lights* (first *Convex* invented by Mr. *Heming*) came into use about 100 Years since; which indeed give a glorious Light, but something too strong for weak Eyes. Such is the Reflexion thereof, that it is too dazzling; besides that they cast a great Shadow. But Experience has already shewed this

London.

this useful Invention to be capable of great improvements.

*Insurance
Office for
Houses.*

The *Insurance Office for Houses*, in case of Fire, is another late Invention, worth taking notice. Whereby if a Man insures 100 l. upon a Brick-house, the Rate for it is six Shillings a Year, and double for a Timber house. And, if the House chance to be burnt within the Term Insured, the Money Insured on the House is paid by the Office; but if only damaged, 'tis to be repaired at the Charge of the said Office. Now, to put a present Stop as far as is possible, to any sudden Fire, there are belonging to the Office a great many footmen and lusty Servants in Livery with Badges, dwelling in several Parts of the City, and ready upon all Occasions of sudden Fire. We have often, with great Hazard and Dexterity, suppressed a raging Fire.

The Publick Buildings of London and Westminster.

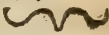
*Principal
Buildings.*

Having said thus much in general of London and Westminster, I shall now proceed to a particular Account, by the Description of the publick Buildings, &c. at least such as are of chief note.

*S. Paul's
Cathedral.*

The most remarkable Building, but as yet unfinished, is S. Paul's Cathedral, which is said to surpass in Greatness, Magnificence, and Solidity, all other Cathedrals in the Christian World, except S. Peter's at Rome. This wonderful Fabrick being burnt down in the great Conflagration, King Charles II. took care of the Rebuilding of it. So that in the Year 1666 a new Foundation was laid, and ever since

Wk

ork has been so carried on, that we may ex- *London and*
 et to see it ended with this present Century. *Westmin-*
 Situation is on the highest part of all the *ster.*
 ty of *London*, where had formerly stood a 
 mple dedicated to *Diana*, in the time of
 eathenism.

Next to *S. Paul's* in Greatness and Beauty is
 e Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, com-
 only called the Abbey of *Westminster*, dedi- *Westmin-*
 ed to *S. Peter*. It stands on that piece of *ster-Abbey*,
 ound which formerly went by the Name of
 orney Island, then surrounded with Water,
 d whereon stood of old in the time of *Pa-*
 nism a Temple dedicated to *Apollo*. This
 nous Church was raised, and richly Indowed
Edward the Confessor, and was afterwards
 uilt from the Ground by King *Henry III.*
 which *Henry VII.* added a stately Chappel
 the East end, wherein are the Tombs and
 onuments of several of our Kings and Queens;
 d particularly that of the said King *Henry*,
 made of Brass finely wrought, beyond any
 ing extant of this kind. The Abbey was
 erted into a Collegiate Church by Queen
Elizabeth; who placed in it a Dean, and 12.
 ebendaries, one of which the Sub-Dean.
 ere are also four Petty Canons, one Organist,
 elve Singing-Men, eight Boys, two Vergers,
 and two Sacrists. Now, whereas the Corona-
 n of our Kings has been usually performed
 in this Church since the *Norman* Conquest,
 the Dean hereof is Intrusted with the Custody
 o the *Regalia* at the Coronation, and honoured
 with a Place of necessary Service in that So-
 lenity. Lastly, there is in the Cloysters a
 publick Library, free for all Strangers to
 ene in both Morning and Afternoon, but
 oy in Term-time.

Amongst

London and Westminster. Amongst the *Parish-Churches*, those that were rebuilt since the Fire are generally of a wonderful Neatness and Beauty. *S. Clement's* the *Strand*, amongst the rest, is a proper Object for the Curiosity of Strangers in this kind. And for a Steeple, that of *Bow Church* in *Cheapside*; being a solid and beautiful Structure, 220 foot high, composed of four of the Orders of Building, which shews the Skill of the Architect.

The Tower. The *Tower*, which stands below Bridge on the East side of the City, is an ancient Fortification which commands both the City and River. 'Tis of above 600. Years standing, it being built by *William* the Conquerour; and got the Name of *Tower*, from its *White Tower* in the middle. 'Tis surrounded with an old Wall and this with a deep Ditch, the Whole about a Mile in compass. This is the chief Storehouse of *England* for Arms and Ammunition and is said to contain Arms for about 6000 Men. Here are also kept the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown, and the ancient Records of the Nation. In the *Tower* is the only Mint of *England*, for Coining of Gold and Silver. And, whereas it has been formerly honoured with the Residence of several Kings, who kept their Courts here, 'tis now the chief Prison, where Persons of Quality that are charged with Crimes against the Government are kept in Custody. In short, the *Tower* is full of Dwelling Houses for the Use of the Officers and others belonging to it, either as an Arsenal or a Mint. For whose publick Devotion there is a Parochial Church, called *S. Petri ad Vincula*, being the King's Donative, without Institution and Induction, and exempt from Ecclesiastical

ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop. *London and*
 it is an Arsenal, here is kept the Office of the *Westmin-*
 inance, to be explained in my second Part. *ster.*

The *Jurisdiction* of the Tower is not only
 ended within its Walls, but also a good Way
 about. For, besides its ancient Liberty ad-
 joining to it, the old Artillery Garden by *Spit-*
fields, and the *Little Minories*, are within
 Tower Liberty. But, whether the Tower
 is in the County of *Middlesex* (that is, under
 Jurisdiction) or in the Liberty of the City,
 is a Question to this day. Some will have it
 divided between both; which seems to
 have been the Judges Opinion in the Case of
Tho. Overbury's Murder, who concluded the
 Trial must be made in the City, by reason that
 the Fact was done in that Part of the Tower
 which was held to be in the City Liberties.

For the Government of this important Place
 are used to be two principal Officers, the *Con-*
table, and the *Lieutenant* of the Tower. At
 present 'tis governed in chief only by the *Lieu-*
tenant; who, by virtue of his Office, is to be
 Commissioner of the Peace for the City of
London and County of *Middlesex*, together with
 the Counties of *Surrey* and *Kent*. His Salary is
£1000. per Annum, besides Fees and Perquisites,
 which chiefly from such as are sent Prisoners
 to the Tower, and from his Priviledge of dis-
 posing of the Warders Places.

The next Officer under the Lieutenant, and
 subordinate to him, is the *Gentleman Porter*,
 who holds his Place by Patent. He has the
 charge of the Gates, the Keys whereof he is
 to deliver at nine a Clock to the Lieu-
 tenant, and to receive them from him the
 next Morning. He commands the Warders
 who are upon Duty.

These

London and
Westmin-
ster.

These are now reduced to 24, who formerly were 40. in Number. Whose Duty is to wait at the Gates, to examine all Strangers that offer to go in, and to admit none without a Sword. Ten of them are usually upon the Days Wait, and two upon the Watch every Night. In case of any Prisoner in the Tower the Lieutenant appoints whom of them he pleases to attend him as a Guard, which is the most profitable and beneficial part of a Warder's Station. Their Habit is like that of the Yeomen of the Guard, and they are accounted the King's domestick Servants, being sworn by the Lord High Chamberlain, or by the Clerk of the Check.

For the Security of this Place, here is a constant Garrison, usually consisting of eight Companies of Foot. Here are also Batteries planted with Cannon; and Gunners to look after the ready for Service on the shortest Warning, and always some of them upon Duty day and night.

Lastly, the Liberty of the Tower being a Corporation of it self, here is kept by Prescription every Munday an ancient Court of Record, for Debts, Trespasses, &c. In relation to which the Gentleman Porter has the same Power and Authority as Sheriffs have within their respective Counties. For Ecclesiastical Causes and Probate of Wills, the Tower and Liberty thereof have a Royal Jurisdiction. From which there is no Appeal but to the King in his Court of Chancery.

Custom-
House.

Next to the Tower is the Custom-House, between That and the Bridge. Which, having been destroyed by that dreadful Fire in 1694 was soon after rebuilt, much more commodious, uniform, and magnificent, at the Charge

0000. pounds. Hereare imploy'd a great many *London.*
 officers, superiour and subordinate, an Account
 hereof you will find in my second Part.

The *Bridge* over the River consists of 19. *The Bridge.*
 arches, and was built of Stone in the Reign
 King *John*, Anno 1209. A difficult and
 costly Piece of Work, considering the constant
 great Flux and Reflux at that Place. 'Tis about
 60. foot long, and above 30. broad; set out
 with a fine Row of Houses on each side, with
 shops furnished with most sorts of Commo-
 dities. So that it looks more like a Street, than
 a Bridge. And so great are the Charges of
 keeping it in repair, that there is a large Re-
 venue in Lands and Houses set apart for that
 purpose, and two Bridge-Masters (besides other
 officers) chosen out of the Livery-men on *Mid-*
summer-day, to look after the same.

The Canal, vulgarly called *Fleet-Ditch*, which *The Canal.*
 runs in the *Thames* from South to North as far
 as *Holbourn-Bridge*, is both Useful and Orna-
 mental. 'Tis of a good Breadth, with strong
 Walls on both sides, railed at the Top, and
 covered from Houses for 20. foot at least on each
 side. Under which space all along there are
 vaults or Store-houses, where Coals are
 kept up for the Use of the Poor. This Canal,
 was by a little Brook, and become Navigable
 by the Tide that comes into it from the *Thames*,
 and made with great Cost and Charge since the
 great Fire. There are over it three Stone
 Bridges, besides that at *Holbourn*.

But one of the greatest Ornaments of this *The Monu-*
 ment, is that Master-piece of Building called the *ment.*
Monument, erected in perpetual Memory of that
 M dismal

London.

dismal Conflagration aforesaid, which began Sept. 2. 1666, and continued raging three days together. This stately Pile standing near the Bridge on the North side of it, is a Pillar, built of solid *Portland Stone*, upon a Pedestal 40. foot high, and 21. foot square. The whole Height of it from the Ground is 202. foot the Diameter 15. Within side is a fair winding Stair-case, with Iron Rails up to the Top, and this graced with a fair Iron Balcony, yielding a pleasant Prospect all over the City. The Front of the Pedestal is adorned with ingenious Emblems, and the North and South sides with these Latin Inscriptions; one describing the Desolation of this City laid in Ashes, and the other its glorious Restauration. The first is these Words.

Anno Christi C1666. Die IV. Nonis Septembris, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII. In muro (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erexit de mediâ Nocte Incendium, quod Vento spirante hausit etiam longinqua, & Partes per omnes pulabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili; XXCIX Temples, Portas, Prætorii, Aedes publicas, Ptoctrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domus CCCCXXXXXXX, Vicos CD absumpsit: XXVI Regionibus XV funditus deleuit, alii VIII. laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Caput ver ad CDXXXVI. Jagera, Hinc ab Arper Thamisis Ripam ad Templariorum Fanum Illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portâ secundum Murum ad Fossæ Fletanæ Caput, perrexit; adversus Opes Civium, & Fortunas infestum, erga Vinnocuum, ut per omnia referret supremam illius Mundi Exustionem. Velox Clades fuit; & quum Tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florere

*tissimam & nullam. Tertio die, cum jam evicerat London.
humana Consilia & Subsidia omnia, Caelitus, ut
par est credere, jussus stetit fatalis Ignis, &
quaquaversum clanguit.*

Thus Englished.

the Year of Christ 1666, the second Day of September, Eastward from hence, at the Distance of Two hundred and two foot (the heighth of this Column) a terrible Fire broke out about Midnight; which driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but also very remote Places, with incredible noise and fury. It consumed eighty nine Churches, the City-gates, Guildhall, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately Edifices, Thirteen thousand two hundred Dwelling-houses, four hundred streets. Of the six and twenty Wards it utterly destroy'd fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt. The Ruins of the City were four hundred thirty six acres, from the Tower by the *Thames* side to the Temple-Church, and from the North-east Gate along the City-Wall to *Holbourn-bridge*. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last Conflagration of the World. The Destruction was sudden, for in a small space of time the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all humane Counsels and Indeavours in the Opinion of all, it stopt as it were by a Command from Heaven, and was on every side extinguished.

London.

The other Inscription runs thus, on the other side.

Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, ueratus luctuosam Rerum faciem, plurima funtibus jam tum Ruinis, in Solatium Civium Urbis suæ Ornamentum providit, Tributum ruit, Preces Ordinis & Populi Londinensis relictæ ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit publica Opera Pecunia publicâ, ex Vectigali Carbonis fossilis oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur; utiq; Aedes Sacræ & D. P. Templum à Fundamentis omni Magnificentia restructerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fieri emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam respectarent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Arx portus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas minarentur. Censuit etiam uti singulæ Domus Muris intergerinis concluderentur, universi frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnes Parietes Saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solerentur; utique nemini liceret ultra Septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc, Lites de minimis orituræ Lege lata præscidit; adjecit quoque Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam Populi Memoriam H. C. P. C. Festinatur unde Resurgit Londinum, majori celeritate an splendore incertum, unum Triennium absolvit Sæculi Opus credebatur.

In English, thus,

Charles II. Son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a most gracious Prince.

C.

Commiserating the deplorable State of *London*. Things, whilst the Ruins were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Ornament of his City; Remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament; who immediately passed an Act, that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Mony, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals; That Churches and the Cathedral of *S. Paul's* should be Rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; That Bridges, Gates, and Prisons, should be new made, the Sewers cleansed, the Streets made strait and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider; Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places. They also Enacted, that every House should be built with Party Walls, and all in Front raised of equal heighth, and those Walls all of square Stone or Brick, and that no Man should delay Building beyond the space of seven Years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds. Also anniversary Prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be erected. The Work was carried on with diligence, and *London* is restored; but, whether with greater speed or beauty, may be made a question. At three Years time the World saw that finished, which was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

London.

The East side of the Pedestal has also an inscription, expressing the Times in which the Pillar was begun, continued, and brought to perfection. The Words are these,

Incepta

Richardo Forde Eq.

Prætoræ Lond.

A. D. CIO DCLXXI.

Perducta altius

Geo. Waterman, Eq. Præ.

Roberto Hanson, Eq. Præ.

Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Præ.

Roberto Viner, Eq. Præ.

Josepho Sheldon, Eq. Præ.

Perfecta

Thomâ Davis Eq. Præ.

Urb.

Anno Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

That is,

This Pillar was begun,
Sir Richard Forde Knight, being Lord Mayor
of London, in the Year 1671.

Carried on,
In the Majoralties of

Sir George Waterman, Kt.	} Lord Mayors.
Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.	
Sir William Hooker, Kt.	
Sir Robert Viner, Kt.	
Sir Robert Sheldon, Kt.	

And Finished,
Sir Thomas Davies being Lord Mayor, in the
Year 1677.

An

And, whereas upon Evidence it was made *London.*
 ut, that this dreadful Fire was contrived and
 arried on by the Popish Faction, the same
 expressed in *English* round the Pedestal
 nder the said Inscriptions, in these following
 Vords.

*This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remem-
 brance of the most dreadful Burning of this An-
 cient City, begun and carried on by the Treachery
 and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning
 September in the Year of our Lord 1666, in-
 der to the carrying on their horrid Plot for
 extirpating the Protestant Religion and old En-
 glish Liberty, and Introducing Popery and Sla-
 very.*

Which Inscription, being razed out by order
 of the late King *James*, was set up again since
 the late Revolution.

Next to the Monument I shall take notice of *Guildhall.*
Guildhall, a spacious Building, but more Glo-
 rious within than without. This is the Town-
 house, where the City Courts of Judicature
 are held, and where the Lord Mayor, Alder-
 men, and Common-Council meet for the
 Management of the City Concerns. Here, at
 the first coming in, is a stately Hall, paved
 with *Purbeck* Stone, and the sides of it adorned
 with the Pictures in length of Their Majesties
 King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and those of
 several Judges. Here also are to be seen the
 bulky Figures of two lusty Gyants.

Adjoyning to *Guildhall* is the greatest Market
 and Store-house for all sorts of Woollen Cloths,
 broad and narrow, brought hither to be sold
 from all Parts of the Kingdom. The Name

*Westmin-
ster.*



of it is *Blackwell-Hall*, which being destroy
by the great Fire in 1666, was rebuilt muc
more convenient and larger than before the Fir

Whitehall.

I come now to the King's Pallaces, and beg
with *Whitehall*, the usual Residence of tl
Kings of England. The Situation whereof
within the Precincts of *Westminster*, facing tl
River of one side, and a noble Park on th
other, known by the Name of *S. James's Par*
It formerly belonged to that stately Cardin
Wolsey, till *Henry VIII*, upon his Disgrace
possessed himself of it. The same is a va
Building, Irregular, of no great Beauty, bi
very Convenient. However some Parts of
have been of late very much improved, an
beautified. The most stately Part of it, whic
has indeed the face of a Pallace, is the *Banque*
ting-House, erected by King *James I*; whic
for Spaciousness, Beauty, Painting, and exa
Proportion, is not to be paralleled by any Kin
in *Europe*, the Cieling thereof being all painte
by the hands of the famous *Sir Peter Paul Ruben*
In this Pallace are two Royal Chappels, on
of them built by the late King *James* for Popis
Devotion, but now grown out of date.

*S. James's
Park.*

Next to *Whitehall* is a great Set-off to it
S. James's Park. A fair and spacious Spot o
Ground, affording great Variety with its deli
cate Walks well gravelled and as well shadowed
a Mall 1000. paces long, a fine Canal about th
same length, with the Tide running in and
out, and fronted with a brazen Statue, which
for curious Workmanship is admired by Artist
themselves. To which add a Multitude of Deer
feeding upon this Ground, and the Variety of
foreign and domestick Fowls that are there to be
seen.

This

This Park takes its Name from *S. James's*, another Royal Pallace, built of Brick towards the West End of it, and noted for being the Birth-place of several Princes and Princesses of *S. James's* the Bloud. Adjoyning to which are two Gardens, one of Flowers, and the other of a vast Compass yielding great Variety of choice Plants.

The Royal Pallace of *Westminster*, near the Abbey of that Name, is an ancient Building, part of which was burnt down in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* That which remained has been imploy'd since for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and the chief Courts of Judicature. The great Hall where these are kept, commonly called *Westminster-Hall*, is 270. foot in length, and 4. in breadth, for its Dimensions not to be equalled by any Hall in Christendom. And, were it set out according to its Greatness, and the Dignity of the Courts that are kept there, might pass for one of the fairest Buildings in Europe.

Besides the foresaid Pallaces, there is another on the Strand, called *Somerset-House*, from its founder *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to *King Edward VI.* This was the usual Residence of the present Queen Dowager, before she was permitted to return into *Portugal*.

London being in a manner an University, there are in it several Colledges of note for most sorts of Sciences. I begin with the Inns, or Colledges of Law, which are in all fourteen, viz.

Two Sergeants Inns, one in *Fleet-street*, and the other in *Chancery-Lane*.

London.



Four Inns of Court ; viz. the Inner and the Middle Temple in Fleet-street, Grays-Inn in Holbourn and Lincolns-Inn in Chancery-Lane.

Eight Inns of Chancery ; to wit, Cliffords-Inn in Fleet-street, Thavies, Furnivals, Bernards, and Staple-Inn in Holbourn, Clements-Inn, New Inn and Lyons Inn, without the Liberties.

Besides which there is *Symond's Inn* in Chancery-Lane, so called from one *Symond*, who kept here a publick Inn. But this is an Inn by itself, belonging to no Inn of Court, nor living under any Rules, as the other Inns do.

The *Sergeants Inns* are so called, because divers Judges and Sergeants at Law (to the Number of 26.) keep their Commons, and Lodge here in Term-time. Out of these, being arrived to the highest Degree in the Study of the Common Law, are all the Judges of the Kings Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer elected by the King ; it being a Degree in the Common Law answerable to that of Doctor in the Civil Law. But, whereas Doctors of Law are allowed to sit covered within the Bar, the Sergeants stand bare-headed without the Bar only with Coifs (or Caps) on. For they are called *Servientes ad Legem* ; and *Servitus Appellatio est Ministerii, Doctoris vero Magisterii*.

The Degrees by which the Student in the Common Law rises to that of a Sergeant at first, by being bred two or three Years in the University, in the Study of Logick and Rhetorick, with some Insight into the Civil Law. Upon which he is admitted into one of the four Inns of Court, where he is first called a Student, then an Inner-Barrister, till after seven Years Study he becomes a Mootman or Utter-Barrister, and some Years after a Bench.

Thol

Those are Utter-Barristers, who from their *London*. Learning and Standing are called by the Benchers, in the Mooting Time, to plead and argue Moots, that is, doubtful Cases and Questions. And, whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost on the Forms of the Benchers. Out of these Mootmen, are chosen Readers for the Inns of Chancery, where in Term-Time and Grand Vacations they argue Cases in the presence of Attorneys and Clerks. In the four Inns of Chancery seated in *Holbourn*, the Moots are read either by those of *Grays-Inn*, or *Lincolns-Inn*; and in the others, by those of the two Temples.

The Benchers, so called from the Bench whereon they sit at the upper end of the Hall, are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government of the whole House; and out of whose Number is yearly chosen a Treasurer, who receives, disburfes, and accounts for all Monies belonging to the House. Out of these are also chosen those Readers, whose Reading is kept with so much Feasting and Solemnity. To which are invited the chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself. Such a Feasting as has cost some Readers 1000 *l*. After which the Reader wears a long Robe different from other Barristers, and is then in a capacity to be made Sergeant at Law, the Sergeants being usually chosen out of these Readers.

The Manner of their Choice is thus. When the Number of Sergeants is small, the Lord-Chief-Justice of the Commons-Pleas, by the Advice and consent of the other Judges, makes choice of some of the most grave and learned of the Inns of Court, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper. Who sends,

London.



sends, by the King's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law. At the appointed Time, they, being habited in party-coloured Robes, come to *Westminster-Hall* accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers in their Cloth Liveries. Where they take in publick a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with Coifs, which they wear always in publick. After this, they feast the great Persons of the Nation in a most splendid manner, and present them with Gold Rings, according to their Quality. Out of these Sergeants the King call by Writ some of them to be of his Council at Law. These sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Common Pleas.

The Inns of Court.

The *Inns of Court* are so called, either because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature, or else (as *Fortescue* affirms) because these Colledges received only the Sons of Noble men and better sort of Gentlemen. They are the largest and the most beautiful Inns; *Grays Inn* particularly being beautified of late with a fine Square, and *Lincolns-Inn* with another which will be a great Set-off and Ornament to it.

The Two Temples.

The *Two Temples* (heretofore the Dwelling of the Knights Templers, purchased above 300 Years since by some Professors of the Common Law) are called the *Inner* and *Middle Temple* in relation to *Essex-House*, now built up into Streets. Which House was part of the Knight Templers, and called the *Outer-Temple*, because seated without *Temple Bar*.

Lincolns-Inn.

Lincolns-Inn is so called from the ancient Earls of *Lincoln*, whose House it was; and *Grays-*

Grays-Inn, from the noble Family of the *Grays*, *London*.
whom it formerly belonged.

In these four Inns of Court are reckoned
out 800. Students.

The *Inns of Chancery* were heretofore prepa- *Inns of*
tory Colledges for younger Students; where *Chancery*.
they were usually entred, before they could be
mitted into the Inns of Court. Now they
e for the most part taken up by Attorneys,
ollicitors, and Clerks; who have here their
n Chambers apart, and their Diet at an easy rate.
ere they eat in a Hall together, where they
e obliged to appear in their Robes, and black
und knit Caps.

These Inns belong to the Inns of Court, some
one some to another. As *Bernard's* and *Staple-*
us to *Grays-Inn*, *Thavies* and *Furnival's* to *Lin-*
ns-Inn, and the rest to the two Temples.
Accordingly the Inns of Court send yearly some
their Barristers to read in those Colledges,
which one with another contain about 500.
lwyers.

Clifford's-Inn, among the rest, was anciently *Clifford's*
e House of the Lord *Clifford*, from whence *Inn*.
is so denominated; *Staple-Inn* belonged to
e Merchants of the Staple; and *Lyons-Inn* was
ciently a common Inn with the Sign of the
on.

But none of these Societies have any Judicial
lwer over their Members. Only they have
among themselves certain Orders, which by
nsent have the force of Laws. Neither have
ey any Lands or Revenues, as Societies; and,
f the defraying the Charges of the House,
ey have but what is paid at Admittances,
ad Quit Rents for their Chambers. At
e Hall, and all Courts of Judicature, they
war a black Robe and Cap; at other times
they

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they walk in Gentlemens Habit. For lig
Offences they are only Excommuned, and n
to eat with the rest. For great Offences th
lose their Chambers, and are expelled t
Colledge; and, being once expelled, they a
never received by any of the three other Soci
ties.

Doctors
Commons.

Besides all the foresaid Inns, which are f
the Common-Law and Chancery, here is also
Colledge of Civilians, called *Doctors Commo*
For, though Degrees in the Civil-Law may
taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and t
Theory best there to be acquired; yet t
Practice thereof is most of all in *London*. Whe
this Colledge (standing near *S. Paul's*, in t
Parish of *S. Bennet's Paul's Wharf*) was founde
by *Dr. Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for t
Professors of the Civil-Law in this City. Ar
here did commonly reside the Judge of t
Arches, the Judge of the Admiralty, and t
Judge of the Prerogative Court, with dive
other eminent Civilians. From whose livin
for Diet and Lodging, in a Collegiate manne
and Commoning together, it got the Name
Doctors Commons. This Colledge, in the tim
of the great Fire, being involved in the Ruir
of the City, they all removed to *Exeter-House* i
the *Strand*. Till that being rebuilt, at their ow
proper Costs and Charges, in a more convenien
and splendid manner than before, they returne
to it. Where they now keep their several Court
and Pleadings every Term.

Colledge of
Physicians. Next to the Lawyers Inns, I proceed to th
Colledge of Physicians, now in *Warwick-lane* nea
Newgate, whereas before the Fire it was in
Amen-street. The first Founder of it wa
Dr. Linacre, Physician to King *Henry VIII*. To
which

which Dr. *Harvey* added a Library, and a publick Hall in 1652; indowing the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned whilst he was yet living, and in Health. The Physicians hereof have, by Charters and Acts of Parliament, such Priviledges as exclude all others (though Graduates in Physick, of *Oxford* & *Cambridge*) from practising Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of it, without a Licence under the Colledge-Seal. And all Offenders in that Case, and divers others, they may fine, and Imprison. They have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholesome and well made. And, by virtue of the said Charters, they are freed from troublefom Offices, as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, or keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, to provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. This Colledge does chiefly consist of *Fellows*, and *Candidates*; the first to be forty, besides the King's Physicians. And, when any *Fellow* dies, the next Candidate succeeds to make up the Number. But, before his Admission, he ought to be strictly examined in all Parts of Physick.

Besides the foresaid *Fellows* and *Candidates*, there are two other Degrees of Physicians, distinguished by the Names of *Honourary Fellows* and *Licentiates*, both injoying the Priviledges of the Colledge, but having no Share in the Government. The Title of *Honourary* was first bestowed on some worthy Physicians, unwilling to come in by the way of *Candidates*. The *Licentiates* are such as being found capable upon Examination, to practice Physick, at least in some sorts of Diseases, are by the Colledge allowed to Practice.

London.

Of this Colledge there is a *President*, for *Censors*, and eight *Elects*, who are all principal Members of the Society. Out of these one chosen every Year to preside, and *Michaelm.* is the Time of Election. But, if the *President* chance to die before, the eldest Fellow has power to execute his Place, till the next Election. As for the *Censors*, 'tis their Province to look to and correct all such as practice without Authority.

Gresham-Colledge where the *Royal Society* meets

Within the Walls of *London* (in *Bishopsgate-street*) is seated *Gresham-Colledge*, so called from his Founder *Sir Thomas Gresham*, who also built the *Royal Exchange*. After the Building whereof he gave one Moiety of its Revenue to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and the Successors; the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers* in trust, that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all Time to come four able Persons to read within this Colledge Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick, allowing each of them (besides their Lodgings) 50 *l.* Year; and that the Company of *Mercers* should find three more able Men to read Civil Law, Physick, and Rhetorick, with the same Allowance as to the former. The said Lecturers to read in Term-time every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) in Latin in the Forenoon, and in English in the Afternoon; but the Musick Lecture to be read only in English.

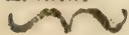
This Colledge is noted besides, for being the Meeting Place of that famous Society of Virtuoso's called the *Royal Society*; made a Corporation by virtue of a Charter King *Charles II.* granted them, bearing date the 22th of April 1663. It consists of a President, a Council, and several Fellows; among which there is a Treasurer,

er, two Secretaries, and a Number of Curators or Experimentors. Whose Business is, by Experiments to promote the Knowledge of Natural Things, and useful Arts; which they have hitherto done in a great Measure. For, the great Number of their Experiments and Inventions, they have mightily improved Naval, Civil, and Military Architecture, especially the Art of Navigation. They have also encouraged Husbandry to that degree, that not only *England*, but many other Countries, and even the remotest of our foreign Plantations, feel the sweet Effects of it. But, besides those Experiments of Fruit and Profit, they have made many curious Discoveries, such as the learned Lord *Bacon* calls Experiments of Light. And, if they have not answered to the full the Expectation of some People in point of Usefulness, they have at least industriously laid a solid Ground-work for future Ages to improve Experimental Knowledge.

Therefore King *Charles II.* gave them for their Coat of Arms a Scutcheon, with three Lions of *England* in chief, intimating that the Society was Royal; for the Crest an Eagle, and for the Supporter hunting Hounds, to intimate the Sagacity employed in penetrating and reaching after the Works of Nature. And His Majesty was pleased, for the Credit of the Society, to list himself amongst them.

Their Meeting is upon *Wednesdays*, at three o'clock in the Afternoon. And of this Society we have been all along Persons of the highest Rank, and many eminent Gentlemen and Doctors, both English and Foreigners. Who, though of different Countries, Religions, Professions, Degrees, and Fortunes, yet laying aside all

London.



all Names of Distinction, have united together amicably to promote Experimental Knowledge; Amongst which our Famous Mr. Boyle has been hitherto the Admiration of Europe for this sort of Knowledge. The Repository belonging to this Society is worth our taking notice; consisting of many Rarities of Nature, some of them brought from the furthest Parts of the World As Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Mummies, Gems, some Things petrified, and others Ossified, &c.

Sion-Col-
ledge.

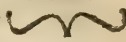
Near Cripplegate is Sion-Colledge, founded by Thomas White D.D. for the Use of the Clergy of London, and the Liberties thereof, and for the Relief of twenty poor People. In order to which he gave 3000 Pounds; and, for the Maintenance of those Poor, he settled 1200 l. per Year for ever. In this Colledge is a spacious Library, built by John Sympsen Rector of S. Olave Hart-street, and one of the said Founder's Executors. Which Library, by the Bounty of many Benefactors, has been from time to time stocked with more Books, especially such as relate to Divinity.

Colledge of
Heralds.

Upon S. Bennet's-Hill, near Doctors-Common is the Colledge of Heralds, commonly called the Heralds-Office. Where some Officers of Arms do give a constant Attendance, to satisfy Enquirers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c.

Christ's-
Hospital.

For the Relief of poor People, here are not only a great many Alms-Houses, founded by private Men, but also great Hospitals. Amongst which Christ's-Hospital, made out of the Grounds of the Friars, was properly erected for poor Children.

in 1553. Where a fair School was appointed, *London.*
 for their Education, at the Charge of the City: 
 Another, at the Charge of the Lady *Ramsay*:
 and a Third founded for ever by King
Charles II. for the Instructing of forty Boys
 yearly in Geometry, Navigation, and other
 parts of the Mathematicks.

S. Bartholomew's and *S. Thomas's Hospitals*, this
 sit in *Southwark*, are properly intended for *S. Bartholomew's and S. Thomas's Hospitals.*
 the Cure of poor People that are Sick, maimed,
 wounded. In the first there have been cured
 one half Year above 1500 wounded, sick,
 and maimed Souldiers and Sea-men, besides
 other diseased Persons, who have been relieved
 with Monies and Necessaries at their Depart-
 ure. In the last, of the like sick and wounded
 Persons there have been cured in one Year near
 1000, there remaining the Year following under
 cure near upon 300.

Next to these we may reckon the *Charter-Charter-*
House, founded by *Thomas Sutton Esq;* a *Lincoln-House.*
 Gentleman, who died in 1611. A noble
 Foundation, not to be paralleled by any Subject
 in *Europe*. The very House, formerly a Con-
 vent of Carthusian Friars (from whence it got
 the Name of *Charter-House*) cost this noble
 Founder, the Purchase and fitting up of it for
 its Use, 20000 Pounds. Which he indowed
 with 4000 *l.* a Year, (now improved to 6000.
 at least) for the Maintenance of 80. decay'd
 Gentlemen, Souldiers, and Merchants; who
 live here in a Collegiate manner, supplied with
 Necessaries. Here is also a School of the
 same Foundation for 44. Scholars, taught here,
 and allowed all Necessaries, as long as they stay
 in this House. And to each of them that is
 deemed fit for the University 20 *l.* is yearly
 paid him out of the Revenue, for the space of
 eight

London.

eight Years after he is come to the University. To others, fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind the Apprentices. Now, for the Government of this Society, there is in the first place commonly fourteen *Overseers* and *Regulators* of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State, appointed by the King's Letters Patent under the Great Seal, all Vacancies being supplied by the Election of the remaining Governors. Under these is a *Master of the House*, a *Register*, *Receiver*, and *Auditor*. To teach the Boys, a *School-Master*, and *Usher*; for the Sick, a *Physician*; and for the Chappel, a *Chaplain*, a *Reader*, and an *Organist*. I pass by the inferiour Servants, such as *Cooks*, *Butlers*, and others, all having competent Salaries, besides their Lodging and Diet. This only I shall add, that the Founder hereof was a Protestant Gentleman, born at *Krayth* in the County of *Lincoln*. Who lived and died a Bachelor, and grew to great Wealth by several Employments he had, and his great Parsimony. He lived to the Age of 79. Years, and lies buried under a goodly Tomb in the Chappel of this Hospital.

Bethlehem
Hospital.

For the Cure of poor Lunaticks London has an Hospital, which for Greatness, Beauty, and Conveniencies, is not to be matched in Europe. This Hospital, vulgarly called *Bedlam*, was formerly but mean, till the City rebuilt it with great Magnificence. Then it was begun April 1675, and finished in July 1676, at the Charge of near 20000. Pounds, to which many rich Citizens and others were Benefactors. The Front of it faces the delicate Walks of *Moor-fields*, reaching from *Moor-gate* a good way with a stately Turret on the midst. The

who

whole Building regular and exquisite, with *London.*
 ir green Courts before it, part of which
 ved with broad Stone for Walks. Within
 e two stately Galleries, reaching from one
 d to the other; on the sides whereof are the
 inaticks Lodgings, very neat and convenient.
 ho are there plentifully served with good
 holsom Diet, and well attended by Persons
 pointed for that purpose. Here they have
 ewise proper Physick given them, to cure
 em of their Lunacy. Which sometimes
 oves so successful, that in one Year there have
 en 43. cured, and discharged.


But, for a publick Building of a late Erektion, *Chelsey*
 s worth our while to step out of the Way, *Hospital.*
 d take a View of *Chelsey Hospital*, lying be-
 xxt *Westminster* and *Chelsey*. A noble and
 tely Pile, begun by *Charles II.*, continued by
 e late King *James*, and brought to Perfection
 Their present Majesties; for the Refuge and
 intenance of poor and disabled Souldiers,
 t have faithfully served their King and
 untry. 'Tis finely seated by the *Thames* side,
 some respects out-doing, and in others out-
 ne by the famous *Hôtel des Invalides* at
Paris.

From the Hospitals I proceed to the Ex-Royal Ex-
 anges, and begin with the *Royal Exchange, change.*
 hout contradiction the fairest Building of
 s Kind in *Europe*. This is the Meeting Place
 Merchants, who before this was built kept
 ir Burse in *Lumbard-street*. Sir *Tho. Gresham*,
 ch Merchant, the Founder of *Gresham Colledge*
 resaid, who lived in the Reign of Queen
Elizabeth, was the first Builder of this *Royal*
Exchange. And, which is observable, it was
 Etied Anno 1566, just 100. Years before it
 was

London.



was Burnt down. Then it was built most Brick, and yet was counted the best of the Kind. Whereas it is now rebuilt far more stately, of *Portland Stone* within and without with curious Architecture. It stands upon *Cornehill*, and takes up something less than an Acre of Ground, being but 203. foot from East to West, and from North to South 171; so that its Form is an oblong Square. The Front it is magnificent, with a fine Porch supported with stately Pillars; and at the Top a high Turret, with a Chime of twelve Bells. Within is a paved Court, where the Merchants meet daily from one a Clock till two; and on each side fine arched Galleries or Walks, supported with Stone-Pillars, and the Pavement checker-boarded with delicate smooth Stones, where in case of Rain, or extream hot Weather, the greatest party may be sheltered. In the midst of the Court there is a Statue set up, representing King *Charles II.*, of which more afterwards. Above over the Galleries are 28. Niches, for so many Kings and Queens as have reigned in *England* since the coming in of *William the Conqueror*; which Niches are in part filled up, till the other Statues can be finished. Above Stairs are the Shops and Walks, containing near 200. Shops, full of choice Commodities, especially for Men and Womens Apparel. The whole Fabrick cost about 50000. Pounds, whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, and the other by the Company of *Mercers*. Who reimburse themselves, by letting the Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l. per Annum* and 30 *l. Fine*, besides the Shops below on the several sides, and the vaulted Cellars under Ground. So that it yields above 4000 *l. yearly Rent*, which makes it perhaps the best Acre of Ground in the World.

In the *Strand* is the *New Exchange*, which *London*.
 es not yield much less to his Owner, the 
 of *Salisbury*. It stands on a piece of *New Ex-*
ound, formerly taken up with thatched low *change*.
 bles; which being purchased and pulled
 vn by *Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury*, and
 easurer to King *James I*, he caused this *Ex-*
ange to be built in the room thereof at his
 n Charge, with Walks and Rows of Shops
 ow and above Stairs, (besides Cellars under
 ound) for Goods to be sold as at the Royal
 change. The Nearness of which to the
 rt has made it thrive to that degree, to the
 efit both of the Landlord and Tenants, that
 ral of these have got fair Estates in it by
 of Trade.

Near unto this the late *Earl of Salisbury* had *Middle-*
 t another Exchange, called the *Middle-Change*.
ange, running a good length in a strait
 e from the *Strand* to the *Thames* side. But,
 ng got an ill Name, it soon miscarried; and
 ow imploy'd for Her Majesties Linnen Ma-
 cture.

A little Way further in the *Strand* is *Exeter- Exeter-*
ange, made out of *Exeter-House*. *Change*.

mongst the publick Buildings of this City, *Tradesmens*
 may reckon the *Halls* belonging to the Com- *Halls*.
 es of Tradesmen; where they meet for
 aging their respective Trades. There are
 of these *Halls*, according to the Number of
 orefaid Companies, dispersed up and down
 City; but most of them in By-places,
 ch makes them the less taken notice of by
 ngers. Whereas, had they been built in
 e obvious Places, within sight of each other,
 ing could have been more Glorious than
 ight of so many stately Edifices, not in-
 ferious

London.



feriour to many Pallaces. Most of them richly set off with curious Architecture, the Inside adorned with abundance of carved Work both in Stone and Wood, with stately Pictures, and Wainscot not only of Fir and Oak, but also the sweet-smelling Cedar.

*Publick
Schools for
Education
of Youth.*

For the Education of Youth, here are several famous *Publick Schools* Indowed. As in the City of London, *S. Paul's, Merchant-Taylors*, and *Alders-Chappel School*, besides those of *Christ's-hospital*, and the *School of Charter-House*. And in the other City, *Westminster School*.

*Paul's
School.*

Amongst which *Paul's School*, at the East End of *S. Paul's Cathedral*, is a fair and commodious Building; Founded in 1512, by *John Collet* Dean and Dean of *S. Paul's*, for 153. Children taught there Gratis. Therefore he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master or Usher, and a Chaplain with large Stipends for ever.

*Westminster
School.*

Westminster School, so famous for the great Number of eminent Scholars that have been bred in it, (especially under the Care and Conduct of the Reverend and Learned Dr. Busby principal Master hereof, and a worthy Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of *Westminster* is a Dependency of that Church. Out of which School are selected Forty Scholars, commonly called *Kings Scholars*, maintained by the College and brought up for the Universities. And of them a certain Number is yearly elected some for *Christ-Church Colledge* in Oxford, and others for *Trinity Colledge* in Cambridge, where they have good Allowances. The Election is made four Weeks after Easter, the Dean of *Christ-Church* and Master of *Trinity Colledge* always assisting thereat. In order to which the Scholars are examined upon the Munday and Tuesday.

day, and such as are found fittest for the
 verities elected the next Day after. But,
 les the said forty Scholars, here are four
 rs called Lords Scholars, that have a certain
 wance, and were settled here by *Williams*
 op of *Lincoln* and Dean of *Westminster*, the
 nder of the Library. There are over this
 ol two Masters, and two Ushers. To which
 e belong also a *Steward*, and *Treasurer*,
 Prebendaries, and yearly chosen by the
 ter, a *Register* and *Chapter Clerk*, a *Sur-*
 , a *Clerk of the Works*, and a *Library-*
 . Here are also Twelve *Alms-Men*, put
 Henry VII, who were to be single Men,
 led in the King's Service. Their Allowance
 out 7 l. a Year, besides Dinner-Mony paid
 by the Colledge, and half a Crown
 for every Burial in the Church. They
 formerly a Chappel, which in the time
 e Usurpation was converted to Secular

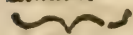
London.



the Correction of loose People there is *Bridewell*
London, amongst other Work-Houses, *Bride-*
 on the back side of *Fleet-street*, near *Fleet-*
 . A stately Building, erected by *Henry VIII.*
 e Reception of *Charles V.* Emperor, but
 converted to this Use.
 d, for Trying of Malefactors, there is in
 d-Baily the *Sessions-House*, which may pass *Sessions-*
 he rest among the Ornaments of this glo- *House.*
 City.

conclude with the Royal Statues, set up in *Royal*
 Places of *London* and *Westminster*. And, *Statu es.*
 by those that stand up in the Niches of
 oy Exchange, there is one of King
 I. at *Charing-Cross*, three of King
 N *Charles*

London. Charles II. in several Parts, and one of the

 King James at Whitehall.

Statue of K. That of King Charles I. in Charing-Cross
Charles I. Statue in Brass on Horse-back, standing on
high Pedestal of white Marble, adorned with
Trophies of War, and compassed about with
Iron Rails.

Three Sta- The Three Statues of King Charles II.
tues of K. one in the Royal Exchange, another in Sto
Charles II. Market, and the third in the midst of King
Square in Soho. The first, erected at
Charge of the Society of Merchant-Adventur
is of white Marble, somewhat bigger than
Life, and stands upon a Pedestal seven
high. The King represented in the ancient
Habit of the Roman Emperours, with
Wreath of Laurel on the Head. On one
of the Pedestal the Arms of England and France
are quartered; on another side, the Arms of
Scotland; on the third, those of Ireland;
each of them supported by a Cupid. The fourth
side is filled up with the following Inscription
which attributes great Things to King Charles

*Carolo II, Cæsari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri;*

*Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo
Generis Humani Deliciis;*

Utriusque Fortune Victori,

Pacis Europæ Arbitro,

Marium Domino ac Vindici,

Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ

Quæ per CCCC. jam prope Annos

Regiâ Benignitate floret,

Fidei intemerata, & Gratitude aterna

Hoc Testimonium

Venerabunda posuit;

Anno Salutis Humane MDCLXXXIV.

The whole done by that famous Carver and London.
Statuary Mr. Grinlin Gibbons.

By the Statue in Stocks-Market, at the West The Statue
nd of Lombard-street, the same King is repre- in Stocks-
ented on Horse-back, trampling upon an Enemy. Market.
This is done in white Marble, and stands upon
fine Conduit also of Marble in the Market-
place. Both at the sole Cost and Charges of
ir Robert Viner, Citizen and Alderman of
ondon.

His Majesty's Statue in King's Square stands The Statue
n a high Pedestal in the midst of a designed in King's-
ountain, having at his Feet the Representa- Square.
ons of the four principal Rivers of England,
the Thames, Severn, Trent, and Humber) pour-
ing their Waters into the Cistern, with Sub-
riptions under each.

As for the late King James his Statue in K James's
Whitehall, it is of Brass, and stands in the right Statue in
and Court upon a Pedestal surrounded with Whitehall.
on Rails. His Habit is like that of his Bro-
er King Charles, in the middle of the Royal
exchange, with a Wreath of Laurel upon his
head.

f the Government of London, Civil,
Military, and Ecclesiastical.

The City of London, with the Liberties Lord Mayor
ereof, is governed in chief as to Civil Affairs,
a MAYOR, with the Title of Lord pre-
t; given to no Mayor in England but those
London and York. In the Time of the Ro-
ns, he was called Prefect of London; in the
cons time, Port-greeve, and sometimes Provost
London; and, after the Coming in of the
mans, Bayliff. 'Twas King Richard I, who
N 2 in

London.

in the Year 1189. (being the first of his Reign changed the Name of Bayliff into that of *Mayor* a French Word originally, which has continue ever since.

His Election

This great and mighty Magistrate is yearly chosen by the Citizens, upon *Michaelmas-day* the 29th of *September*, out of the Body of Aldermen; the Election being made in *Guildhall* after this manner. First the Livery-men, being the Members of the several Companies of Tradesmen within the City, do usually put up four Candidates, out of which they chuse two by the Plurality of Voices; and, out of these two, the Court of Aldermen select whom they think fit. And, though they are free in their Choice, yet commonly they have a regard for the Senior Alderman that has not been Lord Mayor, and give him the Precedence.

The Mayor Elect being Proclaimed, is sworn first at *Guildhall*, and afterwards at *Westminster*. There he swears to maintain the Privileges of the People; and here, to be True to the King.

The Magnificence at his Installation.

The *Installation-Day* is the 29th of *October* a Month after the Election. The Solemnity of which Day upon his Account is so great that no Magistrate in *Europe* appears with so much State and Grandure. First, he goes by Water to *Westminster* in his Barge of State, accompanied with the Aldermen in all their Formalities, with their Scarlet Robes. The Twelve chief Companies, and some others, in their several Barges (set out with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers on both sides) attend him also in their furred Gowns. In his way he is saluted from the Shore with the noise of great Guns; and, as he passes by *Whitehall*, the King

from thence viewing the Solemnity gives him *London.*
 and his Brethren a Mark of his Respect. At
 last being landed at *Westminster Bridge*, several
 Companies march in order to the Hall, and
 after them the Mayor and Aldermen, with the
 Sword and Mace before them, the Sword-
 bearer with his Cap of Maintenance on his
 Head. At their Entrance, the Hall is enter-
 tained with the harmonious Musick of a Set
 of Hoboys, marching in order before them,
 and playing all the Way. First they walk
 round the Hall, where they pay their Respects
 to each Court of Judicature; and from the
 Hall they proceed to the Exchequer-Chamber,
 where the New Lord Mayor is Sworn by the
 Barons. This done, they walk again in Pro-
 cession round the Hall, to invite the several
 Judges of each Court to Dinner at *Guildhall*.
 And, after this, the whole Procession returns
 in the same manner by Water to *Black-Friers*.
 from whence the Lord Mayor and Aldermen
 make their Cavalcade to *Guildhall*, all mounted
 upon Horses richly Caparison'd; the Livery-
 Men marching before in good order. And
 now the *Artillery-men* make their best Appea-
 rance, with their Buff-coats and Head-pieces.
 But the most diverting Sight is that of the
pageants, here and there in motion to divert
 the Spectators. At last a most splendid Dinner,
 to which (besides the Judges,) many of the
 great Lords and Ladies, the Privy Counsellors,
 the foreign Embassadors, and oftentimes the King
 and Queen are invited, concludes the Solemnity.
 Such is the Magnificence of the Lord Mayor
 of *London*, though always a Citizen and Trades-
 man, being a Member of one of the twelve
 Companies. Who, for his great Dignity, is
 usually Knighted by the King, before the Year

London.

of his Mayoralty be expired; unless he had received that Honour before, whilst he was Alderman, as of late has been usual.

The Lord Mayor's Authority and Power.

His *Authority* reaches, not only all over the great City and part of the Suburbs, (except some particular Places) but also on the *Thames* as far as the Mouth of it, and Westward as far as *Stanes-Bridge*. And so great is his *Power*, that he may cause any Person inhabiting within *London*, or the Liberties thereof, to be Summoned to appear before him, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and, for Non-appearance, may grant his Warrant to bring such Person before him. For he has Power to determine Differences between Party and Party.

His Attendance.

His *Attendance*, whilst he is a Mayor, is very considerable. For, besides his proper Servants, first he has four principal Officers that wait on him as Lord Mayor, who are reputed Esquires by their Places. And those are the *Sword-bearer*, the *Common Hunt*, the *Common Crier*, and the *Water-Bayliff*; whose Places are very advantageous, and purchased (when vacant) at a great Rate from the Lord Mayor for the time being. There is also the *Coroner*, the *Sergeants Carvers*, three *Sergeants of the Chamber*, one *Sergeant of the Channel*, four *Yeomen of the Waterside*, one *Under Water-Bayliff*, two *Yeomen of the Chamber*, three *Meal-Weighers*, two *Yeomen of the Woodwharf*, and several other having for the most part Servants allowed them with Liveries. The *Sword-bearer*, amongst the rest, has 1000 *l.* a Year allowed him for his Table in the Lord Mayor's House.

The Manner of his Appearance in publick.

When he appears abroad on Horse-back 'tis with rich Caparison, and always in long Robes, sometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth rich furred, sometimes Purple, and sometimes Purple

with a black Velvet Hood over his Robes. and *London.*
 a great Chain of Gold (with a rich Jewel to it)
 hanging from his Neck downwards. Attended
 by several Officers walking before, and on both
 sides of him.

He keeps an *Open Table* all the Year to all *His Table.*
 Comers of any Quality; and so well furnished,
 that it is always fit to receive the greatest Sub-
 ject of *England*, or of any other Potentate.

He has a Priviledge to Hunt, not only in *Privi-*
Middlesex, but also in *Essex* and *Surrey*, and for *ledges.*
 his purpose has a Kennel of Hounds always
 maintained. On the King's Coronation-day he
 claims to be the chief Butler, and bears the
 King's Cup among the highest Nobles of the
 Kingdom which serve on that day in other
 Offices. And, upon the King's Death, he is
 said to be the prime Person of *England*. There-
 fore, when King *James I.* was invited to come
 and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*,
 then Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first
 place, before all the Officers of the Crown, and
 all the Nobility.

One Thing is observable, which hapned not
 long since. I mean four Mayors the City had
 a little more than half a Year; viz. *Sir John*
Thorpe, *Sir John Eyles*, *Sir John Chapman*,
 and *Sir Thomas Pilkington*. For, upon the Death
 of the first in *September 1688*, *Sir John Eyles*
 was made Lord Mayor; and in *October* fol-
 lowing, the Charter being restored, *Sir John*
Chapman was chosen Lord Mayor. Who dying
 in *March* following, *Sir Thomas Pilkington* was
 chosen in his room. Who, on the contrary,
 did not only outlive the Time appointed for
 his Mayoralty; but being Re-elected, conti-
 nued above two Years and a half in that
 station.

London.

Next to the Lord Mayor are

The { *Aldermen,*
Recorder, The { *Two Sheriffs,*
Chamberlain.

Besides the *Under-Sheriffs*, the *Town-Clerk* (or *Common Clerk*), and a *Remembrancer*, these two last being both Esquires by their Places.

Aldermen.

The City being divided into 26. Wards, there is an Alderman assigned to every Ward; so that they are in all 26. Aldermen. And every one of them has under him a certain Number of Common Council-Men, one of them his Deputy; besides Constables, Scavengers, Beadles, &c. Now the Aldermen who have been Lord Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that honourable Estate, are by the City Charter Justices of Peace of the City. Upon the Death of an Alderman the Lord Mayor issues out his Precept to the Ward whereof he was Alderman, to chuse two substantial Men of the City, and return their Names to the Court of Aldermen. Which being done, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen select one of the two, such as the judge fittest for that Station.

Recorder.

The *Recorder* is usually a grave and learned Lawyer, well versed in the Laws and Customs of the City, and in that Capacity is an Assistant to the Lord Mayor. He takes his place in Councils and in Court, before any Alderman that has not been Mayor; and 'tis he that delivers the Sentences of the whole Court.

Sheriffs.

The *Sheriffs* are two in Number, yearly chosen in the *Guildhall* on *Midsummer-day*, by the Livery-men of the respective Companies; that is, by the Citizens from among themselves. A high Priviledge, considering the Importance

of this Magistracy, especially in their Power of *London.*
 Impannelling Juries. Yet my Lord Mayor by
 his Prerogative may drink to any Citizen, and
 nominate him to be one of the Sheriffs: In
 which Case the Usage has been for the Com-
 mons to confirm such a Person, and to elect
 another to serve with him. However, the
 new-chosen Sheriffs are not sworn till *Michael-*
mas-Eve, and till then they do not enter upon
 their Office. If any of the Parties chosen re-
 fuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty of 450*l.* un-
 less he do take his Oath, that he is not worth
 ten thousand Pounds. Each *Sheriff* has under
 him an *Under-Sheriff*, and six *Clerks*, viz. a Se-
 condary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other
 Clerks. He has also a certain Number of *Ser-*
jeants, and every Sergeant a *Yeoman*. The *Under-*
Sheriffs have also *Clerks* under them.

The *Chamberlain* is an Officer of great Power *Chamberlain.*
 in the City. For without him no Man can set
 up Shop, or follow his Trade, without being
 sworn before him; neither can one be bound
 in Apprenticce to any Tradesman, but by his
 Licence. He may Imprison any that disobey
 his Summons, or any Apprenticce that misde-
 means himself, or else he may punish him in
 another manner.

But these are only general Notions of the
 chief Officers and Magistrates of *London*; and
 for the Particulars, I refer you to the Courts of
 Judicature, in my Third Part.


In relation to Trade, which is the Life of
 this City, the Traders hereof are divided into
Companies, which are so many Bodies Politick,
 enjoying large Priviledges granted by former
 Kings unto them.

Those Companies are in all 62, Twelve
 whereof are called the Chief Companies, viz.

N 5

Mercers,

London.



Companies
of Trades-
men.

The

Mercers,
Grocers,
Drapers,
Fishmongers,
Goldsmiths,
Skinners,

The

Merchant-Tailors,
Haberdashers,
Salters,
Iron-Mongers,
Vintners,
Cloth-Workers.

Each Company (or Mystery) has a Master yearly chosen from among themselves; and other subordinate Governours, called Wardens and Assistants. Such is the Harmony of this Government, that these Companies do exactly correspond to the general Government of the City by a Lord Mayor and Common Council, who are selected out of these several Companies. For he that is chosen Lord Mayor must be Free of one of these Twelve Companies; and, if he be of any other Company, he presently removes to one of these. Which have got so great Credit and Reputation in the World, that several Kings have honoured some of them by taking their Freedom thereof. The present King was pleased to accept of the Freedom of the Company of Grocers; presented to Him in a Golden Box in the Name of the City by Mr. Box; upon which he was Knighted by His Majesty.

Privi-
ledges of
the Citi-
zens.

In short, such are the Privileges of the Citizens of London, that they are Toll-free throughout England. And the Lord Mayor usually at the Request of any Citizen that Trades in remote Parts, grants him his Warrant or Certificate. They have also the Privilege to keep out all Artificers and Handicraftsmen not Free of the City. So that, if a Freeman of London do employ any such to work within the City or Liberties, he is liable to the Forfeiture of 5 s. a day, and an Action lies against him for the same. Another great Privilege they have, is their

their sending four Members to Parliament, *London.* which is twice the Number of other Cities and Borough-Towns in *England*. And it is observable, that their Members do usually appear in their Scarlet Robes the first day the Parliament sits, when all other Members (except the Speaker of the House) appear in their usual Habit.

Thus the Lord Mayor of *London*, under the gracious Influences of the English Monarchs, makes a Figure more like a Prince than a Subject. And the Citizens of *London*, though under the same General Government as all the rest of the King's Subjects, yet live within themselves, blest with so many Advantages, that I can compare them no better than to the old Citizens of *Rome* under the best of their Emperours.

And indeed the main Thing which has encouraged Trade here to that degree as to render this Place so Rich and Flourishing, is the great Charters, Priviledges, and Immunities it is invested with, by the Munificence of several of the former Kings. Whereby the *Londoners* are Impowered to chuse their own Magistrates, to do themselves Justice, to maintain their own peace, and pursue all the good and advantageous ends of Trade, with the better Success and greater Security. In order to which they keep within themselves many Courts and Councils, where they make Laws for the better Government of the several Ranks and Orders of Men among them. And, though these grand Priviledges were judged to be forfeited by the Court of Kings Bench upon the *Quo Warranto* brought at the latter end of *Charles II.* his Reign, and a new Charter granted the City, but with several restrictions of great Moment; yet that Judgment was Reversed upon their late Application to the Parliament, and their ancient Charter Confirmed.

London.



firmed. So that Things run now, as they did before that Judgment, in their proper Channel.

In short, such is the vast Traffick and Commerce of this Place, flowing especially from the foresaid Priviledges, that it affords every where matter of Admiration. Which plainly appears by the Customs yearly paid for all Merchandise Imported and Exported, by the great Wealth of many Citizens, by the infinite Number of Shops both in the City and Suburbs for the Retailing Trade, and lastly by the incredible Abundance of Apprentices which are here brought up to all manner of Trades.

The Customs for this City alone (though very modierare, in comparison of most other Places in *Europe*) have amounted to above 400000 *l.* a Year. The Wealth of the Citizens so vast, that some of our Merchants could outvie Princes beyond Sea; and live accordingly in great State and Plenty, few so penuriously as most of the Dutch Merchants do. The Number of Shops both in the City and Suburbs great, and indeed so far beyond any foreign City, that it is to Strangers a just Matter of Amazement. Proportionable to which is the Number of the Apprentices, reckoned to be at least Forty thousand.

Now this great Trade of the *Londoners* runs into three several Streams, 1. among themselves, 2. in the Country, and 3. beyond Sea of which in my second Part.

Military
Affairs.

For Military Affairs, the City of *London* is Lieutenant of it self. So that the Power of Lord Lieutenant is in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and other principal Members of the City for the Time being. Who, by a peculiar Commission from His Majesty, are authorize

to act as his Lieutenants in *London*, for the ordering the City Militia, with the same Power that the Lord Lieutenants have in their respective Counties.

Now the City-Militia consists of six Regiments of Foot, making about 9000 Men; besides the Hamlets of the Tower two Regiments, and the Regiment of *Southwark*. To which if we add the Militia of *Westminster*, consisting of two Regiments, called *Holbourn* and *Westminster*, each of 2000 Men, we find in all eleven Regiments. But, in case of Necessity, the Auxiliaries are raised, consisting of Apprentices, which make up six Regiments more; every Freeman that has two Apprentices finding one for that purpose.

To supply the City Train-Bands and Auxiliary-men with Commanders, there is a Nursery of Souldiers, called the *Artillery-Company*, of above 60 Years standing. This Company consists of 600 choice Men, commanded in chief by the King, and under His Majesty by a Leader. Who exercises this Company every *Tuesday* fortnight in the Artillery-Ground, a spacious Place near *Moorfields*, inclosed for that purpose with a fair Brick-wall. And the other *Tuesday* the Exercise is performed by the several Members of the Company, who are there trained up to command, most of them being Commanders of the Train-Bands. They have a Court-Marshal, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Colonel, and 24 Members of the Company. On the second *Tuesday* in *February* is their general Rendezvous every Year, when they chuse their Officers. Which, besides the Leader, are two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Sergeants, a Provost Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c.

London.

Church-
Affairs.

As to Church-Affairs, the City is governed by the Bishop of London, who in the time of the ancient Britains was an Archbishop. To him is committed the Care of the whole Clergy of London, consisting for the most part of able and eminent Divines. For whose Maintenance there is in most Parishes a Parsonage, or Vicarage-House, with a competent Allowance besides the Perquisites arising from Christenings, Marriages, and Burials. In the Reign of *Charles II.* a Regulation was made by Act of Parliament, concerning those Parishes whose Churches had been consumed by the dreadful Fire. By vertue whereof, no Parson of the said Parishes ought to have less than 100 Pounds, and none above 200; but most have between one and two hundred Pounds. The same to be raised, in lieu of Tythe, within the said respective Parishes, by rating the Houses and Shops therein proportionably to their respective Rents. As to those Parishes all over the City and Suburbs where there is, besides the Parson, a Lecturer, he has his Maintenance no otherwise than by a voluntary Contribution from the Parishioners.

The particular Government of Westminster.

By *Westminster* I mean the City and Liberty thereof, or (as some divide it) the Lower and Upper Liberty, that comprehending the City from *Whitehall* downwards, and this the other Part upwards.

The City it self consists but of one Parish called *S. Margaret's*, a Parish of a large Extent. Whereas the Upper Liberty consists of six Parishes, viz. *S. Martins in the Fields*, *S. Clements*, *S. Mary Savoy*, *S. Pauls Covent-Garden*, *S. James's* and *S. Anns*.

Parish-
Churches.

For the Government of both, the *Dean and Westminster Chapter* of *Westminster* is vested with all manner *ster.*

Jurisdiction, Civil and Ecclesiastical. But *The Government.*
 e Management of the Civil Part is, since the
 reformation, left in the hands of Lay-men,
 osen for that purpose from time to time, and
 nfirm'd by the Dean and Chapter.

The principal of which is the *High Steward*; *Principal.*
 ually one of the prime Nobility, chosen by
 e Dean and Chapter. Upon whose Death,
 Resignation, a Chapter is called for the
 ection of another; wherein the Dean sits as
 igh Steward, till the Election be over.

But the Office being merely Titular, the
 uties of it are performed by a *Deputy Steward*,
 Man versed in the Law, chosen by the High
 eward, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter.
 ho, with the other Magistrates, keeps the
 ourt-Leet, or Town-Court; and is always
 air-man at the Quarter-Sessions.

Next to whom is the *Head-Bayliff*, chosen by *Head-Bay-*
 e Dean and Chapter. Who summons the *liff.*
 ries, manages in chief the Election of Mem-
 rs of Parliament for the City of *Westminster*,
 d has all the Bayliffs of *Westminster* subordi-
 te to him. In the Court-Leets he sits next to
 e Stewards. All Fines, Strays, and Forfeir-
 es do belong unto him, which makes his
 ace very beneficial. But it is commonly
 anaged by a *Deputy-Bayliff*, a Man versed in
 e Law.

There are also fourteen *Burgessees*, viz. seven for *Fourteen*
 e City, and seven more for the Liberty, each of *Burgessees.*
 em with an Assistant. Whose Office is much like
 at of the Aldermen of the City of *London*, ha-
 ng each a proper Ward under his Jurisdiction.
 at of their Number there are two elected by
 e Title of *Head Burgessees*, one for the City, and
 the

*Westmin-
ster.*

the other for the Liberty ; who take place in the Court-Leet next to the Head-Bayliff.

*High Con-
stable.*

Then there is a *High Constable*, chosen (as the foresaid Burgeses) by the Court-Leet. Under whose Direction are all the other Constables so that, upon special Orders directed unto him he takes care to see them obeyed by the Inferiour Constables. He usually continues two Years in his Office.

*Residence of
the Nobili-
ty and
Gentry.*

Now, whereas the proper Station for Merchants is in the City of *London* towards the Royal Exchange, and that of Lawyers in the Inns upon the edge of *London* and *Westminster*, the Nobility and Gentry reside for the most part near the Court within the Precincts of *Westminster*.

Thus I have done with *London* and *Westminster*, two Cities now reduced into one, and differing only in point of Government. And in a small Compass the Reader has a fair Description of the Metropolis of *England*, the Seat of the British Empire, the Epitome and Glory of this Kingdom. A City which for Greatness, Beauty, Conveniencies, Plenty of Provisions, Trade, and Riches, is inferiour to none beyond Sea. And, as it is a Magazine of all sorts of Commodities, either for Use or Pleasure, so 'tis the great Rendezvous of Men and Women of all Professions and Degrees.

T

T H E
NEW STATE
O F
ENGLAND.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

*the Inhabitants of ENGLAND.
And first of their Original, Com-
plexion, peculiar Diseases, Tem-
per, Genius, Language; with
an Account of the most Famous
Men of this Nation, either for
Souldiery or Learning.*

THAT the Britains were the ancient Original of
Inhabitants of *England*, is a Thing the Eng-
agreed by all. But, whether they lish.
the *Aborigines*, that is, the very first In-
ants of all, it may be made a Question,
A a and

and such as can scarce be solved. There that wise Roman Historian, *Tacitus*, puts it with an *Ignoramus*; *Qui Mortales* (says *Initio coluerint, parum compertum est*. As to Original of the *Britains* themselves, *Cæsar* pretends them to be derived from the *Gauls*, by their Agreeableness in their Making, Speech, Manners, Laws, and Customs.

In the Empire of *Julius Cæsar*, some time before our Saviour's Birth, the *Romans* made their first footing here, upon the Invitation of a *British* Prince, *Androgius* Son of *Lud*, who possessed of the Crown by his Uncle *Cassibelan*. Then they came first, under the Conduct of *Julius Cæsar*, into *Britain*, to vindicate *Androgius* his Right; but found it a difficult Work. And, though they prevailed at last, yet they did not offer to set up for themselves till the Empire of *Claudius*, who properly began the Conquest of *Britain*, about the middle of the first Age. For neither *Augustus*, *Tiberius*, *Caligula*, the next Successors to *Julius*, made any Attempt upon this Island. *Domitian* the Seventh Roman Emperor from *Claudius*, completed what this had begun, by carrying the Roman Colours as far North as *Edenburgh* or *Dunbarton* in *Scotland*. Which happened a few Years after the Subversion of the Commonwealth of the Jews by *Titus Vespasianus*. After this did the *Romans* care to venture further into *Scotland*, where there was little to be gained besides Blows, Cold, and Hunger. Thus the *Britains* lived under the *Roman* Empire upon four hundred Years; that is, from *Claudius* the first Conqueror of *Britain*, to the fall of the Empire of *Honorius*. When, *Italy* being Invaded by the *Goths*, the *Romans* abandoned *Britain* to defend their own Country.

The *Britains* being thus restored to their ancient Liberty, did not long enjoy it; becoming soon after a Prey to the *Picts* and *Saxons*, and to the last especially; who never left off ravaging of the *Britains*, till they forced them at last to quit the Stage, and to retire beyond the *Severn* into *Wales*. Thus *England* came to be wholly possessed by a new Nation, that was an aggregate Body of many People amongst the *Germans*, who came hither to try their fortune.

After the *Saxons* came the *Danes*, the next considerable, and the most cruel Actors on the Stage of *England*. Who, in the time of *Egbert* the *Saxon* Monarch, (that is, in the Ninth Century) first invaded this Country; and so exercised the patience of his Posterity, till at last they overpowered them, and got the Kingdom to themselves. But then the *Saxons* and *Danes* lived together, mixed in Marriages and Alliance, and so made one Nation, consisting of *Saxons* and *Danes*.

At last, in the Eleventh Century, the *Normans* (a Northern People of *France*) came in with their Duke *William*; who in one Battel won his pretended Right to the Crown of *England*, and from a single Victory the Title of Conqueror. Now the *Normans* mixing (as they did) with the Body of this Nation, we may say, That the *English* Blood at this day is a mixture chiefly of *Saxon*, *Dane*, and *Norman*, without a Tincture of *British* and *Romish* blood.

And, as the Country is temperate and moist, the *English* have naturally the advantage of a fair Complexion; not Singed as in hot Climates, nor Weather-beaten as in cold Regions.

ons. The generality, of a comely Stature graceful Countenance, well Featured, gray eyed, and brown-haired. But for Talness and Strength the Western People exceed all the rest.

The Women generally more handsom than in other Places, and without Sophistication sufficiently indowed with natural Beauties. In an absolute Woman, say the *Italians*, are required the Parts of a *Dutch* Woman from the Waste downwards; of a *French* Woman, from the Waste up to the Shoulders; and over them an *English* Face. Therefore an *English* Woman makes one of the six Things wherein *England* excels, comprehended in this *Latine* Verse.

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Fœmina, Lana.

That is to say,

For Mountains, Bridges, Rivers, Churches fair Women, and Wool, *England* is past Compare.

In short, there is no Country in *Europe* where Youth is generally so charming, Men so proper and well proportioned, and Women so beautiful.

The Truth is, this Happiness is not only to be attributed to the Clemency of the Air. Their easy Life under the best of Government which saves them from the Drudgery and Hardship of other Nations, has a great hand in it. And the Experience of a Neighbouring People shews us sufficiently, there's nothing more destructive of good Complexion, than that Mixture of slavery. A fit Subject therefore for the Sex, which is so tender of Beauty, to chew upon.

The *Diseases* which the *English* are subject *Diseases*.
 in a more peculiar manner, are chiefly the
Rickets, the *Scurvy*, and the *Consumption*. The
Rickets incident to Children, the *Scurvy* to most
 people, more or less, and the *Consumption* to
 many. All of them proceeding chiefly from
 the Nature of the Air; the *Rickets*, from its
 moistness; the *Scurvy*, from its Saltness; the
Consumption, from its Grossness. But *Fevers*
 and *Pestilential Diseases* are nothing near so
 common here, as in hot Climates. The greatest
 plague that has been known in *England* is the
 one, which happened in the Year 1665, and
 continued that, and the next Year; whereby
 hundred Thousands of People, during that
 time, were swept away in City and Country,
 and *London* became in a manner desolate. In
 the three successive Reigns of *Henry VII.* *Henry*
II. and *Edward VI.* this Kingdom was
 three times afflicted with a strange Disease pe-
 culiar to the *English*, and called the *Sweating*
Sickness. It was a Pestilent Fever, but with-
 out any Carbuncle, purple, or livid Spots. A
 malignant Vapour generally conceived to pro-
 ceed from a malignity in the Constitution of
 the Air, which flying to the Heart, seized the
 vital Spirits, and stirred Nature to strive to
 cast it forth by extreme Sweat. They that were
 taken with it, upon 24 Hours escaping, were
 brought out of danger. But great numbers of
 people died suddenly of it, before the manner
 of the Cure and Attendance was known. And,
 which is observable, it wreaked it self upon
 the most robustious People, and middle aged
 men, and spared commonly Women, old Men,
 and Children. But the most unaccountable
 peculiarity of this Disease is, That it affected the

English any where beyond Sea, without touching the Natives; from whence it came to be called in Latine *Sudor Anglicus*, as being peculiar to the *English*.

Temper.

The *English Temper* is naturally suitable to their Climate. They are neither so fiery as the *French*, nor so cold as the Northern People; better tempered for Counsel than the *first*, for Execution than the *last*. A happy Temper besides for all sorts of Learning. The generality of them reserved and wary, not apt to communicate but with their best and serious Acquaintances. And as their Friendship is easily gained, so when once got 'tis not easily lost.

The Mischief is, that by their different Interests both in Civil Matters and Points of Religion, they are apt to be divided into Factions. Insomuch that scarce any Reign since the *Heptarchy* has been free from Civil Wars or those Causes at least, which are apt to occasion it, as Plots and Conspiracies; sometimes occasioned by the Prince's Usurpation upon the Rights of the People, sometimes by the Subjects Ambition and Desire of Rule. And Providence seems to have so ordered it, to temper and allay the Happiness of a People which without these Distractions, would be the happiest Nation under Heaven.

For Courage, 'tis plain no Nation is so apprehensive of Death, than the *English*; which is the more to be wondered at, that a Nation which lives in so much ease should value their Lives so little. 'Tis true, they are not so stout as the *French*, to fight out a single quarrel. But 'tis not so much for want of Courage as out of Respect to the Laws, which are severely

upon those that break the Peace. For, upon publick Account, when Men fight with Authority, no Nation shews more forwardness. As they are a free People, their Spirits are accordingly averse from Slavery, and as greedy of Glory. Their Fore-fathers Exploits, which by oral Tradition, and reading of Histories, they are generally pretty well acquainted with, adds much to their Courage. But especially the Notion of their Conquest of *France* is so universally spread all over the Nation, and their Antipathy against the *French* so great and universal, that whenever they come to fight them, either by Sea or Land, they go to it unhesitating, without telling the Number, or valuing the Strength of their Enemies. With this bold and undaunted Courage, not common to other Nations, they have sometimes outdone the very *Romans* themselves; and for this I appeal particularly to the History of *France*, where with a handful of Men they have routed and defeated the bravest Armies. 'Tis true, they were at last expelled from thence; but their Expulsion was not so much the Fruit of the *French* Valour, as the effect of our Divisions. So redoubted they were afterwards in *France*, that in the Wars between *Charles VIII.* and the Duke of *Bretagne*, the Duke, to strike Terror amongst the *French*, apparelled 1500 of his own Subjects in the Arms and Cross of *England*. But it proved as the Ass, when he is clothed on the Lions Skin. For a further proof of the *English* Valour, I might recount their Victories of old over the *Irish*, *Scots*, *Cypriots*, and *Turks*. And *Spain* it self has sufficiently experienced both by Sea and Land the *English* Valour, to its cost; but by Sea especially. Witness, the glorious Reign of our Queen *Eliza-*

beth, that Queen of the Ocean; by whom the mighty Monarchy was brought so low, that could never recover it self to this day, after those prodigious Losses it sustained in its War with *England*.

Scaliger's
Character
of the Eng-
lish confu-
red, and re-
torted upon
his Nation.

The Character of *Pride*, which *Scaliger* gives the *English*, when he calls them *Inflatos & Coemptores*, fits no Nation so well as his own, who, like the *Romans* of old, look upon most other Nations as Barbarous, and count themselves the most Accomplished. That they are an Ingenious People, is a Thing undeniable; but their undervaluing of others is a great Argument of their own Presumption, little suitable to the Genteelness and Civility they much pretend to. However, if the *English* have a little Pride, 'tis, perhaps, the best grounded of any Nation. The Liberty, the Wealth and Plenty, they enjoy, beyond other People, gives them a fair Title to value themselves above those that groan under the greatest Slavery and Poverty. So natural it is for free Men to undervalue Slaves, and for the Rich amongst all Nations to have a slight regard of Poverty. Which *Juvenal* had a true Notion of, expressed in these words.

————— *Nil habet Paupertas durius in se,
Quàm quòd Ridiculos Homines facit.*

Nor has our Author more Reason to charge our People with *Cruelty* and *Barbarity*, by calling them *Inhospitales*, *Immanes*. 'Tis true, the *English* are not so fawning as the *French* upon Strangers, because they can make better use without them. They have indeed something of a natural Antipathy against the *French*, which makes them the less kind to 'em. B

Chap. I. of ENGLAND.

to argue from thence an Inhospitable Temper
to all People in general, is a very ill-grounded
and false Conclusion. 'Tis observable on the
contrary, how humanely they received the
French Refugees in the late Persecution, not-
withstanding their inbred prejudice against
them; so that the strength of their Charity o-
vercame their Nature. How moderate they
have been towards the plotting Papists, I leave
the World to judge. Had the *French* Prote-
stants plotted against the Government there,
the Papists have done here ever since the
Reformation, the slow Methods of Justice had
certainly been laid aside, and nothing but a sud-
den and general Massacre could have expiated
their Crime. The late Experience tells us, what
spirit of Cruelty has possessed the *French*;
when, upon the King's Protestant Subjects ut-
most Submission to him in Civil Matters, and
his most solemn and sacred Engagements to pre-
serve their Liberties, this very Prince (whom
they had lifted upon the Throne, with the ex-
pectance of their Blood) contrary to Equity and
the Laws of the Land, to his Oaths and Promises,
and to the Rules of Gratitude and Humanity, let
them loose to the Cruelty of his Apostolick
Inquisitions; by whom they were crushed, persecu-
ted, and used beyond the Barbarity of the very
Papists themselves. But in *England*, as obnoxious
as the Catholics are to the Government, and
exposed to the lash of the Law, still they are to-
lerated, and connived at, almost beyond mea-
sure. Were *Scaliger* alive, what could he say to
this? How could he answer the late cruel
murders and Devastations the *French* made in
Germany, contrary to the Rules of War, and
the very practice of the most barbarous Nati-
ons? And what could he say to their genteel

way of Poysoning, wherein they have been c
late so dexterous, and the *English* so dull? But
to clear further the *English* from that foul In
putation of Cruelty and Barbarity, if we loo
upon their Plantations abroad, who mor
courteous and gentle than the *English*? If w
inspect their Proceedings against Malefactor
no Nation in the World shews so much huma
nity, or proceeds with more equity. Th
barbarous Use of Racks, apt to extort Confe
sion right or wrong, is absolutely laid asid
amongst them. The Breaking on the Whee
and other like torturing Deaths, are look'd u
on here as too cruel for Christians to use. Ne
they are the Criminals, who with their Liv
have expiated their Crimes before the Worl
denied Christian Burial, except in particul
Cases. All this shews a great deal of Moder
tion, and averseness from Cruelty. And,
we look upon them in their private Familie
there we shall find a greater Harmony tha
perhaps in any Nation. For here general
Husbands are the most Kind to their Wive
Wives as tender of their Husbands, and P
rents indulgent to Children. The first is
great a Truth, that *England* is every where a
knowned to be the Paradise of Women,
it is the Hell of Horses. And it is a commo
By-word among the *Italians*, that, if the
were a Bridge over the Narrow Seas, all th
Women of *Europe* would run into *England*. Fo
here they are neither so servilely submissive
the *French*, nor so jealously guarded as the *It
lian*. Here they have the upper hand in th
Streets, the upper place at Table, the Thir
of their Husbands Estates, and in many Cal
share in all Lands.

I wish I could clear the *English*, as well from *Vantonness* and *Debauchery*, as I have from Cru-
lty. But, how guilty soever they are of that,
by the Licentiousness of two effeminate Reigns,
now we live under a sober and religious (as
well as a warlike) Prince, we have a fair Pro-
spect of a Reformation; which we cannot well
fail of, if the Rule be constantly true,

Regis ad Exemplum totus componitur Orbis.

From their Temper I proceed to their *Geni- Genius of*
s, wherein our Characterizer is no less Abu- the Eng-
ve. And one would think his too much Lear- lish:
ing made him mad, when he calls the *English*
no less than *stolidos, amentes, inertes*, that is,
vile, and dull. The Truth is, other Nati-
ons are as deeply engaged as the *English* against
him in this quarrel, of whom he gives like-
wise an unmanly Character. But, to confute
him in this Point, this I dare aver, that no
Nation has been more industrious than the *Eng- English*
ish in Mechanick Arts, and the World to this
day is obliged to them for many of their use-
ful Inventions and Discoveries. For Merchan-
dizing and Navigation, no People can com-
pare with them but the *Hollanders*, and their
great Wealth arising from thence is a plain
Proof and Demonstration of it. For Literature,
specially since the Reformation, there is no
Nation in the World so generally knowing.
And, as Experimental Philosophy, so Divinity,
both Scholastick and Practical, has been Im-
proved here beyond all other Places. Which
makes Foreign Divines, and the best sort of
them, so conversant with the learned Works
of those famous Lights of the Church, our best
English Divines.

In short, the *English Genius* is for close Speaking and Writing, and always to the Point. They look upon loose and rambling Discourses with contempt and indignation, tho' they be seasoned with never so much wit. The gawdy part and pomp of Rhetorick, so much affected by the *French*, is slighted by the *English*; who, like Men of Reason, stick chiefly to Logick. And what they speak in publick they deliver it with a Gravity suitable to the Subject, slighting those mimical Gesticulations so much used beyond Sea, and endeavouring not so much to move the Hearer's Affections, as to convince his Reason. *Gutta cavat Lapidem.*

No Nation perhaps is more *Satyrical*, and quicker in *Repartees*, even the common sort of People, which argues more Wit than our Censurer allows.

To Express themselves significantly, and with the greatest advantages, they have a most happy *Language*, tho' (like their Bloud) it be but a Mixture. For it is a Compound chiefly of these three, *Saxon*, *Latine*, and *French*; but so that the *Saxon* is the Stock, in which the other two are Ingrafted.

As for the Excellency of it, which principally consists in its *Facility*, *Copiousness*, *Significancy*, and *Sweetness*, I refer you to the Prefatory Discourse of my *English Grammar*, Published few Years since. This only I shall say, as to its *Copiousness*, That, besides the Treasures of the old *Saxon*, which the *English* retains in its *Monosyllables*, the choicer Wits of the Nation have fetched hither the very quintessence of some Foreign Languages; many of whose Transplanted Words thrive better here, than in their proper and natu-
rat

cal Soil. And, whereas the *French* is stinted, and grown barren through its exceeding Nicety, the *English* on the contrary is become exceeding copious, by its innate Liberty of making such Compounds and Derivatives as are proper and suitable to abridge the Expression, and to say *Multum in parvo*. Insomuch that it does almost equalize the *Greek*, and even exceed the *Latin*, in a peculiar grace of compounding Words together, which is one of the greatest Beauties that can be in a Language. But, to illustrate further the Excellency of the *English* Tongue, I could mention many matchless and incomparable Pieces we have seen in the latter Part of this Age, equally admirable in the Sense and the Expression. And what Poetry has more Majesty, or bears a greater sense, than the *English*, when it flows from a true Poet. In point of sweetness, 'tis true the *French* and *Italian* do run smoother; but they want Sinews, the most especially. The *Spanish* is Majestical, but terrible and boisterous; the *Dutch* Manly, but harsh. Whereas the *English* is both sweet, and manly. The greatest Difficulty of the *English* Tongue to Foreigners consists in the various Sounds of its Vowels, and in some particular Sounds, such as that of *th*, the most puzzling to a foreign Learner, and by them improperly called *Sibilation*, or a kind of hissing, is for its *Mixture*, whereby some men would degrade it from the Worth of a Language, I could fain know of them which of the Vulgar Tongues is free from it.

I come now to the most famous Men of Famous is Nation that have been chiefly in former Menages, either for Souldiery or Learning; and be-

begin with the first. Such as were in the
Time of the *Britains*

Cassibelane, who twice repulsed the Roman Legions, though conducted by *Cæsar* himself; and, had not a Party here at home been formed against him, 'tis like he had been still too hard for the Romans.

Prasutagus, King of the *Iceni*.

Constantine the Great, the first Christian Emperour.

Arthur, One of the Worlds Nine Worthies.

In the times of the
Saxons.

Egbert, the last King of the *West-Saxons*, and the first of *England*.

Alfred, his Grandson, who totally united the *Saxon* Heptarchy into one Estate, and subjected the *Danes* to his Commands, though he could not expel them.

Edmund, surname *Ironside*.

Guy, Earl of *Warwick*.

After the *Normans* came in.

Richard, and *Edward the First*, so renowned in the Wars of the *Holy-Land*.

Edward III. and his Son *Edward the black Prince*, *duo Fulminantissimi*, famous in the Wars of *France*.

Henry V. and *John Duke of Bedford*, his Brother.

Montacute, Earl of *Salisbury*.

Sir John Falstaff, and *Sir John Hawkwood* who shewed their Valour both in *France* and *Italy*.

Hawkins, *Willoughby*, *Burroughs*; *Fenkinson*, *Drake*, *Frobisher*, *Cavendish*, and *Greenwill* all famous Sea-Captains.

Scholars of most note.

Alcuinus, one of the Founders of the University of *Paris*.

Beda, who for his Piety and Learning obtained the Attribute of *Venerabilis*.

Anselm, and *Braddardin*, Archbishops of *Canterbury*, Men famous for the Times they lived in.

Alexander of Hales, Tutor to *Thomas Aquinas* and *Bonaventure*.

Wickleff, and *Thomas Walden* his Antagonist, the last Parson of *Lutterworth* in the County of *Leicester*, who valiantly opposed the Power and Errors of the Church of Rome.

and since the Reformation.

John Jewel, Bishop

of *Salisbury*, to whose learned and industrious Labours in defence of the Religion here established by Law we are still beholden.

Dr. John Reynolds, and *Mr. Richard Hooker*; the first a Man of infinite Reading, the second of as strong a Judgment.

Dr. Whitaker of *Cambridge*, the Antagonist of the famous *Bellarmino*.

Dr. Tho. Bilson, and *Dr. Lancelot Andrews*; both Bishops of *Winchester*, the Ornaments of their several Times.

Bishop *Montague* of *Norwich* a great Philologer and Divine,

Dr. John Whitgift, and *Dr. William Laud*, Archbishops of *Canterbury*.

But I cannot pass by the remarkable Story of the aforesaid *Dr. John Reynolds*, and *William* his Brother. *William* was at first a Protestant of the Church of *England*, and *John* trained up beyond Sea in Popery. The first out of an ho-

honest Zeal to reduce his Brother, made a Journey to him, and they had a Conference. Where it so fell out that each was overcome with his Brothers Arguments; so that *William* of a Zealous Protestant became a virulent Papist, and *John* of a strong Papist a most rigid Protestant. A strange Accident, and a rare subject for this excellent Epigram, made upon it by Dr. *Alabaster*, who had tryed both Religions.

*Bella inter geminos plusquam Civilia Fratres
Traxerat ambiguus Religionis Apex.
Ille Reformatæ Fidei pro partibus instat,
Iste Reformandam denegat esse Fidem.
Propositis Causæ Rationibus, alter utrinque,
Concurrere pares, & cecidere pares.
Quod fuit in Votis, Fratrem capit alter-uterque;
Quod fuit in Fatis, perdit uterque Fidem.
Captivi gemini sine Captivante fuerunt,
Et Victor Victi transfuga Castra petit.
Quod genus hoc Pugnæ est, ubi Victus gaudet uterq;
Et tamen alteruter se superasse dolet?*

For Men of other Studies,

Linwood, the Canonist.

Cosins, and *Cowel*, eminent in the Civil Laws.

Bracton, *Briton*, *Dier*, and *Coke*, as eminent for their Knowledge in the Laws of England.

Johannes de Sacro Bosco, the Author of the Book of the Sphere.

Roger Bacon, a noted Mathematician in the darker Times.

The Lord *Bacon*, Viscount of St. *Albans*.

Sir *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellour, one of the Restorers of Learning to the Isle of Great Britain.

Sir *Henry Savile* of *Eaton*, the Reviver of *Chry-*

Chrysostom.

Sir *Henry Spelman*,
learned Antiquary,
and a great Asse-
sor of the Churches
Rights.

Camden, the *Pausa-*
nias of the British I-
lands.

Matthew Paris, *Ro-*
ger Hoveden, *Henry* of
Huntington, *William* of
Malmsbury, *Matthew*
of *Westminster*, and *Tho-*
mas of *Walsingham*, all
known Historians.

For Poetry, *Gower*,
and *Lydgate*, a Monk of
Bury.

The famous *Geofry*
Chaucer, Brother in Law
to *John* of *Gaunt*, the

great Duke of *Lan-*
caster.

Sir *Philip Sidney*, and
the Renowned *Spencer*.

Sam. Daniel, and *Mi-*
chael Drayton, That the
Lucan, and This the
Ovid of the *English*
Nation.

Beaumont, & *Fletcher*,
not inferiour unto
Terence and *Plautus*.

And lastly, *Ben. John-*
son, equal to any of the
Ancients for the exact-
ness of his Pen, and
the Decorum he kept
in the Dramatick Po-
ems, never before ob-
served on the *English*
Theater.

C H A P. II.

*Of the English Names, and of their
Way of Computing.**English
Names.*

CHRISTIAN Names, says *Camden*, were first imposed for the Distinction of Persons ; Surnames, for the Distinction of Families.

The first, amongst the English, are either *Saxon* ; as *Edward, Rickard, &c.* Or taken out of the Holy Writ ; as *Abraham, Jacob, Isaac, James, John, Peter, and Paul.*

'Tis rare for the English to have two Christian Names together, as they have in *Germany*. But it is not unusual with them to Christen Children by their Godfathers Surnames, which is unpractised beyond Sea.

The Ancients took particular care to give their Children significative and good Names, according to the Proverb, *Bonum Nomen, Bonum Omen*. And the Pythagoreans affirmed the Minds, Actions, and Successes of Men to be according to their Fate, Genius, and Name. In short, such was Mens Superstition of old in this particular, that they used a kind of Divination by Names, called *Onomantia*, which was condemned by the last General Council.

The Story of *Augustus* the Emperour is remarkable upon this Subject. The Day before his Sea-fight at *Actium*, the first Man he met was a poor Man, driving his Ass before him. *Augustus* demanded his Name ; and he answered,

ed, *Eutyches*, that is, Happy-man; then he asked his Affe's Name, which proved to be *Nicon*, that is, Victor. *Augustus* took it for a good Omen; and having accordingly obtained the Victory, there he built *Nicopolis*, or the City of Victory, and erected brazen Images of the Man and his Ass.

English Surnames are generally Saxon, some few Danish, as *Whitfeld*, and *Wren*. The *Whitfelds*, a very ancient Family, came over with King *Canute* into England; and their chief Branch is continued to this day in *Northumberland*, with a good Estate. In *Q. Elizabeth's* Time, there was a *Whitfeld* sent hither Embassadour from the King of *Denmark*.

But the Surnames now of best account in England are *Local*, and so are many Names among the *Romans*. Those you will find deduced from places in *Normandy*, or Countries adjacent; being either the Patrimonial Possessions, or native Places of such as served the Conqueror, or came in after out of *Normandy*. As *Mortimer*, *Albigny*, *Percy*, *Gourney*, *Devereux*, *Nevil*, *Ferrers*, *Montfort*, *Courtney*, *Cressley*, &c. Or from Places in England, and Scotland; as *Barkley*, *Clifford*, *Lumley*, *Ratcliff*, *Willoughby*, *Douglas*.

Some of which Local Names were formerly used with *de*, prefixt; but of late generally neglected, or joyned to the Name, as *Darcy*, *Devereux*. Others had *at* prefixed, as *At More*, *At Wood*, *At Down*; which has been removed from some, and has been conjoyned to others, as in these, *Atmore*, *Atwood*, *Atwells*, &c.

Many have also had their Names from Rivers, as *Trent*, *Eden*, *Swale*, *Stoure*. From Trees near their Habitations, as *Oak*, *Box*, *Elder*, *Beech*.
Some

Some from their Situation in respect to adjoining Places; as *North, South, East, West* according to the Greek Names *Anatolius, Zephyrius, &c.* Others from several parts of a House; as *Hall, Parlour, Cellar, Lodge, &c.* From Towns where they were born, or from whence they came, without being Lords or Possessors of them; as *Compton, Egerton.* Or from several Denominations of Land and Water; as *Hill, Wood, Warren, Field, Ford, Pool, and Wells.*

Among Foreiners, several retained the Names of their Countries; as *Scot, Picard, Fleming, French, Lombard, Poitevin, German.* And these had commonly *Le* prefixt in Records, and other Writings as *Le Fleming, Le Picard.*

Next to these Local Names, I shall take notice of those that have been assumed by some Families from Civil Honours, and Dignities; as *King, Duke, Prince, Lord, Baron, Knight, and Squire,* probably because their Ancestors had acted such Parts, or were Kings of the Bean, Christmas Lords, &c. Agreeable to which are the old Greek and Roman Names, *Archelaus, Augustulus, Regulus, Basilus, Cæsarius, Flaminus,* though they were neither Kings, Cæsars, Dukes, or Priests.

Others have been assumed from Offices; as *Chamberlain, Steward, Sergeant, Clark, Woodward, Butler.* From Ecclesiastical Functions; as *Bishop, Abbot, Priest, Monk, Dean, Deacon.* But most of all from Trades; as *Taylor, Smith, Fisher, Baker.*

Some from Parts of the Body; as *Leg, and Foot.* Others from Qualities of the Body, good or bad; as *Greathead, Whitehead, Strong, Armstrong, Long, Thin, Low, Short, Fair* and *Bell, Fairfax* and *Whitelock.* No more to be dissi-

disliked than these Roman Names, *Romulus* and *Nero*, which signify Strong, *Capito*, *Pedo*, *Labeo*, *Naso*, *Longus*, *Longinus*, *Minutius*, *Crispus*, *Calvus*, *Gracchus*, *Salustius*, *Cocles*, and the like.

Not a few got their Names from the Colour of their Complexions, Hair, or Garments ; As, *White*, *Black*, *Brown*, *Green*, and these *Nor-man* Names, *Blanch* or *White*, *Blount* Flaxen Hair, *Rous* for *Roux* red, and these derived from the two last, viz, *Blundell*, *Russel*. Others have received their Names from their Age, as *Young*, *Child*, *Stripling* ; In Imitation of the Romans *Juvenalis*, *Junius*, *Virginus*, *Seccio*, *Priscus*. Others again from that which they commonly carried ; as *Palmer*, and *Wagstaff*.

Some from the Qualities of the Mind ; as *Good*, *Goodman*, *Goodenough*, *Wise*, *Sharp*, *Speed*. And such the Greeks and Romans of old had ; witness *Agathias*, *Andragathius*, *Eubulus*, *Eumelius*, *Sophocles*, *Thraseas*, *Prudentius*, *Lepidus*, *Vanus*, *Constans*.

Some took their Names from Beasts ; as *Lamb*, *Lion*, *Fox*, *Hind*. Birds, as *Partridge*, *Woodcock*, *Wren*. Fishes, as *Salmon*, *Whiting*, &c. as good as the Roman Names, *Leo*, *Catulus*, *Upus* ; *Corvinus*, *Falco*, *Gallus* ; *Muræna*, *Phoenix*, *Aurata*.

From Flowers and Fruits ; as *Lilly*, *Rose*, *Peach*, *Filbert*, *Pescod*. As fair Names as *Antulus*, *Piso*, *Fabius*, which sounded great amongst the Romans.

Many have got their Surnames by adding s Christian Names, whether intire or curried ; as *Philips*, *Williams*, *Roberts*, *Stephens*, *Picks*, *Sams*, *Collins*. By adding *Kins*, as *Perkins*, *Tomkins*, *Wilkins*. *Ins*, as *Huggins*, *Gibbins*.

bins. Or, *Son*, as *Tomson*, *Williamson*, *Richardson*.

To which answers the ancient Way of Norman Families, when a Son took for his Surname his Fathers Christen-Name, with the word *Fitz* prefixt, which signified Son. As *Robert Fitz-William*, that is, *Robert* the Son of *William*; *Henry Fitz Gerard*, that is, *Henry* the Son of *Gerard*.

Lastly, there are other Diminutive Surnames, ending in *et*; as *Willet* from *Will*, *Bartlet* from *Bartolomew*, *Millet* from *Miles*, *Huet* from *Hugh*. Or in *ot*, as *Eliot* from *Elias*.

Now the Question is, how people came by their Names. *Camden's* Opinion is, that some took up their Names themselves, others had their Name given them by the People, in whom lies the Sovereignty of Words and Names. Amongst the first he reckons those that assumed local Names of such Places as they were owners of. And, amongst the Authors of the last, especially the Diminutives, he brings in the Nurses as the principal

Neither is it improbable, say's he, but that many Names, that seem unfitting for Men, and those of brutish Beasts, &c. came from the very Signs of the Houses where they inhabited. And he alledges for Instance some that living at the Sign of the *Dolphin*, *Bull*, and *White Horse*, were commonly called *Thomas* at the *Dolphin*, *Will*. at the *Bull*, *George* at the *White Horse*. Which Names, (as many others of the like sort) with omitting *At*, became afterwards Hereditary to their Children.

Another Thing observable in Names, is their frequent Change, a thing practised of old by the Romans themselves. For some have changed their Names, to avoid the Opinion of Baseness; others, in remembrance of their more honourable Progenitors. Some upon the Ac

count of Adoption, others in remembrance of some particular Favours. Some again, by taking the Names of those whose Lands they had; and others, by taking the Name of their own Office. As when *Edward Fitz-Theobald* was made *Butler of Ireland*, the Earls of *Ormond*, and others descended from them, took the Name of *Butler*.

The Pride of Scholars has also wrought Alterations in some Names. And the fear of Punishment has been all along the Occasion of several Mens changing their Names, to avoid being discovered. But Time especially has changed Names the most, by contracting, curtailling, and mollifying of them in such a manner, that they are quite another Thing from what they were at first.

I come now to the English way of Computing. Who do not begin the Year till the 25th of *March*, being the Day of Christ's Incarnation; wherein we agree with *Spain*. This is the Rule both in Church and State; according to which we date all our publick Writings. Though, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, we allow the Year to begin only the first of *January*; which therefore is by us called, as by most other Christians in Europe, the New-Years Day. And, to distinguish that mongrel Time from the first of *January* to the 25th of *March* following, 'tis usual with many, in the Dates of their Letters writing that Interval, to set down both the years thus, as from the 1st of *January* 1692, to the 25th of *March* following 169 $\frac{2}{3}$.

1. In respect of the Year.

The Natural Day, consisting of 24 hours, we begin (as most Parts of *Europe* do) at Midnight, counting 12 hours to Noon the next Day, and 12 hours more to next Midnight; according to

2. In respect of the Day.

to the Custom of the *Egyptians*, and ancient *Romans*. Whereas in some other Countries, as *Italy*, *Poland*, and *Bokemia*, they reckon 24 hours together, from Sun-set to Sun-set, which must needs be very troublesom, to tell after the Clock. In *Moscovy*, and some Places in *Germany* (as *Nuremberg*, and *Wirtemberg*) they begin the Day, and end it with the Sun. So that the first Hour of the Day is with them at Sun rise, and the first Hour of the Night at Sun set, which is according to the old *Babylonian* Account.

3. In respect of the Style.

The *Old Style* is used in *England*, as in most Protestant States; and the *New Style*, in all Popish States. According to this Style, they reckon ten Days before us regularly, as to the beginning of Months, and all fixt Festivals: but for all moveable Feasts, the Account proves various.

The *Old Style* is otherwise called the *Julian Account*, from *Julius Cæsar*; who, 43 Years before our Saviour's Birth, ordained the Year to consist of 365 Days and 6 hours. And, as these 6 hours, at 4 Years end, make up 24 hours, therefore a Day is then added to the Month of *February*; and that Year called Leap-Year, or Bissextile-Year, from the Latine *Bissextilis*.

The *New Style*, is otherwise termed the *Gregorian Account*, from *Pope Gregory XIII*; who, above 100 Years since, undertook to correct the Calender, by the advice and direction of *Antonius Lilius*, and other excellent *Mathematicians*. For, tho' the *Julian Account* for many Ages seemed to have no sensible Errour; yet it was at last discovered to be not altogether agreeable with the natural Motion of the Sun. In short, it was made out, that the *Julian Year* exceeded the true Solar Year by 10 Minutes

minutes and 48 Seconds; whereby the Equinoxes and Solstices yearly changed their places, and flew back so many Minutes and Seconds. Therefore *Pope Gregory* ordered the Year to consist of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, and 2 Seconds. And, that the Vernal Equinox (which then was on the 11th of *March*) might be reduced to the 21th, as it was at the time of the first *Nicene* Council, he commanded ten Days in *October* to be left out, by calling the 5th Day thereof the fifteenth.

To find *Easter*, the Church of *England* observes still the Cycle found out and finished in the sixth Century by that worthy Roman, *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Abas*. Whereas the Roman Church, having invented new Rules about *Easter*, it happens sometimes that their *Easter* falls full five Weeks before ours, sometimes with, but never after ours.

C H A P. III.

f the English Way of Living, as to Lodging, Fewel, Food, Raiment, Exercise, Recreations, and some particular Customs.

WHEN I compare the Modern English Way *The Modern* of Building with the Old Way, I can- *English Way* not but wonder at the Genius of old Times. of Build- nothing is more delightful and convenient than ing. light, nothing more agreeable to health than free Air. And yet of old they used to dwell
B b in

in Houses, most with a blind Stair-case, low Cielings, and dark Windows; the Rooms built at random, often with Steps from one to another. So that one would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air, or loved to play at Hide and Seek. Whereas the Genius of our time is altogether for lightsom Stair-Cases, fine Sash-Windows, airy lofty Cielings. And such has been of late our Builders Industry, in point of Compactness and Uniformity, that a House after the new Way will afford upon the same Quantity of Ground as many more Conveniences.

The Contrivance of Closets in most Rooms and the painted Wainscotting now so much used, are also two great Improvements, the one for Conveniency, the other for Cleanness and Health. And indeed, for so damp a Country *England* is, nothing could be better contrived than Wainscot, to keep off the ill Impression of damp Walls. In short, for handsom Accommodations and Neatness of Lodgings, *London* undoubtedly has got the preeminence.

The greatest Objection against the *London* Houses (being for the most part Brick) is their Slightness, occasioned by the Fines exacted by the Landlords. So that few Houses, at the common rate of Building, last longer than the Ground-Lease, that is about 50 or 60 Years. In the mean time, if there happens to be a long fit of excessive Heat in Summer or Cold in Winter, the Walls being but thin, become so penetrated with the Air, that the Tenant must needs be uneasy with it. But these Extrems happen but seldom. And this Way of Building is wonderful beneficial to the Trades relating to it; for they never want Work in so great a City, where Houses have

and there are always repairing, or building up again.

The Plaistered *Cielings*, so much used in *England* beyond all other Countries, make by their Whiteness the Rooms so much lightsomer, and are excellent against a raging Fire. They stop the passage of Dust, and lessen the Noise over-head. In Summer-time the Air of the Room is something the cooler for't, and the warmer in Winter.

As for *Fewel*, *England* affords three Sorts, *English* Wood, Coals, and Turves; but Coals is the *Fewel*. most common, in *London* especially, where they have 'em by Sea from *Newcastle* and *Sunderland*. A lasting sort of *Fewel*, being a mixture of small and round Coals together, which, by their aptness to cake, is the most durable of any; and for Kitchen Use, far beyond Wood it self, as yielding not only a more even, but more piercing Heat. The Smoak of it is indeed grosser, and of a corrosive nature; but yet nothing so offensive to the Eye, whatever it is to the Lungs, as some pretend it to be. In many Parts of the Country they have Pit-coals, which is a cleaner and more chearful *Fewel*, but not so durable as Sea-coals. But the Cheapness of these at *London* in Time of Peace is worth taking notice of; where for so small a matter as two or three pence a Day one may keep a constant moderate Fire from Morning till Bed-time. Which is a mighty advantage to so vast and populous a Place, especially considering it comes 300 miles by Sea. And whatever the *Parisians* can say to the praise of their Wood-fires, I dare say the common sort of People there would be glad, could they compass it, to change in Winter-time *Fewel* with the Londoners.

Stoves not used in England. The Use of *Stoves*, so common in Northern Countrys, as *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Polland*, and *Moscovy*, and even so far Southward as *Swisserland*, is in a manner unknown in this Country. And indeed its Temperateness does no way require it. Therefore the English use no outward Remedy against Cold Weather but a Chimney-fire, which is both comfortable to the Body, and chearful to the Sight. 'Tis true, there is a double Conveniency in *Stoves*. First in point of Savingness, for once heating of a *Stove* in the Morning keeps the Room warm a whole Day. Secondly in point of Warmth, the Room being so warm with it, that all Places in it, feel the benefit thereof. But those two Conveniences are more than-overballanced by one Inconveniency, *viz.* The aptness of *Stoves* to gather and foment all the noisom Smells of a Room for want of Vent, which must needs be very unwholsom; whereas a Chimney-Fire draws 'em to it, and there they find vent with the Smoak. To that Inconveniency we may add the chilling Impressions of a cold and sharp Air, upon ones coming into it out of so warm a Room as commonly *Stove*-Rooms are. Besides the Cumberfomeness of *Stoves* in Summer time; when, being altogether useless, they take up a great deal of room to no purpose.

English Diet. The English *Diet* falls next under our Consideration; which for the eating part, does most consist in Flesh, and chiefly in Butchers Meat. For, though they have great Plenty and Variety of Fish and Fowl, Roots and Herbs, yet they are most commonly used but as a Supplement, or an Accessory to the Principal. And therefore the English ever went amongst Strangers for the greatest Flesh-eaters. Which is certainly the best and the most proper Nourishment for this Country. But,

But, whereas formerly the English used to eat three or Four Meals a Day, the generality of them, since the long Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I*, have used themselves to eat but one Meal a Day. If then they eat plentifully, and perhaps beyond the rate of other People, who eat three or four times a Day, it is no matter of amazement. Something more than ordinary must be laid up in store, to hold out 24 Hours. There is the less time lost in eating, and the more saved for Business. So that, if other Nations live to eat, the English may be said to eat only to live. In short, all Things considered, we may reckon the English (who heretofore were perhaps not unjustly taxed of Gluttony, and to be a People most given to their Bellies) to be now one of the most sober Nations of *Europe*, as to Eating.

Not but that in their Feastings, both publick and private, they are as great as any Nation, Witness (for publick ones) the Feasts at Coronations, at the Installation of the Knights of the Garter, Consecration of Bishops, Entertainments of Embassadors, the Feasts of the Lord Mayor of *London*, of Sergeants at Law, and of Readers in the Inns of Court. And yet, as sumptuous and magnificent as they are in these Times, they are not to compare to the wonderful Feastings of elder Times. Such as that of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, Brother to *Henry III*, who at his Marriage-Feast had thirty thousand Dishes of Meat; and the Christmas Housekeeping of *Richard II*, who daily spent at a Christmas 26 Oxen, and 300 Sheep, besides Fowl, and all other Provision proportionably. Anciently, says *Fortescue*, at a Call of Sergeants at Law, each Sergeant spent 1600 Crowns in Feasting, which in those Days was more than 1600 Pounds now. B b 3 But

But the Civil Wars aforesaid are not the only Thing which has brought the English to this Moderation of eating but one Meal a Day. The frequent Use of *Tobacco*, *Tea*, and *Coffee*, has had also a great hand in it. And the Experience of making but slight Suppers, or rather of turning Suppers into Beverages, has proved so conducive to Health, that few People in *England* make a set Supper. Whereas, beyond Sea, 'tis counted the principal Meal.

The Plainness of the English Diet is also very observable in point of Health. Whose usual way is plain Boiled and Roasted, which is certainly the most agreeable to ones Health. Whereas French Kickshaws are meer Kitchen Sophistry, invented more to please a curious Palate, than to satisfy a natural Appetite. Their Cooks meer Legerdemains. You take one thing for another, the proper Taste of the Meat is gone, and another by the vertue of *Coquus Pocus* is substituted. Thus the Palate is gratified, and the Stomach cheated. 'Tis true, the dainty Frenchified Palates in *England* love this kind of Transmigration ; but those who are for Variety may find here pretty Knacks enough, without running to *France* for it. For Pastry, no Nation excells the *English*, and in Venison Pasties they excel all Nations.

But, if we go from the Kitchen to the Buttery, here indeed the *English* Butler does outdo the *French* Cook in point of Variety. Besides the Diversity of Wines from abroad, from the East and from the South, here we find Beer and Ale, small and strong of both sorts ; and of the last twenty Species, all noted for some peculiar quality, most for their strength. Nothing pleasanter than this to the Eye, or to the Palate, when skill and age has brought it to perfection ;
but

but nothing more treacherous. It goes down gently and palatably ; but, as if it were too noble a Liquor for those lower Parts, it presently fly's up into the Head, and puts all there in a confusion. So quick is the Operation of those strong sorts of Liquors, upon too large a Dose, that they run a Man out of his Senses, before he can have an Interval of Mirth. I speak of Men that are not so well used to those sorts of Liquors as the North Country Men are, who know best how to deal with them.

But, besides the Variety of Wines from abroad, of Beer and Ale Brewed at home, here is drunk abundance of Sider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Mum, and since the Plague, French Brandy, and Irish Usquebagh, two dangerous sorts of Drink when taken immoderately. To conclude, I wish I could say the English are as sober in point of Drinking, as they are in their Eating. But, since *Scaliger's* Time, they have in a great measure clubbed with the Germans, their old Kindred, in the Character he gives of these in one of his Epigrams.

*Tres sunt Convivæ, Germanus, Flander, & Anglus;
Dic quis edat melius, quis meliusve bibat.
Non Comedis, Germane, bibis; tu non bibis, Angle,
Sed comedis; comedis, Flandre, bibisque bene.*

In English thus.

*Dutch, Flemings, English, are your only Guests ;
Say which of all do's eat or drink it best.
Th' English love most to eat, the Dutch to swill,
Only the Fleming eats and drinks his fill.*

Thus

Thus was it in *Scaliger's* time with the English Nation. But now the Case is altered, so far at least as concerns the *English*, who are at this time less Eaters, but more addicted to Drinking than formerly; and yet not to that excess neither generally, as the Germans are.

The Use of *Coffee* and *Tea*, two sober Liquors now so prevalent in *England*, do's take off people considerably from drinking of strong Liquors. And, were it but for that, the Coffee-houses ought to be kept up and encouraged.

Now *Coffee* is made with the Berries of a Tree that grows in the *Levant*, and *Tea* with the Leaves of an *Indian* Plant; both hot and dry, and therefore very proper for Phlegmatick People. And, whereas strong Liquors are apt to disorder the Brain, these on the contrary do settle and compose it. Which makes it so much used by Men of Learning and Business, who know best the Virtue of 'em.

As for *Tobacco*, the Use whereof is indeed more universal, 'tis a Remedy for phlegmatick people, and consequently not amiss in this Country. 'Tis a Companion in Solitude, an Amusement in Company, an innocent Diversion to Melancholy, and a help to Fancy in private Studies and Meditations. But, being taken immoderately, it is apt to bring the Palsy.

English Apparel. I come now to the English *Wearing Apparel*, wherein this Nation has shewed in former Ages much Pride and Levity. In *Q. Elizabeth's* Time, sometimes they took up the *German*, and sometimes the *Spanish* Mode. But the *French* Fashion has prevailed for the most part since. Only there was a Time in King *Charles* the second his Reign, that is, less than 30 Years since, when

when Men took up a grave sort of Habit, something like that of the Oriental Nations. But it was soon laid aside, and the *French Mode* taken up again, which has continued ever since.

Cloth amongst Men, is the general and almost the only Wear. And that with so much plainness and comeliness, with so much modesty and so little prodigality, that the *English* formerly so apish in imitating foreign Nations in their Garb, might go now for a Model. The Women indeed, who value themselves most upon a fine outward Appearance, cannot keep within those Bounds. Whether it be to make a Figure in the World, or out of Emulation amongst themselves, or out of Design upon Men, they go still in rich Silks, with all the Set-offs that Art can possibly invent from time to time. They know that Love does love Toys, and that Men love to be caught in a fine Net. And herein the Citizens Wives, and Maid-Servants, do run into such Excess as makes a Confusion. So hard it is sometimes to know a Tradesmans Wife from a Lady, or the Maid from the Mistress.

As for the English *Exercises* and *Recreations*; *Exercises* some they have common with other Nations; and *Recreations* is Hunting, Hawking, Fowling, Fishing, Tennis, Bowling, Shooting at Bow and Arrows, Leaping, Wrestling, Dancing, Musick, Stage-Plays, Opera's, Masquerades, Balls, Ballets, &c. Amongst which their Way of *Bowling* in fine Greens, contrived and kept for that purpose, is beyond any thing that foreign Countries do afford. *Wrestling* is an Exercise, wherein they have a peculiar Skill, but chiefly the North and Western People. Their *Musick*, like their Temper, inclines to gravity. And, if *France* outdo's the *English* in *Comedies*, *England*

B b 5

may

may be said to outdo all *Europe* in *Tragedies*.

But, besides those Exercises and Recreations usual with other Nations, they have some more peculiar to themselves; such as Paddock-Courses, Horse-races, Cock-fighting, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Prizes, Cudgels, Foot-ball, Throwing at Cocks, and their Way of Ringing of Bells. Amongst which the Races shew the swiftness of English Horses brought up for that purpose, which to Foreigners unacquainted with it goes almost for a Romance. Cock-fighting shews the Courage of their Cocks; Bear-baiting and Bull-baiting that of their Dogs; and Prizes the dexterity of some Men in handling of Weapons, tho' with some effusion of Blood. Foot-ball is a rude Diversion for the common sort of People in frosty Weather. Throwing at Cocks is not only rude, but cruel. And, as to the Musical Way of Ringing the Bells in *England*, the frequency of it makes it rather a Recreation to the Ringers, than others.

The Publick Days for Feasting, amongst the English, are first the *Holy Daies* at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, but chiefly Christmas *Holy Daies*; When 'tis usual for Landlords to treat their Tenants, for Relations and Friends to invite each other, and pass the time in Merriments. And, though those *Holy Daies* are not kept of late Years with that Profuseness as formerly they were; yet I could wish they were kept with more devotion and less Intemperance.

From All-Saints Day to Candlemas, 'tis usual for each Inn of Court to have *Revels* on *Holy Daies*, that is, Musick, and Dancing; and for this they chuse some young Students

to be Master of the *Revels*. Before Christmas, the Students, who are for the most part Gentlemen come hither only to learn so much Law as may serve their turn to preserve their Estates, meet together in order to keep a solemn Christmas. At this Meeting, which they call a Parliament, Officers are chosen from among them to bear Rule in the House during the whole Christmas; as a Comptroller, Treasurer, &c. Sometimes, when their publick Treasury can reach it, they make a Prince among themselves, who keeps a Court accordingly. By whom many of the chief Nobility and great Officers of State are feasted, and entertained with Interludes, &c. But, whether a Prince or no, the whole Christmas-time (except Sundays) is devoted here to Feasting, Musick, Dancing, and Dicing. This last, being allowed to all Comers, is so excessive, that the Box-mony does usually amount to about 50 l. each 24 hours. Which Mony goes a great way towards the defraying the Charges of the whole Christmas; the rest being made up by a Contribution from each Student.

Amongst the Days of Publick Rejoycing, are also mentioned the King and Queens Birth and Coronation-Days; the present Kings Birth-Day being the 4th of *November*, the Queens the 30th of *April*, and their Coronation-Day *April* the 11th.

The 5th of *November*, being Gun-powder Treason Day, when the Popish Conspirators had prepared all things to blow up King *James I.* and his Parliament then sitting; is a Day of Thanksgiving, solemnly kept to the eternal Confusion of Popery. This is the Day, when the Pope, by way of Retaliation, used solemnly to be burnt in Effigie
at

at *Temple-Bar* in King *Charles* the Second's Time, with so much State and Pomp, that the Undertakers spared for nothing to have it done futable to the Subject. But, this being discontinued since the late King came to the Crown, and being lookt upon besides by sober people as a Piece of Exorbitancy, I have done with it, and hope it won't be renewed.

My Lord Mayor's Day, being the 29th of *October*, is also a solemn Day of publick Rejoycing and Feasting for the City of *London*. Societies have likewise their Feasting Days, when they meet in a Body, either upon the Election of a new Officer, or on some other account. But of all the Societies, there is none to be compared in this point to the Inns of Court, for state and magnificence.

As to private Families, 'tis usual with many to celebrate their Birth and Marriage-Days with their most intimate Friends.

To improve Society, the life of Recreation, the English have, besides their usual and friendly Meetings called *Clubs*, the Conveniency of *Coffee-Houses*, more common here than any where else. In these all Comers intermix together, with mutual freedom; and, at the small Charge of a peny or two-pence of such Liquors as are sold there, Men have the Opportunity of meeting together, and getting Acquaintance, with choice of Conversation, and the advantage of reading all foreign and domestick News.

St. *Bartholomew's* (vulgarly called *Bartelmy*) Fair is a particular Time for Diversion to the City of *London*. It begins on St. *Bartholomew's* Day the 24th of *August*, and continues 14 Days in *West-Smithfield*; at the end whereof

whereof it removes for so many Days more to *Southwark*, on the other side of the River. Then is the dead Time of the Year, which amongst Citizens is the most proper for their Diversion. This Fair is famous, not so much for Things bought or sold, as for its great Variety of Shews, either of Nature or Art. So that one may apply to it what the Romans of old used to say of *Africk*, *Quid novi fert Africa?* For here is always to be seen strange sorts of living Creatures. And for such as love Feats of Activity, Comical or Tragical Shews, here they are to be seen in the utmost perfection. Which draws daily during the Fair a great Concourse of people, to the benefit of the Shewers, and the satisfaction of the Be- holders.

And now, amongst the English particular *Customs*, I shall in the first place take notice of their Way of Pledging one another, whereof this is the Original. When the Danes ordered it over *England*, they used, when the English drank, to stab them, or cut their throats. To avoid which Villany, the Party when drinking requested some of the next to him to be his Surety or Pledge, for his Life. From whence came the Expression used to this day of Pledging one another, when the Party drunk to takes his turn, and drinks next to him.

Another Custom the English had formerly, on the *Danes* account; which Time has so corrupted, that there remains no sign of the Institution, except in the Name *Hock-tide*, an old *Saxon* Word, which signifies the Time of Scorning, or Triumphant. The English, in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, were so oppressed

fed and broken by the *Danes*, that *Ethelred* was fain to buy his Peace of them at the yearly Tribute of 10000 pound, soon after inhaunced to 48000, which Monies were raised upon the Subjects by the Name of *Danegelt*. But the King, weary of this Exaction, plotted with his Subjects to kill all the *Danes*, as they slept in their Beds. Which was accordingly done on *St. Brice's Night*, Nov. 12. 1012. The joyfull English, having thus cleared their Country of the *Danes*, instituted the annual Sports of *Hock-tide*; in Imitation of the Romans *Fugalia*, at the expulsion of their Kings. This Solemnity consisted in the merry Meetings of the Neighbours in those Days during which the Festival lasted, and was celebrated by the younger sort of both Sexes, with all manner of Exercises and Pastimes in the Streets. At *Coventry* they yearly acted a Play called *Hock-Tuesday*, till *Q. Elizabeth's* Time.

The 14th of *February*, being *St. Valentine's* Day, has been kept Time out of mind, (and is so to this day) both by the English and Scots, with some relation to the Instinct of Animals. For Nature teaches us, that about this time of the Year the Beasts of the Field and Fowls of the Air feeling a new heat by the approach of the Sun, the Males chuse their Females, and begin to couple. From whence it is probable young Men and Maiders took occasion to meet together at this time to an equal Number; and, having their respective Names writ down severally upon pieces of paper rolled up, the Men draw the Maiders Names, and these the Mens. So the Lot gives every Man a She Valentine, and every Maiden a He one; the Men wearing their Lots for some Days rolled up about their Hat-band

and the Women before their Breast. Whereupon they make each other a Present, and sometimes it comes to be a Match in good earnest.

These Particulars, so well known to the whole Nation, I would not have insisted upon, but for the satisfaction of Foreigners. Upon whose Account I shall likewise explain, but in few Words, the Story of the *welsh* Custom of wearing *Leeks* on their Hats the first day of *March*, being St. *David's* Day. Once upon a time (to use the old English style) the *welsh* Liberty lay grievously at stake; and they must either be victorious, or lose it. In that Extremity they called for help upon St. *David*, their Patron. Armed with Confidence in that Saint, they crossed fields sowed with Leeks, before they came to engage; and, for distinction sake, each Soldier took up a Leek. The *welsh* got the Victory; and to perpetuate the Memory thereof, as well as out of respect to the Saint, they made a Law amongst themselves, that on St. *David's* Day every Man should wear a Leek about his Head. Which is religiously by them observed every Year; the common people wearing Garden Leeks, and the better sort wrought ones. The King Himself, out of Complacency to that People, wears one upon that Day.

The *Scots*, on their side, wear a blue Cross on the fore part of their Hats upon St. *Andrew's* Day, their Patron. And the *Irish* a red Cross on one side of their Hats, to the Memory of their old Patron St. *Patrick*.

CHAP. IV.

- I. *Of the English way of Travelling by Land, either Horseback, or in Coaches.* II. *Of the general Post, for Intercourse of Letters.* III. *Of the English Coins, Weights, and Measures, in relation to Trade.* IV. *Of the great Trade of England, in foreign Parts.*

The English way of Travelling. BESIDES the Conveniency of Travelling by Water, either by Sea, or here and there upon Rivers, I may say the English Nation is the best provided of any for Land-Travel, as to Horses and Coaches. And the Truth is, there is not perhaps a Country so proper for't, 'tis generally so open and level.

Travelling on Horseback is so common a Thing in *England*, that the meanest sort of People use it as well as the rest. Which sometimes fills the Roads with Riders, not without Frays now and then, about giving the way. And, as English Horses are the best for Expedition, so 'tis rare upon the Road to see an Englishman but upon the Gallop.

But for Persons that are tender, or disabled, *England* excels all other Nations in the Conveniency of *Stage-Coaches*, going at certain times to all parts of *England*, at least to the most noted

ed Places : And that with so much speed, that some will reach 50 Miles in a Summer Day ; and at so easy Rates, that it is in some Places less than a Shilling for every Five Miles.

As to the *Post*, for Intercourse of Letters, *English* there is a general Office in *Lombard-street Lon- Post.* *don*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatched to all Parts, and the Returns according to their respective Directions.

This Office formerly managed by one Post-Master General in chief, constituted by Letters Patents under the great Seal, is now in the hands of two. Under whom are a Deputy, and a great Number of other Officers, giving their actual attendance respectively in the Dispatch of Business.

Upon this General Post-Office depend 182 Deputy Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland* ; most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post Masters in their Branches. So that there is no considerable Market-Town but has an easie and certain Conveyance for Letters to and from the said Post-Office in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

There are Weekly three general Post Days to send from *London* to any Part of *England*, and *Scotland* ; viz. *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*. The Returns certain upon *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*. Only to *Kent* the Post goes from *London* every Day of the Week, except Sundays.

To *Wales* and *Ireland* it go's but twice a Week, viz. *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*.

For the *Low-Countries*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and other Parts that way, it goes *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.

Since our late Breach with *France*, his Majesty, to cut off all immediate Intercourse with that King.

Kingdom, has settled the Correspondency with *Spain* and *Portugal* by Sea, from *Falmouth* in *Cornwal*, to the *Groyn*, a Sea-Port Town of *Gallicia* in *Spain*. And the Letters to *Italy* go by the way of *Flanders*.

For the Transport of Letters and Pacquets over Sea, there are

Between <i>England</i> and	{	<i>Flanders</i> , 2	{	Pacquet-Boats.
		<i>Holland</i> , 3		
		<i>Ireland</i> , 2		
		<i>Spain</i> , 2		

The first of which has been very much interrupted during the Course of this War.

All which Offices, Post-Masters and Pacquet-Boats are maintained by the Post-Masters General.

For the better Ordering whereof, they have several Officers under them. Amongst which these are the chief, viz. *two Comptrollers*, one of the Inland, and the other of the Outland Office, a *Receiver General* and an *Accomptant General*. Besides *twelve Clerks*, whereof six of the Inland, and the other six of the Outland Office.

Now for the Conveniency of the Inhabitants of *London* and *Westminster* who live far from the Post-Office, there are particular Post-Houses from Place to Place appointed to take in the Letters, to be transmitted from thence in due time to the General Post-Office.

Another Use of this Post is in relation to Travellers, whose Business requires expedition. To which purpose there are always Post-horses in readiness in every Post-Stage, which is the main profit of the Deputy Post-Masters. The Pay is 3 pence for every English Mile, besides the Allowance to the Post-Boy for Conducting.

As

As for the *Peny Post*, which is used only for *London* and its Neighbourhood, I have already spoke of it in my Description of *London*. And I proceed to the *Coyns*.

Formerly all English *Coyns* were Coyned or *Coyns*.
 mped by Hammers; but since the Restauration of King *Charles II*, a new Way of Stamping by a Mill or Screw was found out, and followed ever since. Which makes the English *Coyns*, for neatness and security from Counterfeiting, to be the most excellent.

The Mony of *England* is either Gold or Silver; called Sterling Mony. The Gold is either *Guinea*, or a *half Guinea*; the first is commonly valued at 21 Shillings and six pence, the *half Guinea* proportionably, that is, at Ten shillings nine pence. Called *Guinea*, from a Country of that Name in *Africa*, from whence brought the Gold whereof this Coyn is made.

But there is besides an old sort of Gold, called *Jacobus*, from King *James I*. under whose reign it was Coyned, at the value of 22 shillings, now currant at 25 shillings 6 pence. Another Coyn, called *Broad-piece*, coyned in the several Reigns of King *James* and King *Charles I*, the value of 20 Shillings, and now currant at 23 and 6 pence. But the *Broad-pieces* and *Jacobus's*, being both a pure sort of Gold, are not close by the Curious, and therefore seldom seen abroad.

The Silver *Coyns* now current in *England* are *Crown*, *Half-crown*, *Shilling*, *Six-pence*, *Four-pence*, *Three-pence*, *Two-pence*, and *One Peny*. Amongst which the *Half-crowns*, *Shillings*, and *Six-pences* are the most common.

'Tis true there are still besides some *Ni*
pences and *Four-pence half peny's*, also, for
 pieces of *Thirteen-pence-half-peny's*, and othe
 half their value. But these are at this time
 ry scarce.

For the Conveniency of small Change, and
 the Benefit of the poor, *Farthings* and *Ha*
pences, first of Copper, and lately of Tin, ha
 been suffered to be Coyned; but no man
 bound to receive them in pay for Rent
 Debt.

Besides the Species, we have (as other N
 tions) such Collective Words as signify a Su
 greater or lesser. As the word *Piece* for 20 Sh
 llings; *Pounds*, when the Sum amounts to
 Shillings and above; a *Mark*, which is 13 Sh
 llings 4 pence; an *Angel*, 10 Shillings; a *M*
ble, 6 Shillings 8 Pence. 'Tis true, there a
Angels to be seen in *Specie*, which is a piece
 Gold so called from the Impression of an A
 gel. But the proper Use of it has been, in fo
 mer Reigns, for such as the King touched f
 the Evil.

*Officers of
 the Mint.*

The Office of the Mint, where all Engli
 Coyns are coyned, is kept in the Tower
London. And the Officers belonging to
 were made a Corporation by King *Edward II*
 by vertue of whose Charter they have been a
 ways exempted from all publick Offices, and
 their Estates free from all Parish Taxes and
 Duties.

The chief Mint Officers are

ne {	Warden,	} Whose	l.
	Master and Worker,		400.
	Comptroller,		500.
	Assay-Master,		300.
	Two Auditors, each		250.
	Surveyor of the Melting,		20.
	Weigher and Teller,		100.
	His Assistant,		100.
	Engineer,		40.
	Two Gravers, each		100.
		Fee is	125.

The *Warden*, or Keeper of the Mint, receives the Gold and Silver brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, and others, and pays them for the same. He is the chief Officer, and oversees all the rest.

The *Master and Worker* receives the Bullion, (that is, the Gold and Silver to be Coyned) from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is Minted, receives it again from them.

The *Comptroller's* Office is to see, that the Money be all made according to just Assize, and to comptroll the Officers, if it don't prove accordingly.

The *Assay-Master* weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard.

The *Auditors* take and make up the Accounts.

The *Surveyor of the Melting* sees the Bullion first, after the Assay-Master has made trial thereof; and that it be not altered, after it is delivered to the Melter.

But, besides the foresaid Officers, there is the Provost of the Company of Moneyers, the King's chief Clerk, and four other Clerks for the

the Receipt-Office, the Melters and Smiths, Blanchers, Moulders, Labourers, &c.

Weights.

The *Weights* and *Measures* ought to be, *Magna Charta*, the same all over *England*; this is, according to the King's Standard kept the Exchequer.

The *Weights* now used throughout all *England* are of two sorts, the one called *Troy-Weight* and the other *Avoir du pois*; the first containeth 12 Ounces, and the other 16 in the Pound. But then the Ounce *Avoir du pois* is lighter than the Ounce *Troy* by almost a 12th part. For whereas in *Troy-Weight* the Ounce consisteth of 480 Grains, the Ounce *Avoir du pois* containeth but 438 Grains.

By the *Troy-Weight* are weighed Pearls, precious Stones, Gold, Silver, Bread, all manner of Corn and Grain; and this Weight the Apothecaries do, or ought to use. By *Avoir du pois* are weighed all Grocery Ware, Flesh, Butter, Cheese, Iron, Hemp, Flax, Tallow, Wax, Lead, Steel, and all things whereof cometh Waste. In consideration whereof 112 Pound *Avoir du pois* goes to a Hundred-Weight, and proportionably 56 Pound to half a Hundred, and 28 to a Quarter, or Tod. A Stone among *London* Butchers makes 8 Pounds of this Weight, but in the Countrey 'tis for the most part 14.

In *Troy-Weight* 20 Grains make a Scruple, thus marked \mathfrak{z} , 3 Scruples a Drachm \mathfrak{z} , 3 Drachms an Ounce \mathfrak{z} , and 12 Ounces a Pound \mathfrak{lb} . In *Avoir du pois Weight*, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pound a Quarter, 4 Quarters a Hundred, and 20 Hundred a Tun.

In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight Sterling, 20 Penny-Weights an Ounce, and 12 Ounces a Pound. And, when Wheat is at 5 Shillings the Bushel, the Penny Wheaten Loaf is then by Statute to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy*, and three Half-Penny White Loaves to weigh as much. But the Household Penny-Loaf is to weigh 14 *Troy* Ounces, and two thirds.

As for the Weight called *Venice-Ounce* used here, as in other Countries, by Silk-men, there is no Standard of it, nor is it allowed by Law. This Ounce being but 13 Penny-Weight, and 2 Grains, it falls out, that 12 Ounces *Venice* is but 8 Ounces 4 Penny *Troy*, and 9 Ounces *avoir du pois*.

Measures are either Applicative, or Recep-*Measures*.
ve, that is, such Things as are measured outwardly, or inwardly.

Of the first sort, there is first an *Inch*, or fingers breadth, 4 whereof make an *Handful*, and 12 a *Foot*. Now 3 *Foot* make a *Yard*, and the *Yard* and a quarter an *Ell*. Five *Foot* makes a Geometrical *Pace*, 6 a *Fadom*, 16 and half a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*. Forty *Perches* make a *Furlong*, 8 *Furlongs* (or 320 *Perches*) a *English Mile*, and 3 *English Miles* a *French League*, whereof 3 go to a *Degree*. But this observe by the way, that by a Statute under the Reign of *Henry VII.* an *English Mile* ought to be 1760 *Yards*, or 5280 *Foot*, that is 280 *Foot* more than the *Italian Mile*.

Now an *Acre* of Land, in *England*, consists of 40 *Perches* in length, and 4 in breadth; a *ard-Land*, commonly of 30 *Acres*; and an *ide* of Land, of 100 *Acres*.

The *Receptive Measure* is two-fold, that is either for liquid, or dry Things. For Liquid as a *Pint*, which is subdivided into lesser parts as *half a Pint*, a *Quartern*, or quarter of a *Pint*. Now 2 *Pints* make a *Quart*, 2 *Quarts* a *Pottle*, 2 *Pottles* a *Gallon*, 8 *Gallons* a *Firkin* of *Ale*, and 9 a *Firkin* of *Beer*. Two *Firkins* of either sort make a *Kilderkin*, and 2 *Kilderkins* a *Barrel*. But still the Difference in the Number of *Gallons* as to *Beer* and *Ale*, ought to be minded and allowed. For, as a *Kilderkin* of *Beer* contains 18 *Gallons*, and one of *Ale* but 16; 1 a *Barrel* of *Beer* being double a *Kilderkin*, contains 36 *Gallons*, and one of *Ale* but 32.

Now a *Barrel* and a half of *Beer* (being 54 *Gallons*) makes a *Hogshead*, 2 *Hogsheads* a *Pipe* or *Butt*, and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*.

Note, That a *Barrel* of *Butter*, or *Soap*, is the same with a *Barrel* of *Ale*.

As for *Wine-Measures*, they fall so much short of those of *Ale* and *Beer*, that 4 *Gallons* of these make 5 *Gallons* of *Wine* measure. Of these *Gallons* a *Rundlet* of *Wine* holds 18, half a *Hogshead* 31 and a half, a *Tierce* 42, a *Hogshead* 63, a *Punchion* 84, a *Pipe* or *Butt* 126, a *Tun* 252.

For dry Things, such as *Corn* or *Grain*, there is first the *Gallon*, of a size between the *Wine* and the *Beer Gallon*. Two of these *Gallons* make a *Peck*, 4 *Pecks* a *Bushel*, 4 *Bushels* a *Comb* or *Curnock*, 2 *Curnocks* a *Quarter*, 4 *Quarters* a *Last*, or *Wey*.

The great
Trade of
England
abroad.

To conclude now with the *Great Trade* of *England* in *Foreign Parts*, besides the several *Companies* I took notice of in my Description of *London*, there are other *Companies* or *Societies* of *Merchants*, established for the
pro

promoting or incouraging of Foreign Trade. Which have Power and Immunities granted them to make Acts and Orders, for the benefit of Commerce in general, and of their Companies in particular. Such are amongst others, the *Company of Merchant-Adventurers*, the *Russia*, *Turky*, and *East-India Companies*, and the *Royal African Company*. Besides the *Spanish*, *French*, *East-land*, and *Green-land Companies*, and the *Company Trading to Hudson's Bay*; the Priviledges and Trade of which last were lately confirmed by Act of Parliament.

The first, being the *Company of Merchant Adventurers*, is the most ancient of all, having had their Original in the Reign of *Edward I.* and their Continuance ever since. Grounded at first upon the Exportation of Wool only, being the prime and staple Commodity of *England*; since converted into Cloathing, and now including all manner of Drapery. This Company is managed in *England* by a Governour, Deputy, and certain Assistants; beyond Sea, by a Deputy, and certain Assistants.

The *Russia Company* had their Beginning in the Reign of *Edward VI.* upon the Discovery made by the *English* of the North-East Passage to *Archangel*, whereby they opened a great Trade into the Dominions of the *Czars* of *Moscow*, removed hither from *Narva* upon the *Altick*. Their Charter was afterwards confirmed, and enlarged by *Queen Elizabeth*.

The *Turky-Merchants*, otherwise called the *Levant Company*, from their Trade in the *Levant*, was Incorporated by *Queen Elizabeth*, and had their Charter Confirmed and Enlarged by *King James I.*

But the greatest and most eminent Company is that which manages the *East-India Trade*,

which begun likewise in Queen *Elizabeth* Time, *Anno* 1600. For the managing whereof, they imploy a joynt Stock, and have a great House in *Leaden-Hall-Street*, called the *East-India House*. By which Trade and Stock they have built a great Number of War-like Ships and brought hither those *Indian* Commodities which before were brought to us by the *Portuguese*, being the first Discoverers of the *East-India Passage*.

So that by the *East-India* and the *Leeward* Companies, *England*, and many other Countries, by their second Transportation, have ever since been supplied with those Rich Merchandizes which *India*, *Turky*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, *Ind* and *China* yield, where they have their respective Agents. On the Coast of *Coromandel*, the *Fort St. George*, belonging to the *East-India Company*, where they have a President of the Factories on that Coast, and of the Bay of *Bengala*.

As to the *Royal African Company*, King *Charles II.* was pleased, by his Letters Patents, to grant them a Liberty of Trading all along the Western Coasts of *Africk*, from *Cape Vert*, as far as the *Cape of good Hope*, with prohibition of Trading there to all his other Subjects. The *Cape-Coast* is the Residence of the chief Agent of the Company, where they have a strong Place, or Fort.

I pass by the other Companies, though some of them very considerable; and the great Trade of the *West-Indies*, generally managed by Merchants not Incorporated. Only I shall add, That every Company has the Privilege to govern themselves by settled Acts and Orders, under such Governours, Deputies, Assistants, and Agents as they think fit to choose among

among themselves. And this Way has been found to be so profitable and beneficial, by Exporting the Native Commodities thereof, by setting the Poor on Work, by building of many brave Ships, and by Importing hither of Foreign Commodities, both for Use and Ornament, that the Benefit accruing thereby to these Nations cannot be expressed.

The principal Commodities exported from hence into Foreign Countries, are Wollen Cloths of all sorts, broad and narrow, the *English* being now the best Cloth-Workers in the World. To which add *Sattins, Tabies, Velvets, Plushes*, and infinite other *Manufactures*; some of which make very good Returns from the Foreign Plantations.

Abundance of *Tin, Lead, Alum, Copper, Iron, Gunners-Earth, Salt*, and *Sea-Coal*, of most sorts of *Grains*, but *Wheat* especially, of *Skins* and *Leather*, of *Trane-Oyl* and *Tallow*, *Hops* and *Beer*, *Saffron* and *Liquorice*, besides great Plenty of *Sea-fish*, is yearly transported over Sea to Foreign Countries.

From whence the Merchants make good Returns, and bring a great deal of Treasure and rich Commodities, to the Inriching of themselves, the unspeakable benefit of the Nation, and the Credit of the *English* in general. Who are as industrious and active, as fair Dealers, and great Undertakers, as any Nation in the World.

For, though the *Hollanders* perhaps do drive greater Trade, 'tis neither for want of Stock, nor for want of Industry, on the side of the *English*. The *Hollanders*, being squeezed as they are within the narrow Bounds of their Country, find little or no Land to purchase, with the Returns of their Trade. This puts

'em upon a kind of Necessity of improving still their Stock, and of sending back those Riches a floating upon the Sea, which they cannot fix on the Land. Whereas our *English* Merchants having the Opportunity of Injoying the Fruits of their Industry, in a spacious, delicate, fruitful Country, by purchasing Estates for themselves and Families, are apt to yield to the Temptation, and to exchange the hurry of Trade for the pleasures of a Country Life.

C H A P. V.

Of the English Laws, and Religion.

*The Laws
of Eng-
land.*

THE Laws of *England* are of several Sorts, and severally used according to the Subject.

First there is the *Common Law*, that is, the Common Customs of the Nation, which have by length of time obtained the force of Laws. This is the Summary of the Laws of the *Saxons* and *Danes*, first reduced into one Body by King *Edward* the Elder, about the Year 900. Which for some time being lost, were revived by King *Edward the Confessor*, and afterward Named his Laws. To these *William the Conquerour* having added some of the good Customs of *Normandy*, he caused them all to be written in his own *Norman* Dialect; which, being no where vulgarly used, varies no more than the *Latine*. Therefore to this day all Reports, Pleadings, and Law-Exercises, Declarations upon Original Writs and

and all Records are written in the old *Nor-*
man.

But where the Common Law falls short, the *statute-Law* makes it up. Which are the Laws made from time to time by King and Parliament.

The *Civil Law*, which is counted the Law of Nations, is peculiarly made use of in all ecclesiastical Courts, in the Court of Admiralty, in That of the Earl Marshal, in Treaties with Foreign Princes, and lastly in the two Universities of the Land.

The *Canon-Law*, otherwise called the Ecclesiastical Laws, takes place in Things that meerly relate to Religion. This Law comprehends the Canons of many ancient General Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods, divers Decrees of the Bishops of *Rome*, and Judgments of Ancient Fathers, received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon Law. By which she did ever proceed in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, and does still by virtue of an Act in the Reign of *Henry VIII*, so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the Laws of this Realm. But, whereas temporal Laws inflict Punishment upon the body, these properly concern the Soul of Man. And, as they differ in several Ends, so they do their Proceedings.

The *Martial Law* reaches none but Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be used but in time of actual War. Though the late King, who ran headlong to Arbitrary Power, made nothing of violating this, and most other laws.

The *Forest-Law* concerns the Forests, and inflicts Punishment on those that trespass upon it. By virtue of this Law, the Will is reputed for the Fact; so that, if a Man be taken hunting a Deer, he may be Arrested, as if he had taken it.

Lastly, There are *Municipal Laws*, commonly called *Peculiar* (or *By*) *Laws*, proper to Corporations. These are the Laws which the Magistrates of a Town or City, by virtue of the King's Charter, have a Power to make for the benefit and advantage of their Corporation. Provided always, that the same be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. These By-Laws properly bind none but the Inhabitants of the Place, unless they be for publick Good, or to avoid a publick Inconvenience. In which Cases they bind Strangers.

Thus much in general as to the Laws of *England*. The chief Particulars will come in due course, when I come to treat of the Government.

The Religion of England.

The *Religion of England*, as it is established by Law, is a well Reformed Religion, and the most agreeable to the Primitive Times of Christianity. But, before I come to shew the Occasion, Time, and Methods of its Reformation, it will not be improper to give a brief Historical Account how the *Christian Faith* came to be planted in this Island, to set forth its Progress, Decay, and Restauration; the Corruption with *Rome*, and at last its Reformation.

That Christianity was planted here in the Apostles Times, long before King *Lucius*, is plainly demonstrated by the *Antiquity of the British Churches*, writ some Years since by

Dr. *Stillfleet*, the present Bishop of *Worcester*. Where he learnedly disproves the Tradition concerning *Joseph of Arimathea* (supposed by many to have been the first Planter of the Gospel here) as an Invention of the Monks of *Glastenbury*, to serve their Interests, by advancing the Reputation of their Monastery; and makes it highly probable, that *St. Paul*, rather than *St. Peter*, as others would have it) was the first Founder of a Church in this Island. But, by reason of Persecutions, or for want of supply of Preachers, Christianity did not flourish here till the Reign of *Lucius* the *British* King, and the first *Christian* King in *Europe*. Of whose imbracing *Christianity* the learned Bishop gives this Account from the Testimony of ancient Writers, that he was first inclined hereto by the Perswasion of *Eluanus* and *Eduinus*, two *British Christians*, who were probably employ'd to convince him. But, being on the other side wrought upon by his *Druids*, he would not come to any Resolution, till he had went to *Rome* for his further Satisfaction, and to know how far the *British Christians* and those of *Rome* agreed. *Eleutherus* was then Bishop of *Rome*, and the twelfth from the Apostles. To whom he sent the foresaid *Eluanus* and *Meduinus* about the Year 180, presuming (as he might reasonably then) that the *Christian Doctrine* was there truly taught, at so little distance from the Apostles, and in a Place whither a Resort was made from all Parts, because of its being the Imperial City. For there was then no Imagination of *St. Peter's* having appointed the Head of the Church there, nor a long time after in the *British Churches*, as appears by the Contest of the *British Bishops* with *Augustine* the Monk.

King *Lucius*, being satisfied upon the Return of his Embassadors from *Rome*, imbraced the *Christian Faith*, and received the Baptism. So that by the Piety of his Example, and the diligence of the first Preachers, Christianity soon spread over his Dominions, and some time after over all the Island. And then the *Britain* had Bishops of their own, without any Juridical Dependency from the See of *Rome*, the *British Church* continuing a distinct and independent Church from all others.

But, when the Heathen *Saxons* came to be possessed of this Part of the Island, and the Natives forced to take shelter amongst the Mountains of *Wales*, the *Christian Faith* fled with them, and this Country was again darkened with Heathenism. Till about the Year 596 *Austin* the Monk was sent by Pope *Gregory the Great*, to preach the Gospel here. By whose Diligence and Zeal the Work prospered so well, that all the *Saxons* were by degrees converted to the *Christian Faith*, and *Austin* made the first Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, but with subjection to the Church of *Rome*. Thus as the Errours crept on in the *Roman Church*, Ours grew infected with them, and continued subject to the Power and Errours of *Rome* till, the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Who, being justly disgusted at the Pope, reassumed the Power of the *Christian British Kings* his ancient Predecessors, and removing by virtue of it the forfeited Primacy of *Rome* to the See of *Canterbury*, laid by that means the Ground for Reformation. But 'tis observable withal, that this Ejection of the Pope's Authority was not done (as in other Nations) tumultuously, and by the Power of the People; but by the Counsel and Advice of godly and learned Divines assembled

sembled in Convocation by the King's Authority, and ratified by the Three States in Parliament.

The ancient Dignity and Supremacy of the Kings of *England* being thus restored, and the subjects delivered from the Spiritual Tyranny of the Pope of *Rome*, the King and Clergy took this occasion to inquire into and reform the great Abuses and Errours crept into the Church. Whose Method in this Work (begun in *Henry 8.* Reign, and brought to perfection in his next Successor's Time) Dr. *Heylin* sets forth in these Words. The Architects, says he, in his great Work, without respect unto the Dictates of *Luther* or *Calvin*, looking only on God's Word and the Primitive Patterns, abolished such Things as were repugnant unto either, but still retained such Ceremonies in God's publick Worship as were agreeable to both, and had been countenanced by the Practice of the Primitive Times. A Point wherein they did observe a greater Measure of Christian Prudence and Moderation, than their Neighbour Churches, which in a meer detestation of the See of *Rome*, allowed of nothing which had formerly been in use amongst them, because defiled with *Popish* Errors and Abuses; utterly averting thereby those of the Papal Party from joyning with them in the Work, or coming over to them when the Work was done. Whereas, had they continued an allowable Correspondency in these Extrinsecals of Religion with the Church of *Rome*, their Party in the World had been far greater, and not so much stomached as it is. And this Opinion of his he backs with the Sentiment of the Marquis *de Rhosne* in this point, after Duke of *Bully*, and Lord High Treasurer of *France*, one

of the chief Men of the Reformed Party there : Who, being sent Embassador to King *James I.* from *Henry IV.* King of *France*, admired the Decency of God's publick Service in the Church of *England*.

Three Things principally are to be considered in point of Religion; *viz.* The Doctrine, the publick Worship, and the Church-Government.

As for the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, 'tis the same in all Points with other Reformed Churches, as it appears by her Confession of Faith contained in the 39 Articles. Her publick Worship differs in nothing from them, but in the Excellency of it. So many admirable Prayers the *English* Liturgy contains, suitable to all Occasions, digested in a plain Evangelical Style, without Rhetorical Raptures, which are fitter for a designing Orator than an humble Addresser to the Mercy-Seat of God. In short, there is nothing wanting in the Church of *England*, in order to Salvation. She uses the Word of God, the Ten Commandments, the Faith of the Apostles, the Creeds of the Primitive Church, the Articles of the four first General Councils, an excellent Liturgy, the Administration of the Sacraments, and all the Precepts and Counsels of the Gospel. She attributes all Glory to God, worships his most holy Name, and owns all his Attributes. She adores the Trinity in Unity, the Unity in Trinity. She teaches Faith and Repentance, the Necessity of good Works, the strictness of a holy Life, and an humble Obedience to the Supreme Power. Charity, which is the grand Mark of the true Church, is so essential to this, that she does not ingross Heaven to her self, so as to damn all others into Hell. For the publick

lick Service and Worship of God, she has Places, Times, Persons, and Revenues set apart for that purpose; and an uninterrupted Succession of Bishops, to ordain Priests and Deacons, and do all other Duties proper to their Dignity.

Happy were it for *England*, if all its Subjects would live in the Communion of this Church, which, far from being Impregnated with *Papish* Errours, or fond of the Church of *Rome*, is the principal Bulwark against *Popery*; having in the late Reign most zealously withstood all the Shocks of *Rome*, baffled all the *Papish* Writers, and stood alone at the Gap, with wonderful Courage and Resolution. Insomuch that this Church, formerly scattered and eclipsed in the Reign of *Charles I*, restored (but afterwards undermined) by *Charles II*, and lately threatened with utter Ruin by his immediate Successor, is now, by the special Providence of God, in a flourishing Condition, under the happy Influence of our present King *William*, the Restorer of our Laws, Religion, and Liberties.

Amongst the Dissenting Party, as the *Presbyterians* are the nearest in point of Doctrine to the Church of *England*, so they are the most considerable. The Name of *Presbyterians* they got from their Opinion, that the Church was governed in the Primitive Times by *Presbyters* or *Elders*, and that Episcopal Government (as now established) is not consonant either to the Word of God, or to the Practice of those Times. The Surplice, the Sign of the Cross in Baptism, the Bowing at the Name of Jesus, and the Kneeling at the Communion, are Things they cannot digest. Strict Observers they are
of

of the Sabbath, and most of them Predestinarians.

Next to whom, both in their Opinions and Number, are the *Independants*, or *Congregationalists*. So called, for that they will have every particular Congregation to be ruled by their own Laws, without dependence upon any other in Church-Matters. These prefer their own Gathered Churches in private Places to the publick Congregations in Churches. In most Things else they jump with the *Presbyterians*. Except those particular Tenets some of 'em have entertained, which for brevities sake I forbear to enumerate. The rigid sort of 'em (called *Brownists*) refuse to Communicate with any of the Reformed Churches.

The *Anabaptists* are so called from Rebaptizing those who coming to their Communion were Baptized in their Infancy. For one of their chief Tenets is against Pædobaptism, or Baptizing of Children. They hold besides, that Lay-people may preach. As for those Blasphemous Opinions, their Fore-fathers have been charged with, I hope few of the modern *Anabaptists* in *England* are guilty of them.

The *Millenarians*, or *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, are so called from their Expectation of *Christ's* temporal Kingdom here on Earth, for a Thousand Years. And this they ground upon several Places of Scripture, which from a Spiritual they wrest into a Carnal Sense.

The *Quakers* are so called, because they use to Quake and Groan, when they wait for the Spirit. They are a sort of *Enthusiasts*; who, pretending to a Light within, will admit of no other Guide. They use no Sacraments, and reject all Ministerial Ordinances. In their Meetings, he that fancies first to be seized with
the

the Spirit, is free to stand up for a Teacher; and then the strength of Fancy may go a great way to help the Utterance. Two Things they affect in Humane Society, an Equality amongst Men, and a Plainness in their Garb, in their Speech, and in their Dealings. Accordingly they stand covered before Men of all degrees, and pull off their Hats to none. They also *Thou* all Men, Kings and Coblers alike, without any Distinction. Nor will they take any Oath, tho' impos'd by the Magistrate; for they are for plain *Yea* and *Nay*. In their Dealings, they have indeed got a good Name, and I hope it is not groundless. But, if some of them do abuse it for lucre, they must be concluded not to be of the right stamp, and so it ought not to reflect on the whole Body.

These are the principal Sects that are now in this Kingdom. Besides the *Roman Catholics*, properly called *Recusants*, whose Number and Interest is much decayed since the Fall of King *James*.

As for *Ranters*, *Adamites*, *Familists*, *Antinomians*, *Sweet-Singers*, *Muggletonians*, and I know not what else, as they suddenly sprung up like Mushrooms, so they are in a manner dwindled into nothing. And indeed their Opinions were too blasphemous and senseless to hold out long amongst Men of any Sense.

CHAP. VI.

Of the English Monarchy, in general.

The English Monarchy.

E NGLAND, if we except the distracted Times before the Restauration of Charles II, has been always governed by Sovereign Princes. Before the Romans came in, the Britains being divided into several Nations, each of them was governed by its own Kings and particular Princes.

When Britain became a Member of the Roman Empire, then the Britains were under the Roman Emperours. Yet so, that many of their Tribes had their own Kings, who were suffered to govern by their own Law, but then they were Tributary. Such Kings were *Codigunnus* and *Prasitagus* mentioned by *Tacitus*, *Lucius* the first Christian King, and *Coilus* the Father of *Helena*, Mother of *Constantine the Great*. And 'tis observable, that the Policy of the Romans in suffering Kings in the Conquered Countries, was to make them (as *Tacitus* says) *Servitutis Instrumenta*, that is, instrumental to the Peoples Bondage.

After the Romans had quitted the Stage of Britain, in the fifth Century, the Kingly Government returned to the Britains. Who chose for their King *Constantine*, Brother of *Aldroinus*, King of Britany in France, a Prince of the British Blood. To whom succeeded *Constantius* his

Son ;

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Son ; then *Vortiger*, who usurped the Crown, and to defend his Title against his Enemies first called in the *Saxons*. These, having got sure footing in this Kingdom, never left the *Britains* quiet, till they became possessed of the Whole. And, though they were overthrown in many Battels by King *Vortimer*, the Son and immediate Successor of *Vortiger*, and afterwards by King *Artbur*, one of the Worlds Nine Worthies ; yet the *Britains* were soon after his Death so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to yield, and to exchange this Part of *Britain* for the Mountains of *Wales*.

Thus the *Britains* left the Stage, and the *Saxons* entred, but still with a Regal Power. By these the Country was divided into Seven Kingdoms, the several Names and Extent whereof you have in my First Part. But, for the further satisfaction of the Reader, I shall here subjoyn the Names of the first Kings, with the Dates of their Accession to their respective Kingdoms.

The first King of	Kent,	<i>Hengist</i>	455.
	South-Saxons,	<i>Ella</i> ,	488.
	West-Saxons,	<i>Cerdic</i> ,	522.
	East-Saxons,	<i>Erkenwin</i> ,	527.
	East-Angles,	<i>Offa</i> ,	575.
	Northumberland,	<i>Ida</i> ,	549.
	Mercia,	<i>Criodda</i> ,	582.

This Heptarchy continued thus for several Ages separate and distinct, till the prevailing Fortune of the *West-Saxons* united them all into one by the Name of *England*, in the Reign of King *Egbert*. Tho' the Truth is, King *Alfred*, a Grandchild of *Egbert*, was he who totally united the *Saxon* Heptarchy into one Estate.

Thus,

Thus, from the time of *Egbert* to this present Time, *England* has continued a Monarchy above 870 Years. First, under 15 Kings of the *Saxon* Race; then under 3 *Danish* Kings; and next to them, under *Edward the Confessor*, and *Harold II.* two Kings of the *Saxon* Blood. Who were succeeded by four *Norman* Kings. And after *Stephen* the last of the Four, the *Saxon* Blood was again restored in the Person of King *Henry II.* Anno 1155, in whose Bloud the Crown has continued ever since.

Now the *English* Monarchy is none of those Despotical Monarchies, where the Subjects (like Slaves) are at the Arbitrary Power and Will of their Sovereign. An unnatural sort of Government, and directly contrary to the true end of Government, which is the Preservation, Welfare, and Happiness of the People. And what Happiness can a People propose to themselves, when instead of being protected, they may be plundered and murdered at the will of their Prince? Men had as good live in a state of Anarchy, as lie at some Princes Mercy, whose unlimited Power serves only to make them furious and outrageous. And where lies the Advantage, (when the King proves a cruel Tyrant) to be Robbed, or Murdered by a Royal, or a common Robber?

The Government of *England*, Thanks be to God, is better Constituted. 'Tis a Monarchy, but not with that Dominion which a Master has over his Slave. For then the King might lawfully sell all his Subjects, like so many Head of Cattel, and make Mony of his whole Stock when he pleases.

Here the Legislative Power is divided betwixt the King and his People, but the Executive

tive Power is lodged solely in the King. Here the King has his Prerogative, which is the Support of the Crown; and the People their Priviledges, which assert their Liberty. If the King stretches his Prerogative so far beyond its Bounds, as to overthrow the Liberty of the Subject, he unhinges the Government; and the Government being dissolved, He and the Nation are to seek, as in the late King's Case. If any part of the Subjects incroach upon his Prerogative, they undergo the lash of the Law; which is no less tender of the King's Prerogative, than of the Subjects Liberty.

But the Question is, in case of a Difference betwixt the King and his People, who is a competent Judge.

To answer this Objection, I shall make use of the *Inquiry into the Measures of Submission to the Supream Authority*. 'Tis to be considered, says the Learned and Judicious Author, that some Points are justly disputable and doubtful; and others so manifest, that any Objections made against them are rather forced Pretences, than so much as plausible Colours. If the Case be doubtful, the Interest of the publick Peace and Order ought to carry it. But the Case is quite different, when the Invasions that are made upon Liberty and Property are plain and visible to all that consider them.

The main Difficulty lies here, how, upon such an Invasion, the Subjects of *England* can take up Arms against their King, when the Militia is by several express Laws lodged singly in the King; and those Laws have been put in the form of an Oath, which all that have born any Employment either in Church or State have sworn. So that, though the Subjects have a Right to their Property by many positive Laws, yet they

they seem now to have no Right or Means left to preserve it. And here seems to be a Contradiction in the *English* Government, viz. a publick Liberty challenged by the Nation, and grounded upon Law; and yet a Renouncing of all Resistance, when that Liberty is invaded, and that also grounded upon Law.

To clear this Point, and bring it to its true Light, we must take this for a general Rule, when there seems to be a Contradiction between two Articles in the Constitution, that we ought to examine which of the two is the most evident, and the most important, and so fix upon it. Then we must give such an accommodating Sense to that which seems to contradict it, that we may reconcile 'em together. 'Tis plain, that our Liberty is only a Thing that we enjoy at the King's Discretion and during his Pleasure, if the other against all Resistance is to be understood according to the utmost extent of the Words. Since therefore the chief Design of our whole Law, and of all the several Rules of our Constitution, is to secure and maintain our Liberty, we ought to lay that down for a Conclusion, that it is both the most plain, and the most important of the two. And the other Article against Resistance ought to be so softened, as that it do not destroy us.

If the Law never designed to lodge the Legislative Power in the King, as it is self-evident, 'tis plain it did not intend to secure him in it, in case he should go about to assume it. Therefore the not resisting the King can only be applied to the Executive Power, that so, upon no pretence of ill Administrations in the Execution of the Law, it should be lawful to resist him. Another Proof that the Law only designed to
secure

secure the King in the Executive Power, is the Words of the Oath, which makes it unlawful to bear Arms against the King, or any Commissioned by him. For, if the Commission be not according to Law, 'tis no Commission; and consequently those who act by virtue of it, are not Commissioned by the King in the sense of the Law.

Besides, all general Words, how comprehensive soever, are still supposed to have a tacit Exception and Reserve in them, if the matter seem to require it. Thus Children are commanded to obey their Parents in *all Things*; and Wives are declared by the Scripture to be subject to their Husbands in *all Things, as the Church is unto Christ*. For odious Things ought not to be suspected, and therefore not named upon such Occasions; but when they fall out, they carry still their own force with them. So by our Form of Marriage, the Parties swear to one another, *till Death them do part*; and yet few doubt but that this Bond is dissolved by Adultery, though it is not named.

In short, when a King of *England* strikes at the very Foundations of the Government, as the late King did, and that his Maleversations are not only the effect of Humane Frailty, of Ignorance, Inadvertencies, or Passions, to which all Princes may be subject, as well as other Men, in such Cases that King may fall from his Power, or at least from the Exercise of it, and such his Attempts (in the very Judgment of the greatest Asserters of Monarchy) naturally divest him of his whole Authority. To this purpose we have still fresh before us the Example of the late King of *Portugal*, who for a few Acts of Rage fatal to very few Persons, was put under a Guardianship, and kept

kept a Prisoner till he died, and his Brother the present King made Regent in his place. Which it seems was (at least secretly) approved by most of the Crowned Heads of *Europe*, and even our Court gave the first Countenance to it. Though, of all others, King *Charles II.* had the least Reason to do it, since it justified a Younger Brother's supplanting the Elder. But the Evidence of the Thing carried it even against Interest.

These are my Author's Arguments, which I thought fit to insist upon, to justify the Nations taking up Arms for the Defence of their Laws, Religion, and Property, against the late King's actual and bare-faced Subverting the whole Frame of this most happy and blessed Government.

A Government which has made many Kings glorious beyond the Great *Nimrod* of *France*, and their People happy beyond all other Nations. A Government which allows enough to a King that cares not to be a Tyrant, and enough to the People to keep them from Slavery. When the King's Prerogative does not interfere with the Liberty of the People, or the Peoples Liberty with the King's Prerogative, that is, when both King and People keep within their own Sphere, there is no better framed Government under the Sun. Here is Monarchy without Slavery; a great King, and yet a free People. And, the Legislative-Power being lodged in the King, Lords, and Commons jointly, 'tis such a Monarchy as has the main Advantages of an Aristocracy in the Lords, and of a Democracy in the Commons, without the Disadvantages or Evils of either.

The Government of *England* being thus constituted, I see no Ground there is for Passive Obe-

Obedience, where the King's Commands are visibly contrary to Law, and destructive of the Constitution.

The Measures of Power, and consequently of Obedience, must be taken from the express Laws of the State, or from Immemorial Customs, or from particular Oaths which the subjects swear to their Princes. And, in all Disputes between Power and Liberty, Power must always be proved, for Liberty proves itself; that being founded only upon a Positive Law, this upon the Law of Nature.

Now 'tis plain, the Law of Nature has put no Difference (or Subordination) amongst Men, except it be that of Children to their Parents, or of Wives to their Husbands. So that, with relation to the Law of Nature, all Men are born Free; and this Liberty must be still supposed intire, unless so far as it is limited by Contracts, Provisions, and Laws.

And, as a private Person can bind himself to another Man by different Degrees, either as a common Servant for Wages, or as an Apprentice appropriate for a longer Time, or as a slave by a total giving himself up to another; so may several Bodies of Men give themselves upon different Terms and Degrees to the Conduct of others. And, as in those Cases the general Name of *Master* may be equally used, though the degrees of his Power are to be judged by the nature of the Contract; so in these all may carry the same Name of *King*, and yet every ones Power is to be taken from the Measures of that Authority which is lodged in him, and not from any general Speculations founded on some equivocal Terms, such as King, Sovereign, or Supream.

But

But this has been of late so learnedly argued, that I shall wave any further Discussion of this Matter. This only I shall add, that the King of *England* is, by the moderate Asserters of this Monarchy, called *Pater Patriæ*, and *Sponsus Regni*. By which Metaphorical Characters the King and his Subjects come within the Relation of a Father and Children, or within that of a Husband and Wife; which is proper enough to represent the Nature and Mildness of the *English* Government. Others make King and Subject to be no other Relation than that of *Guardian* and *Ward*. *Ad tutelam namque* (says *Fortescue*) *Legis Subditorum, ac eorum Corporum & Bonorum, Rex hujusmodi erectus est*; the King being ordained for the Defence or Guardianship of the Laws of his Subjects, and of their Bodies and Goods.

Lastly, The *Monarchy* of *England* is Free and Independent, that is, not holden of any Earthly Potentate, or any ways obliged to do Homage for the same; as the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the Pope by the King of *Spain*, and that of *Scotland*, which held in *Capite* of the Crown of *England*. Whereas the Kingdom of *England* owns no Superiour upon Earth.

A Monarchy that justly challenges a Freedom from all Subjection to the Emperour, or Laws of the Empire. For, though the *Roman* Emperours were anciently possessed of this Country, and got by force of Arms the Possession of it; yet, upon their quitting the same, the Right (by the Law of Nations) returned to the former Owners *pro Derelicto*, as the *Civilians* speak.

The same is also free from all manner of Subjection to the Pope of *Rome*, and consequently from

from those several Inconveniencies and Burdens which lie upon *Popish* Kingdoms. As Taxes paid to that Bishop, Provisions and Dispensations in several Cases to be procured from the Court of *Rome*, and Appeals thither in Ecclesiastical Suits.

'Tis an Hereditary Monarchy, and such as allows of no *Interregnum*; free therefore from those Mischiefs and Inconveniencies which frequently attend such Kingdoms as are Elective. Though it is granted, at least it seems apparent by History, that *England* has been an Elective Kingdom, especially in the Time of the *Saxons*; When, upon the King's Death, those persons of the Realm that composed the then Parliament usually met for the chusing of another. And, though one or other of the Royal blood was always chosen, yet the next in lineal Succession was often set aside, as is evident from the Genealogies of the *Saxon* Kings. But, however it was in those and after Times, certain it is that ever since King *Henry VII.* the Crown has run in a course of lineal Succession, Right of Inheritance. Till the late King, having forsaken the Government and abdicated the Kingdom, the Crown (with the general consent of the Nation) was set upon the Head of the Prince of *Orange*, our present King, jointly with the Princess the next Heir to King *James*, and the Succession settled as will appear afterwards.

To conclude, whatever be the Bent and Inclination of some Men amongst us for a Commonwealth, the Generality of the Nation is much for Monarchy, that it is like so to continue as long as the World indures. In that Eclipse of Monarchy which hapned before the Restauration of King *Charles II.* how busy then

then the Commonwealth Party was to provide against its Return, and to settle here Democracy for ever, all the World knows. No Stone was left unturned, and what came of it. As soon as ever Opportunity served, the very *Presbyterians* themselves joyned with the Royalists to bring in the Exiled King, and re-establish the ancient Government. So soon the Nation grew sick of the Commonwealth, and so strong was then the Current for Monarchy that, without the shedding of a drop of Blood the first was in a manner hissed out of the Nation, and Monarchy restored with the greatest Pomp and Joy imaginable.

I set aside the Zeal of our *English* Clergy for Monarchy, and their Influence upon the Laity. The great Number alone of our Nobility and Gentry, with their proportionable Ascendency upon the People, makes me look upon it as a moral Impossibility for Commonwealth-Government ever to prevail here. 'Tis well known the Genius of Common-wealths is for keeping down the Nobility, and extinguishing all those Beams of Royalty. Therefore as 'tis their Interest, so I suppose it will be their Care, to stick to Monarchy.

CHAP. VII.

*Of the KING of ENGLAND;
and first of his Dominions.*

THE King of *England* is otherwise called *The King* King of *Great-Britain*, as being the sole of Eng-
 overnain and supreme Head of this great and land's Do-
 mous Island, containing the two Kingdoms of *minions*.
England and *Scotland*, besides the Principality
 of *Wales*.

Which Principality was first united, by Con-
 quest, to the Crown of *England*, Anno 1282,
 by King *Edward I*, who overcame and slew in
 battle *Llewellen*, the last Sovereign Prince of
Wales, of the Race of *Cadwallader*, the last
 King of the *Britains*. After which Conquest,
 he took all the provident Care imaginable to
 cure it to the Crown; but the *Welsh* seldom
 contained themselves within the bounds of true
 allegiance, till the Reign of *Henry VII*.
 extracted from the *Welsh* Blood. In whose
 Successor's Reign, *Henry VIII*. they were made
 by Act of Parliament one Nation with the *En-*
ish, subject to the same Laws, capable of the
 same Preferments, priviledged with the same
 Immunities, and enabled to send Knights and
 Burgesses to the *English* Parliament. So that,
 the Name and Language only excepted, there
 is now no Difference between the *English* and
Welsh. A very happy Union.

Scotland was also brought into Subjection by the same King *Edward*, who received Homage of its King and Nobility, and had there his Chancery and other Courts under a Viceroy. But with much struggling they recovered at last their Liberty, and set up a King of their own *Robert Bruce*; who had the luck to be confirmed in it by the Defeat given to *Edward II*, one of our unfortunate Kings. 'Tis true his Son King *Edward III*, a most virtuous and valorous Prince, changed the face of Affairs in *Scotland* and brought again the *Scots* to Obedience. In so much that he excluded *David*, the Son of *Robert Bruce*, from the Crown, then forced to fly into *France*, and restored the House of *Baliol* to the Kingdom, in the person of *Edward* Son of King *John Baliol*. Who, upon his coming to the Crown, did Homage to this King *Edward* as his Father had done to King *Edward I*. But 'twas not long before the *Scots* quitted again their Subjection and Vassalage to the Crown of *England*, the Roll of *Ragman* being treacherously delivered into their hands by *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*. Which Roll contained a Confession and Acknowledgment of the Estates of *Scotland*, subscribed by all their Hands and Seals; whereby they owned the Superiority of the Kings of *England*, not only in regard of such Advantages as the Sword had given them but as of their original and undoubted Right.

But, setting aside this point of Vassalage, the Kings of *England*, are Kings of *Scotland* by better Title. For King *James VI*. of *Scotland* and the first of *England*, succeeded Queen *Elizabeth* in the Realm of *England*, as the next Heir to the Crown, *Anno* 1602; being descended, by *Mary Queen* of the *Scots* his Mother, from

from *Margaret*, the eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* King of *England*, and Wife to *James IV.* of *Scotland*. And here the Wisdom and prudent Foresight of *Henry* is very remarkable. Who, having two Daughters, bestowed the Eldest (contrary to the Mind of his Council) on the King of *Scots*, and the younger on the *French* King; that, if his own Issue Male should fail, as it did by the Death of his Grandson King *Edward VI.* and that a Prince of another Nation must inherit *England*, then *Scotland* as the lesser Kingdom, should depend upon *England*, and not *England* wait on *France*, as upon the greater. In which Succession of the *Scots* to the Crown of *England*, the Prophecy of the fatal Stone received accomplishment. I mean the Stone which the *Scots* look't upon as their *Palladium*, kept at *Scone* in *Scotland*, the usual Place for the Coronation of the *Scottish* Kings; upon which they received their Crown, till the Removal of it unto *Westminster* by King *Edward I.* The Verses of old ingraven upon this Stone run thus,

*Non fallat Fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum,
Invenient Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Translated in old Meeter thus.

The *Scots* shall brook that Realm as natif
Ground,
If *Weirds* fail not, where ere this Stone is
found.

Thus the *Scots*, so often quelled and curbed
by the *English*, never subdued *England* but by
this blessed Victory.

Ever since this happy Union, *Scotland* has been deprived of its Kings Residence there, who changed the worse Seat for the better. But the King has his Council there, by which the Kingdom is principally governed in the King's Absence, pursuant to his Directions. And, in time of Parliament, his Majesty Constitutes a *Lord High Commissioner*, with the ordinary Power and Authority of a Viceroy. In this manner *Scotland* has continued to this day a separate Kingdom, governed by its own Laws. 'Tis true there have been several Attempts made to unite it into one Kingdom with *England*, as *Wales* was by *Henry VIII*; but hitherto unsuccessfully.

So far we have cleared in few Words, by History, the whole Isle of *Great Britain* to the King of *England*; with all the *British* Islands about it, the principal of which are the Isles of *Shesey*, *Thamet*, *Wight*, *Anglesey* and *Man*.

The next that offers it self is the Kingdom of *Ireland*, a great Part whereof was Conquered by the *English* about the Year 1172. in the Reign of *Henry II.* and the Occasion thus. *Ireland* being then divided amongst several petty Kings, the King of *Leinster* was by the King of *Munster* driven out of his Kingdom, and fled to *England* for Refuge. Where, applying himself to King *Henry*, he resolved to attempt his Restoration; and, in the doing of it, brought the best part of the Island under his Subjection. King *John*, his Youngest Son, was the first who was Invested Lord of *Ireland*. Which Stile was granted him by Pope *Urban III.* and continued to his Successors (though in effect Kings thereof) till the Year 1542; when *Henry VIII.* was declared

declared in an *Irish* Parliament King of *Ireland*, as a Name more sacred and replete with Majesty. But the *English* never made a full and intire Conquest of that Kingdom till the latter end of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, upon the great Defection of the *Irish*. Which ended in a total Overthrow of the Rebels, then under the Conduct of *Hugh O Neal*, Earl of *Tiroen*; and the consequence of it, according to the Rule, That every Rebellion, when 'tis suppressed, does make the Prince stronger, and the Subjects weaker. Which is hoped will be the effect of the late grand Rebellion of the *Irish*, so wonderfully suppressed by Their Majesties Forces.

But, besides *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, the King of *England* is possessed of *Fersey*, *Garnsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, four Islands of good note (especially the two first) on the Coast of *Normandy* in *France*. The same are holden in right of that Dukedom, which was Conquered by *Henry I.* of *England*, and continued *English* till the Days of King *John*; when *Philip II.* of *France*, surnamed *Augustus*, seized on all the Estates the *English* had in *France*, as Forfeitures, Anno 1202. And, since the *French* seized upon *Normandy*, they have often attempted *Fersey*, and *Garnsey*, but always with repulse and loss. So affectionate are the People to the *English* Government, and jealous of the Privileges they enjoy under it, which they could not hope for from the *French*.

The King of *England* has a Claim besides to the *Sovereignty* of all the Seas round about *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the Isles adjacent, even to the Shores of all the Neighbouring Nations.

Nations. Therefore all Foreigners Ships have anciently demanded Leave to fish, and to pass in these Seas ; and to this day lower their Topsails to all the King's Ships of War. Our Law saith, the Sea is of the Liegeance of the King, as well as the Land. And accordingly Children born upon our four Seas (as sometimes it does happen) are accounted natural born Subjects of the King of *England*, without being naturalized.

Our King has moreover a Title to the *Kingdom of France*. First Challenged by King *Edward III*, as Son and Heir of *Isabel*, the Daughter of King *Philip the Fair*, and Sister of *Lewis IX*, *Philip V*, and *Charles the Fair*, who reigned successively, and died without Issue Male. To prosecute which Title, he entred into *France* with an Army, took upon him the Title of *King of France*, and caused the *Flower de lices* to be quartered with the *Lions of England* ; which has been continued ever since amongst all his Successors. The *French* (opposing his Title by virtue of a pretended *Salique Law*, disabling Women from the Succession to the Crown) he overthrew in two great Battels, with a small Force under the Conduct of the incomparable *Edward the Black Prince* his Son, Duke of *Aquitain*. Those were the Battels of *Cressy* and *Poitiers*, the first being fought *Anno* 1343, in the Reign of *Philip VI*, surnamed *de Valois* ; and that of *Poitiers* in the Reign of his Son King *John*, who was taken Prisoner with *Philip* his Son, and brought over into *England*. But such is the Vicissitude of Humane Affairs, that the *English* soon after lost all they had got in these Wars, *Calais* excepted. For *Charles V*. of *France*, the Son of *John*, proved too hard

hard for *Richard II.* of *England*, one of our unfortunate Kings, the next Successor of King *Edward III.*, and his Grandson by *Edward* the Black Prince.

But *Henry V.*, his next Successor but one, did so far pursue the Title of *France*, that he won it, after his great Victory of *Agincour*, which hapned *Anno 1415.* The Opportunity was great, whether we consider the Weakness and distracted Condition of *Charles VI.* then King of *France*, or the very Distraction of the Kingdom at that time occasioned by the Faction of *Burgundy* against that of *Orleans.* So that, being sought to for Peace, he granted it with these Conditions, that upon *Henry's* Marriage with the Lady *Catharine*, Daughter to King *Charles*, he should be made Regent of *France*, during *Charles* his Life, and after the Death of *Charles*, the Crown of *France* and all its Rights should remain to King *Henry* and his Heirs for ever; which was agreed to on both sides. And, tho *Henry* did not live to possess the Kingdom, yet his Son *Henry VI.* had the fortune to be Crowned King of *France* in *Paris*; which he held during the life of his Uncles *John* of *Bedford*, and *Humphrey* of *Glocester.* After whose Deaths he not only lost *France* to the *French*, but *England* and his Life to the *Yorkish* Faction.

Thus *Charles VII.*, Son of *Charles VI.*, after a long and bloody War, recovered from the *English*, then divided at Home, all their Possessions in *France*, except *Calais.* Which last remained under the *English* till Queen *Mary's* Reign, and was taken from her by *Henry II.* of *France.* And, ever since, Things have remained much in the same Posture, the Kings of *England* with the Title to *France*, and the *French* Kings with the Possession.

In *Asia*, the King of *England* has some Holds; as *Fort St. George*, (among the rest) upon the Coast of *India*, the Fort of *Tegnopatam*, and the Isle of *Bombay*. Upon the Coast of *Africk* we had lately *Tangier* in the *Streights*, till King *Charles II.* thought fit to quit it, being first demolished. But upon the *Western* Coast, especially in *Guinea*, Their Majesties have several Ports, to secure our Trade in these Parts.

In *America* the King of *England* is possessed of more Territories than any other Christian State, setting *Spain* aside. There he has in the Continent *New-England*, *New-York*, *Mary-Land*, *Pensilvania*, *Virginia*, *Carolina*, and several other Countries to the North-West. Besides many noted Islands, as *New-found Land*, *Jamaica*, *Bermudos*, *Barbadoes*; and amongst the *Leeward* Islands, *St. Christopher*, *Statia*, *Nevis*, *Antego*, *Monserrat*, *Anguilla*, &c.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the King of England's Titles, and Arms; his Ensigns of Royalty, and Marks of Sovereignty; his Rank amongst other Princes; the great Regard the Laws have for his Person, and the extraordinary Respect he receives from his Subjects.

I Come now to the King of *England's Titles*, *Their Majesties Titles* which run thus at present, joynly with *jesties Titles* *Queen Mary; William and Mary, by the Grace of God, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith.* Which last Title was given by Pope *Leo X.* to King *Henry VIII.* for a Book written by him against *Luther*, in Defence of some Points of the *Romish Religion*; and afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament, for Defence of the ancient Catholick and Apostolick Faith, as it is now professed by the Church of *England*. Whereas the King of *France* is called *Most Christian*, and the King of *Spain*, *Most Catholick*.

The Title of *Majesty* came not into use in *England*, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Instead whereof that of *Grace*, now appropriated to the Dukes and the two Archbishops, was gi-

ven to former Kings; and that of Highness to the foresaid King *Henry*, till the Word *Majesty* prevailed.

When we speak to the King, the Word *Sir* is often used, besides *Your Majesty*; according to the *French Sire*, which is likewise applied to that King.

For the *King's-Arms*, or *Ensigns Armorial*, He bears in the first place, for the Regal Arms of *France*, *Azure*, 3 *Flower de luces Or*; quartered with the Arms of *England*, which are *Gules* 3 *Lions passant Gardant in pale Or*. In the second place, for the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, a *Lion rampant Gules*, within a double *Tressure counter-flowered de luce Or*. In the third place, for *Ireland*, *Azure*, an *Irish Harp Or*, *Stringed Argent*. In the fourth place, as in the first. To which has been added, since the present King's Accession to the Crown, another *Lion* in the middle, thus blazoned; *Azure a Lion rampant Or*, between an *Earl of Billets Or*.

And all this within the *Garter*, the chief Ensign of that Order; above which is an *Helmet*, answerable to his Majesties Sovereign Jurisdiction; and upon this a *Mantle*. The *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold doubled *Ermin*, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmounted for a *Crest* by a *Lyon Passant Gardant*, *Crowned* with the like. The Supporters a *Lyon Rampant Gardant Or*, *Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent Gorged* with a *Crown*; thereto a *Chain* affixed, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his Back *Or*. Both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the place of the *Compartment* this Royal Motto, *Dieu Et mon Droit*, that is, *God and my Right*. Which Motto was taken up by *Edward III.* when he

first claimed the Kingdom of *France*. Who also gave the Motto upon the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, that is, *Shame be to him that evil thereof thinketh*.

The Arms of *France* were placed first, as being the greater Kingdom, and perhaps thereby to induce the *French* the more easily to own the *English* Title.

The *Ensigns of Royalty*, such as *Crowns*, *Scepters*, *Purple-Robe*, *Golden-Globe*, and *Holy Union*, the King of *England* has them all.

And so he has all the *Marks of Sovereignty*. As the Power of making Treaties and Leagues with foreign States, of making Peace or War, of sending and receiving Ambassadors, Creating of Magistrates, Convening the Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving the same, when he thinks fit, of conferring Titles of Honour, of pardoning Criminals, of Coyn-ing, &c. All which Marks of Sovereignty are by Law lodged in the Crown.

Accordingly the King of *England*, without the Concurrence of his Parliament, levies Men and Arms for Sea and Land-Service, and may (if need require) press Men for that purpose. He has alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders and Officers, the principal Direction and Command of his Armies, and the Disposal of all Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Forts, Ports, Havens, Ships of War. The Militia is likewise wholly at his Command. And, though he cannot of himself raise Money upon his Subjects without his Parliament, yet he has the sole Disposal of publick Monies.

In the Parliament He has a Negative Voice, that is, he may (without giving any Reason for it) refuse to give his Royal Assent to any Bill, though passed by both Houses of Parliament; and, without his Assent, such a Bill is like a Body without Soul. He may at his pleasure increase the Number of the House of Peers by creating more Barons, or summoning thither whom he thinks fit by Writ; and of the House of Commons, by bestowing Priviledges on any other Town, to send Burgeesses to Parliament.

He has the Choice and Nomination of all Counsellours and Officers of State, of all the Judges, Bishops, and other high Dignities in the Church.

None but the King has the Sovereign Power in the Administration of Justice; and no Subject has here, as in *France*, high, mean, or low Jurisdiction. So that the King only is Judge in his own Cause, though he deliver his Judgment by the Mouth of his Judges.

By Him is appointed the Metal, Weight, Purity, and Value of Coyn; and by his Proclamation he may make any foreign Coyn to be lawful Money of *England*.

Rank amongst foreign Princes. As to the Rank and Reputation of the Kings of *England*, when all *Christendom* in the Council of *Constance* was divided into Nations, the *English* was one of the Principal, and not Subaltern, having its Voice of equal ballance with the Nations of *France* or *Italy*. In those General Councils the Emperor of *Germany* was counted Major *Filius Ecclesiæ*, the King of *France* Minor *Filius*, and the King of *England* *Filius tertius* & adoptious. Whereas, with submission, methinks it had been more proper, especially in such

such Assemblies, to look upon the King of *England* as *Primogenitus Ecclesiæ*, the Eldest Son of the *Church*, out of respect to the *British* King *Lucius*, who (as I said before) was the first King in the World that imbraced *Christianity*. In those *Councils*, the King of *France* had place next the Emperour on his right hand, the King of *England* next on his left hand, and the King of *Scotland* next before *Castille*.

However the King of *England* acknowledges no Precedence to any Monarch, but only to the Emperour, and that upon the Score of Antiquity. For the Crown of *England* is free and independent, and therefore has been declared in Parliaments long since to be an Imperial Crown.

So tender is the Law for the Preservation of *The great* his Sacred Person, that, without any overt Act, *Regard the* the very imagining or intending the Death of *Laws have* the King, is High Treason by Law. And, *for his* though by Law an Idiot, or Lunatick, *Non Person,* *Compos Mentis*, cannot commit Felony, nor any sort of Treason; yet, if during his Idiocy, or Lunacy, he shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor.

In point of Physick, by an ancient Record, it is declared, That no Physick ought to be administered to the King, without a Warrant signed by the Privy-Council, by no other Physicians but what is mentioned in the Warrant, and the Physicians to prepare it themselves with their own hands. If there be occasion for a Surgeon, he must be likewise authorized by a Warrant.

The extraordinary Respect He receives from his Subjects.

And such is the Honour and Respect the King of *England* receives from his Subjects, that not only all Persons stand bare in his presence, but even in his absence, where he has a Chair of State. All People at their first Address Kneel to him, and he is at all times served upon the Knee.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Solemn Proclamation, and Coronation of the King of England.

The Solemn Proclamation of the King of England.

THE Kings of *England* are both Proclaimed and Crowned with so much Solemnity, that it won't be improper to describe the Manner of it, it being a Solemnity not at all disagreeable to the Design of this Work.

I begin with the *Proclamation*, which is the first Step to the Crown. And, being we are upon the *New State of England*, I shall describe the Manner how the present King *William* and Queen *Mary* were Proclaimed at *Whitehall-Gate*, within *Temple-Bar*, in *Cheap-side*, and the *Royal-Exchange*. Which happened on the 13th. of *Febr.* Anno 168⁸/₇.

The Lords and Commons, being then Assembled at *Westminster*, came to the Banqueting-House, where they presented the Prince and

and Princess of *Orange* the Instrument in Writing agreed upon for Declaring their Highnesses KING and QUEEN of *England, France, and Ireland*, with all the *Dominions and Territories* thereunto belonging, and received their Consent thereto.

About 11 of the Clock, the said Lords and Commons came down to *Whitehall-Gate*, preceded by the Speakers of their respective Houses ; *Viz.* the Marquess of *Hallifax* Speaker of the Lords, and *Henry Powle* Esq; Speaker of the Commons, each of them attended by a Sergeant at Arms, in order to see Their Majesties Proclaimed.

Being come down to the *Gate*, there they found the Heralds of Arms, the Sergeants at Arms, the Trumpets, and other Officers, all in readiness, being assembled by Order from the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal of *England*. And Sir *Thomas St. George* Knight Garter, Principal King of Arms, having received a Proclamation in Writing, with an Order from the Lords House to the King's Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms for Publishing, or Proclaiming the same forthwith, the Persons concerned disposed themselves in Order before the Court-Gate, for making the said Proclamation. The Trumpets having sounded a Call three several times, the last of which was answered by a great Shout of the vast Multitudes of People there assembled, the Noise ceasing, the said Garter King of Arms read the Proclamation by short Sentences or Periods ; Which was thereupon proclaimed aloud by *Robert Devenish* Esq; York Herald, being the Senior Herald, in these Words,

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God, in his great Mercy to this Kingdom, to vouchsafe us a Miraculous Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and that our Preservation is due next unto God, to the Resolution and Conduct of His Highness the Prince of Orange, whom God has chosen to be the Glorious Instrument of such an Inestimable Happiness to us and our Posterity; And being highly sensible and fully persuaded of the Great and Eminent Vertues of her Highness the Princess of Orange, whose Zeal for the Protestant Religion will no doubt bring a blessing along with Her upon the Nation; And whereas the Lords and Commons now Assembled at Westminster, have made a Declaration, and presented the same to the said Prince and Princess of Orange, and therein desired Them to Accept the Crown, who have Accepted the same accordingly; We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, together with the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London, and others of the Commons of this Realm, Do, with a full Consent, Publish and Proclaim, according to the said Declaration, William and Mary Prince and Princess of Orange, to be KING and QUEEN of England, France, and Ireland, with all the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging; Who are accordingly so to be owned, deemed, accepted, and taken by all the People of the aforesaid Realms and Dominions, who are henceforward bound to acknowledge and pay unto Them all Faith and true Allegiance. Beseeching God, by whom Kings Reign, to bless KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY with long and happy Years to Reign over us.

God save King William and Queen Mary.

Jo. Brown, Cleric.
Parliamentorum.

Which

Which being ended, and the Trumpets sounding a Flourish, was answered by several repeated Shouts of the People. And Direction being given to proclaim the same within Temple-Bar, in Cheap-side, and at the Royal-Exchange, the Proceeding marched in this manner.

I. The several *Bea-les* of the Liberties of *Westminster*.

II. The *Constables* of the said Liberties, all on foot, with the *High-Constable* on Horse-back.

III. The *Head Bay-iff* of *Westminster*, and his Men, all on Horse-back, with white Staves, to clear the Way.

IV. A *Class* of *Trumpeters*, nine in all, on Horse-back, the six first riding two and two, and the three last together; followed by the *Sergeant-Trumpeter*, carrying his Mace on the Shoulder.

V. A *Pursuivant* of Arms single; a *Pursuivant*, and a *Sergeant at Arms*; and next another *Pursuivant*, and a *Sergeant at Arms*. The *Pursuivants* in their rich Coats of the Roy-

al Arms, and each of the *Sergeants* carrying his Mace on his Shoulder, all of them on Horse-back.

VI. Four *Heralds* of Arms, one after another, each with a *Sergeant* at Arms on his left hand, carrying his Mace on the Shoulder; and the *Heralds* being all in their rich Coats of the Royal Arms.

VII. *Gar-ter*, King of Arms, in his rich Coat of Arms, carrying the Proclamation; accompany'd with Sir *Thomas Duppa* Kt. Gentleman Usher of the *Black Rod*, in his Crimson Mantle of the Order of the Garter, and his Black Rod of Office, likewise on Horseback.

VIII. The *Speaker* of the *House of Lords* in his Coach; attended by Sir *Roger Harfnet* eldest

eldest *Sergeant at Arms*, with his Mace.

IX. The *Speaker of the House of Commons*, in his Coach; attended by *John Topham Esq*; *Sergeant at Arms* to the said House, with his Mace.

X. The *Duke of Norfolk*, *Earl Marshal*, and *Primier Duke of England*, in his Coach with his *Marshal's Staff* in his hand.

XI. The *Peers* in order in their Coaches.

XII. The *Member of the House of Commons*, in their Coaches

In this Order they proceeded towards *Temple-Bar*. And, being come as far as the *Maypole* in the *Strand*, two of the *Officers of Arms* with a *Sergeant at Arms*, and two *Trumpets* went before to *Temple-Bar*; where the *Lord Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Sheriffs* were by this time arrived; and had ordered the *Gates* to be shut. The *Herald at Arms* knocked thereat and the *Sheriffs* being come to the Gate on Horse-back, he acquainted them, That he came by Order of the *Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled at Westminster*, to demand Entrance into that famous City, for the proclaiming of *WILLIAM and MARY King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, and therefore required their speedy Answer*. Whereupon the said *Sheriffs* ordered the *Gates* to be opened.

Thus the *Head-Bayliff*, *Constables*, and *Beadles of Westminster* being left without the Bar, the rest of the Proceeding entered. Where they found the *Lord Mayor*, *Aldermen*, *Recorder*, and *Sheriffs*, all in their Formalities, and on Horse-back; except the *Lord Mayor*, who was in his Coach, attended by the *Sword-bearer*, and other of his *Officers*. The Proceeding being there joyfully received, they made

made a Stand between the two Temple-Gates, and proclaimed Their Majesties a second time.

From whence they marched towards *Cheapside*, a Class of the City-Trumpets, and the Lord Mayor's Livery-men leading the Way, the said Aldermen and Lord Mayor falling into the Proceeding. And near *Wood-street* end of the Place where *Cheapside Cross* formerly stood they made another stand, and Proclaimed Their Majesties a third time.

At last arriving at the *Royal-Exchange* about two of the Clock, they Proclaimed Them a fourth time.

Each Proclamation was echoed with universal Acclamations of Joy by the Multitudes of People which crowded the Streets, Windows, and Balconies; the Streets all the way from *Temple-Bar* to the *Royal-Exchange* being lined with four Regiments of the City Militia. And the Night was concluded with Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and all other Expressions of Duty and Affection towards their Majesties King *WILLIAM* and Queen *MARY*, with hearty Wishes for Their long and happy Reign.

Their *Coronation* was performed at *Westminster* in Manner following, *Apr. 11. 1689.*

Their Majesties being come about Noon from *Whitehall* to the *Palace at Westminster*, where the Nobility and others who were to go into the Proceeding were assembled, came down in State from the House of Lords to *Westminster-Hall*, then fitted up for this great Solemnity. Where being seated on the Throne, the Sword of State, the Curtana, or pointless Sword, being an Emblem of Mercy, and the two pointed Swords, together with the gold Spurs, were pre-

The Solemnity of the Coronation

presented to Their Majesties, and laid on Table before Them.

Then the Dean and Prebends of *Westminster* having before brought the Crowns and other Regalia in solemn Procession from the Collegiate Church there, came up the Hall, and presented them severally to Their Majesties. Which, being likewise laid on the Table, were together with the four Swords and Spurs, delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them in the Procession, which was thus. First marched

The Drums, and
Trumpets.

The Six Clerks in
Chancery, two a breast,
as the rest of the Proceeding went.

Chaplains having Dignities.

The Aldermen of
London.

Masters in *Chancery*.

Solicitor and Attorney General.

Gentlemen of the
Privy Chamber.

Judges.

Then the Children
of *Westminster*, and of
the King's Chappel.

The Choir of *Westminster*.

Gentlemen of the
Chappel.

Prebends of *Westminster*.

Master of the Jewel-
House.

Privy Counsellors not
Peers.

Two Pursuivants.

The Baronesses.

Barons.

Bishops.

A Pursuivant.

A Vicountess.

The Vicounts.

Two Heralds.

The Dutcheesses.

The Dukes.

Two Kings of Arms.

The Lord Privy
Counsellor.

Lord President of the
Council.

Archbishop of York.

The Prince of Den-
mark.

Two Persons in
Robes of State, re-
presenting the *Dukes*
Aquitain and *Nor-*
mandy.

Next, the *Lords* who
are Their Majesties
Chamberlains, with the *Ser-*
vants at *Arms* going
on each side of them.

The *Earl* of *Man-*
chester carrying *St. Ed-*
ward's Staff, and the
Lord Grey of *Ruthen*
ham *Vicount* of *Longue-*
ueville the *Spurs*.

The *Earl* of *Clare*
carrying the *Queen's*
Scepter with the *Cross*,
and the *Earl* of *Nor-*
ampton the *King's*.

The *Earls* of *Shrews-*
bury, *Derby*, and *Pem-*
broke, the *Three*
Ordinals.

Then *Garter King*
at *Arms*, between the
Usher of the *Black Rod*
and the *Lord Mayor* of
London.

The *Lord Great*
Chamberlain, single.

The *Earl* of *Oxford*
with the *Sword* of
State, between the
Duke of *Norfolk* *Earl*
Marshal, and the *Duke*
of *Ormond* *Lord High*
Constable for that Day.

Next, the *Earl* of
Bedford with the
Queen's Scepter of the
Dove, and the *Earl*
of *Rutland* with the
King's.

The *Duke* of *Bolton*
with the *Queen's Orb*,
and the late *Duke*
of *Grafton* with the
King's.

The *Duke* of *Somer-*
set with the *Queen's*
Crown, and the *Earl* of
Devonshire *Lord Steward*
of the *King's Household*,
and *Lord High Steward*
of *England* for that
Day, with the *King's*
Crown.

The *Bishop* of *London*
with the *Bible*, between
the

the *Bishop* of *St. Asaph* with the *Paten*, and the *Bishop* of *Rocheſter* with the *Chalice*.

The KING and QUEEN followed next under a rich Canopy, born by the 16 *Barons* of the *Cinque-Ports*; the King aſſiſted by the *Biſhop* of *Wincheſter*, and the Queen by the *Biſhop* of *Briſtol*.

Both Their Majeſties array'd in Royal Robes of Crimſon Velvet furred with Ermin, the King with a Velvet Cap, and the Queen with a gold Circlet on her Head. His Majeſties Train born by the *Maſter* of the *Robes*, aſſiſted by the *Lords Eyland*, *Willoughby*, *Laſndowne*, and *Dunblain*; and Her Majeſties by the *Dutcheſs* of

Somerſet, aſſiſted by the Ladies *Elizabeth Paulet*, *Diana Vere*, *Elizabeth Cavendiſh*, and *Henrietta Hyde*. The *Gentlemen Penſioners* marched on each ſide of the Canopy.

Next to the King followed a *Gentleman* and two *Grooms* of the *Bed-Chamber*.

And, after the Queen, a *Lady* of the *Bed-Chamber*, and two of Her Majeſties *Women*.

Who were followed by the *Captain* of the *Majeſties Guard*, between the *Captain* the *Yeomen* of the *Guard*, and the *Captain* of the *Band Penſioners*. And then by the *Officers* and *Banner-bearers* of the *Yeomen* of the *Guard*, who cloſed the Proceeding.

Thus Their Majeſties, with all the Nobility in Crimſon-Velvet Robes, and their Coronets in their hands, and the reſt of the Proceeding being richly habited, or wearing their proper and peculiar Robes, proceeded on foot upon blue Cloth, ſpread from the Steps of the Throne in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, to the Steps of the Theatre.

the Quire of the Collegiate Church of *Peter Westminster*. The whole Passage wasailed in and Guarded with Their Majestiesorse and Foot-Guards, all the Way, and Hou-s on each side being Crowded with vast Num-er of Spectators, expressing their great Joy and Satisfaction by loud repeated Acclamati-
ons.

Being entred the Church, and the Nobility and others all duly placed, Their Majesties ascended the Theater. Who being seated in their Chairs of State, the Bishop of *London*, who performed this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition, which ended with a mighty Shout. Then Their Majesties Offered, and the Lords who bore the Regalia presented them at the Altar, where they were deposi-
d.

After that, the Litany was sung by two Bi-ops. And after the Epistle, Gospel, and Ni-ne Creed, the Bishop of *Salisbury* began the Sermon, his Text being taken out of 2 *Sam.* 23. 3, & 4.

The Sermon ended, Their Majesties took the Oath, tendered by the Bishop in these three several Articles, to which Their Majesties gave distinct Answer.

Bishop. *Will you solemnly Promise and Swear to govern the People of this Kingdom of England, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes agreed on in Parliament, and the Laws and Customs of the same?*

King and Queen. *I solemnly promise so to*

Bishop. *Will you to your power cause Law and Justice in Mercy, to be executed in all your Judg-ments?*

King and Queen. *I will.*

Bishop.

Bishop. *Will you to the utmost of your power Maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And will you Preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this Realm, and to the Churches committed to their Charge, all such Rights and Priviledges as by Law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?*

King and Queen. *All this I promise to do.*

After this, the King and Queen, laying their Hands upon the Holy Gospels, said, *The Things which I have here before Promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God.* Then the King and Queen kissed the Book.

This done, Their Majesties were conducted to their Regal Chairs placed on the Theater, that they might be more conspicuous to the Members of the House of Commons who were seated in the North-Cross, where they were Anointed. After the Unction they were presented with the Spurs and Sword, invested with the Palls and Orbs, and then with the Rings and Scepters. At four of the Clock the Crowns were put upon their Heads; at sight whereof all the People shouted, the Drums and Trumpets sounded, the great Guns were discharged, and the Peers and Peereffes put on their Coronets.

Then the Bible was presented to Their Majesties; and, after the Benediction, They vouchsafed to kiss the Bishops. Being Inthroned, first the Bishops, and then the Temporal Lords did their Homage, and Kissed Their Majesties left Checks. In the mean while the Treasurer of the Household threw about the Coronation Medals; which were of Silver, about the bigness of a half-crown Piece, representing of one side the King and Queen, with their

their Names thus, *Gulielmus & Maria Rex & Regina*. And, on the Reverse, giddy-brain'd *Phaeton*, unskilfully guiding the Chariot of the Sun; with *Jupiter* above striking him with a Thunder-bolt; and this *Motto* about it, *Ne Totus absumatur*, that is, *Lest the whole World be consumed with fire*. A very pat Emblem, as those may best judge who are well acquainted with the story of *Phaeton*.

Next, followed the Communion. And Their Majesties, having made Their second Oblation, received the Holy Sacrament. Then the Bishop read the final Prayers. After Prayers, Their Majesties retired into *St. Edward's Chancel*, where they were new Arrayed in Purple velvet. And in this Habit they returned to *Westminster-Hall*, with Their rich Crowns of state upon their Heads, and the Nobility their Coronets.

A splendid Dinner being prepared in the Hall for Their Majesties, and the whole Proceeding, the first Course for Their Majesties table was served up with the proper Ceremony, being preceded by the great Officers, and the High Constable, High Steward, and Earl Marshal. But the Tables of the Nobility, &c. were all ready furnished, before their Coming

Before the second Course, *Charles Dymoke* Esq; Their Majesties Champion, came into the Hall on Horse-back, between the High Constable and the Earl Marshal; where he performed the Challenge. After which the Heralds proclaimed Their Majesties Styles.

Dinner being ended, and the whole Solemnity performed with great Splendour and Magnificence, Their Majesties about eight in the evening returned to *Whitehall*.

CHAP. X.

Of the King of England's Prerogatives, Power, Court, and Revenues, in general. In what Cases Regency is allowed. And how runs the Succession.

*The King's
Prerogatives.*

BESIDES the Royal Marks of Sovereignty inherent in the Crown of *England*, the King has certain Priviledges, properly called by the Name of *Prerogative*, which are so many Flowers of the Crown. The principal are these that follow.

First, all Estates, for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, escheat (or revert) to the King. To Him also belong all Lands of Aliens, dying before Naturalization, or Denization, unless they leave Issue born within his Dominions. All Waste Ground or Land recovered from the Sea; All Gold and Silver Mines, in whatsoever Ground soever they are found; All Ways, Strays, and Wracks, not granted away by Him or any of his Predecessors; All Treasure found as Gold, Silver, Plate, Bullion, &c. the Owner whereof is unknown; All Royal Fishes, Whales, Dolphins, &c. And Royal Fowl, Swans not markt, and swimming at liberty in the River.

The King, by his Prerogative, has the Right of Pre-emption of all Sorts of Victuals near the Court; and may take Horses, Carts, Ships, and Boats, for his Carriages, at reasonable Rates.

By his Letters Patent he may erect new Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Universities, Colleges, Schools, Hospitals, Fairs, Markets, Forests, Chases, Free-Warrens, &c. And, without his Authority, no Forest, Chase, or Park can be made, or Castle built.

He has power likewise to Infranchise an Alien, and make him a Denison, whereby he is enabled to purchase Houses and Lands, and to bear some Offices. But none can be Naturalized but by King and Parliament.

The King only can give Letters of Mart, or Reprisal. And in case of Losses by Fire, or otherwise, He only can give Patents to receive the charitable Benevolences of the People, without which no Man may ask it publickly.

Debts due to the King are in the first place to be satisfied, in case of Executorship and Administratorship; and, till the King's Debts be satisfied, He may protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

He may Distrain for the whole Rent upon one Tenant, tho' he do not hold the whole Land; is not obliged to demand his Rent, as others are; and may sue in what Court he pleases, and Distrain where he list.

No Occupancy can stand good against the King, nor any Entry before Him prejudice him. And the Sale of the King's Goods in open Market does not take away his Property therein.

All Receivers of Mony for the King, or Accountants to Him for any Branch of his Reve-

nues, are chargeable for the same at all times, in their Persons, Lands, Goods, Heirs, Executors, and Administrators.

And, when any Debtor to the King is disabled to pay him, by reason of Debts owing him, which he has not been able to recover: in such a Case the King's Debtor being Plaintiff, has some Priviledges above others, by virtue of a *Quo minus* in the Exchequer.

In Doubtful Cases, always there ought to be a particular Regard and favourable Presumption for the King. And Judgments against the King's Title are always entred with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*; That if at any time the King's Council at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment shall not prejudice Him. Which is not so for a Subject.

The King's Servants in Ordinary are free from Arrest; also, from all Offices that require their Attendance, as Sheriff, Constable, Church-Warden, &c. And, for reasonable Causes Him thereunto moving, He may protect any Man against Suits at Law, &c. with a *Noli Prosequi*.

As to Church-Matters, the King by Act of Parliament is the Supream Head of the Church, as He is of the State; and is lookt upon as her Guardian, and Nursing Father.

He is an external Bishop of the Church, and in some Sense a Priest as well as a King. Therefore at his Coronation He is Anointed with Oyl, as the Priests were at first, and afterwards the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual; and has the *Dalmatica*, and other Priestly Vests, put upon Him.

By virtue of his Prerogative, He has Power to call a National or Provincial *Synod*; and to make such Alterations in the Church-Discipline as they shall judge expedient.

And,

And, as He is the Lord Paramount, or Supream Landlord, of all the Lands in *England*; so He has all over *England* the Supream Right of *Patronage*, called *Patronage Paramount*. Inso-much, that if the mean Patron, or the Ordinary, or the Metropolitan, present not in due time, the Right of Presentation comes at last to the King.

As for the Bishopricks, the King only has the Patronage of them. For none can be chosen Bishop, but whom he nominates in his *Conge d'Eslire*; and a Bishop Elect cannot be Consecrated, or take possession of the Revenues of the Bishoprick, without the King's Special Writ or Assent.

In short, as the King is the only Sovereign and Supream Head both in Church and State, so there lies no Appeal from Him, as from some other States and Kingdoms beyond Sea, either to the Pope of *Rome*, or to the Empe-rour.

But indeed the greatest and safest of the King's Prerogatives is, as the present King wrote in a Letter to his Council of *Scotland*, to Rule according to Law, and with Moderation.

The *Dispensing Power*, so much contended for in the late Reign by the Court-Party as a Branch of the King's Prerogative, and as vigorously opposed by some true Patriots, is now quite out of Doors by the Act of Settlement, which makes it plainly Illegal.

Nor is there perhaps better Ground for the Power of Curing that stubborn Disease, called the *King's-Evil*, which the Kings of *England* till the late Revolution, claimed as a Heavenly Gift granted to King *Edward the Confessor*, and his Successours upon the Throne of *England*.

Therefore His present Majesty has laid it aside as a Traditional Errour, at least as a Doctrine not fit to be trusted to. So that the *French* King is at this time the only Monarch that pretends to this miraculous Priviledge.

The King's Power. I come now to the King's Power, with relation to foreign Parts; first as Defensive, secondly as Offensive.

In the first Sense, *England*, if well united, is of all the States in *Europe* the least subject to an Invasion, especially since the Conjunction of *Scotland*. The whole Island is naturally so well fenced with the Ocean, and (when Occasion requires) so well guarded by those moving Castles, the King's Ships of War, the strongest and best built in the whole World. The Kingdom besides is so abundantly furnished with Men and Horses, with Provisions and Ammunition, and Money the Sinews of War, that nothing but our intestine Divisions can make us a Prey to the greatest Potentates of *Europe*, tho united together.

As for the King's Power abroad, not only our Neighbours, but the most remote Places have sufficiently felt it, and this at a time when *Scotland* and *Ireland* were usually at enmity with us. 'Tis true, since the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, what with our Distractions at home, and the Weakness or Effeminacy of some of our Kings, *England* has either been Idle, or taken up with Intestine Broils. Only, in *Cromwel's* Time, we humbled the *Hollanders*, scowred the *Algerines*, kept the *French* and the *Pope* in awe, and took *Jamaica* from *Spain*. But our greatest Exploits were upon our own selves, when, being unhappily involved in Civil Wars for several Years together, we destroy'd one another

with

with a fatal Courage. Then were computed about two hundred thousand Foot, and fifty thousand Horse, to be in Arms on both sides ; which, had they been imploy'd abroad, might have shaken the greatest part of *Europe*. And here I cannot but with an aking heart apply the Words of *Lucan*,

*Heu ! quantum potuit Cæli Pelagique parari
Hoc quem Civiles fuderunt Sanguine Dextra !*

In *English* thus,

How much both Sea and Land might have been gained
By their dear Bloud, which Civil Wars have drained ?

Of so martial Spirit the *English* are, and their fear of Death so little, that no Neighbour Nation scarce durst ever abide Battle with them, either by Sea or Land, on equal Terms.

The next Thing that offers it self to our Consideration, is the King of *England's Court*, which for State, Greatness, and good Order, is one of the chief Courts of *Europe*. It consists of Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Persons, under their proper Government. *The King's Court.*

To support the Grandeur of this Court, and the other Charges of the Crown in time of *Revenues*. Peace, the Kings of *England* have always had competent *Revenues*. Which never were raised by any of those sordid Ways used in other Countries ; but consist chiefly in Domains, or Lands belonging to the Crown, in Customs, and Excise.

Anciently the very Domains of the Crown, and Fee-Farm Rents, were so considerable, that they were almost sufficient to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject. Then there was scarce a County in *England* but the King had in it a Royal Castle, a Forest, and a Park, to Receive and Divert Him in his Royal Progresses. A piece of Grandeur, which no King else could boast of. But, upon the Restauration of King *Charles*, the Crown Revenues being found much Impaired, and the Crown Charges increasing upon the growing Greatness of our Neighbours the *Trench* and *Dutch*, the Parliament settled upon the King a Yearly Revenue of Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds, by several Imposts; besides the Domains, and other Profits arising to the Crown in Tithes and First-fruits, in Reliefs, Fines, Amerciaments, and Confiscations. And the whole Revenue improved to that degree, that in the late Reign it was judged to amount to near two Millions. Which is a Fair Revenue in Time of Peace.

In Time of War, the Parliament supplies the King, according to his Occasions, by such Taxes to be raised upon the Nation as they think most convenient.

The Government of England by Regency.

Now there are three Cases, wherein the Kingdom of *England* is not immediately governed by the King, but by a Substitute Regent. And those are the King's *Minority*, *Absence*, or *Incapacity*.

The King is by Law under Age, when he is under Twelve Years old. And, till he has attained to that Age, the Kingdom is governed by a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian*, appointed either

either by the King his Predecessor, or (for want of such Appointment) by the Three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King. Who, in such Case, usually make choice of such a Person among the Nobility, as is fit for that Station, whose private Interest is to preserve the King's Life and Authority, and to whom least benefit can accrue by his Death, or Diminution.

Thus, in the Case of *Edward VI*, the Duke of *Somerset*, his Uncle by the Mothers side, was made Lord Protector during the King's Minority. And, when this Rule has not been observed, as in the Minority of *Edward V*, it has proved of very ill consequence.

But this is observable withal, that, when the King comes to be 24 Years of Age, he may by his Letters Patents under the Great Seal (according to a Statute made in the Reign of *Henry VIII*) revoke and utterly null whatsoever has been Enacted in Parliament during his Minority.

When the King was Absent upon any foreign Expedition, the Custom was formerly to constitute a Vicegerent, by Commission under the Great Seal, with the Title of *Lord Warden* (or *Lord Keeper*) of the Kingdom, and sometimes that of *Protector*. And such was the Latitude of his Power, that, except wearing of the Crown, he was as great as the King. But sometimes the Kingdom, during the King's Absence, has been committed to the care of several Noblemen.

Whilst *Henry VIII*. was in *France*, the Queen governed in his Absence, with the Title of Vicegerent. And now, upon His Majesty's Expeditions, the Queen takes up the Administration, pursuant to an Act of Parliament.

liament made in the beginning of this Reign.

Laſtly, When the King is Incapable of the Government, either through Age, or Weakneſs, or by reaſon of ſome Incurable Diſeaſe, a *Guardian* or *Regent* is conſtituted to govern the Kingdom for Him. Such a one was *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, in the latter Days of King *Edward* III, appointed by the King himſelf ; who then, what with Age and Weakneſs, what with Sickneſs and Grief for the untimely Death of his dear Son the Black Prince, was much decayed both in Body and Mind.

*Succession
to the
Crown.*

As to the *Succession*, the Crown of *England*, in its natural Courſe, deſcends from Father to Son. For want of Sons, to the eldeſt Daughter, and her Heirs ; for want of Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs ; for want of Brother, to the Siſter and her Heirs.

In ſhort, upon the Death of the King or Queen *Regnant*, the next of Kindred (though born out of the Dominions of *England*, or of Parents not Subjects of *England*) is immediately King or Queen, before any Proclamation, or Coronation. And, contrary to the Deſcent of Eſtates among Subjects, the Half Blood inherits ; as in the Caſe of Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, who ſucceeded King *Edward the Sixth*, though they were his Siſters only by the Father's ſide.

C H A P. XI.

A short History of the late Great Revolution, and the Occasion thereof; With the Character, and Descent of Their present Majesties.

THat the Government was dissolved by the late King *James*, not only by his Desertion, but also by his Arbitrary Proceedings contrary to Law before his Flight into *France*, has been the solemn and unanimous Vote of *England* and *Scotland*, and is the Opinion of all Rational Men that understand the Constitution. But, to satisfy the World, especially Foreigners, with the Legality and Wisdom of the Proceedings of the States of both Kingdoms in Re-settling the Government, it will not be incongruous to make a short Narrative of the Occasion thereof.

Never the Liberty of *England*, and the Protestant Interest in general, lay more at stake than it did in the late Reign. 'Tis plain there was a general Design to Extirpate the Protestant Religion, and to Enslave all *Europe*. The Plot indeed was laid in King *Charles* his Reign, and the *Dover-Treaty* is a convincing Proof of it. But the softness of that King being a Disadvantage on their side who were impatient to see

10

so great a Design in execution, King *James* (then Duke of *York*) being a Prince of Vigour and Zeal for the *Roman* Religion was lookt upon as a Vessel much fitter, and moulded for their purpose. Who, having prepared all Things for this new Scene, whilst his Brother lived, an Apoplectical Fit (it seems) seized upon King *Charles*, to make room for his Brother. So that no sooner was *Charles* gone off the Stage, but his Brother *James* enters, and ascends the Throne.

No Prince more courteous, more obliging, or more promising at first, than he was to his new Subjects. But it was not long before he pulled off the Mask. No sooner was the Storm over, raised in *Scotland* by *Argile*, and in *England* by *Monmouth*, but he raised himself above the Power of the Laws, and the Rules of common Prudence. The Sword was drawn, and must not be put up again, till it had gone thorough stich. To shew his Contempt of the Laws, he plainly told his Parliament assembled in *November* 1685, *That he would neither expose his Officers that had not taken the Tests to Disgrace, nor himself to the Want of them.* This startled the Parliament, who lookt upon them as unqualify'd by Law for their Employments. Yet they went on with that Moderation, as to offer to dispense those unqualify'd Officers then actually in Service, with the Penalty of the Law, provided no more were admitted. But this would not serve the King's turn. Who, to prevent any further Heats about it, Prorogued the Parliament till *Febr.* 10. following; and so put it off by further Prorogations, till it was at last Dissolved.

Mean while care was taken to new-model his dearly beloved Army, now Consecrated to
more

more pious Uses, and kept on foot (though against Law) to accomplish the great Work. Both Officers and Souldiers were Reformed by degrees, and such of both sorts put in as would encourage and promote the Design.

The King quickly found out how little was to be expected by way of Persuasion, and that Compulsion at last must do the Work. To break his way through, but with some shew of Justice, a Thing called the *Dispensing Power*, unknown to former Ages, was suddenly started up as a Branch forsooth of Prerogative Royal.

By virtue whereof such Magistrates were made as the King thought to be the fittest Instruments for the promoting his Designs, without their taking the Oaths in that Case provided. And the Kingdoms Military Defence was put into such Hands as by many express Laws were Incapable of them. A Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs was erected, whose Commission was to proceed with a *Non obstante*, that is, without, and against the Rules of our Laws. And, to please the Dissenters, now seemingly grown into favour with the King (who were the Object of his Resentment and Indignation, when he came to the Crown) a Declaration was put out for *Liberty of Conscience* to all sorts of Persuasions; with a secret Intent, that none should have it at last but the *Papists*. 'Twas by virtue of this Illegal Commission, that the Lord Bishop of *London* was Arbitrarily suspended; that Dr. *Hough*, President of *Magdalen* Colledge in *Oxford*, was turned out, though duly chosen by the Fellows of the said Colledge; and afterwards all the Fellows of the said Colledge, only for refusing to chuse for their President a Person recommended to

to them by the King's evil Counsellor's Instigation.

The King had ordered his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience to be read in all Churches and Chappels. Which Order not being obeyed by seven of the Bishops, who humbly offered in a Body their Reasons for it in a Petition they presented to His Majesty, they were immediately committed to the Tower, and afterwards brought to a Tryal, as guilty of a great Misdemeanour. And, because they were Acquitted, Judge *Holloway*, and Judge *Powel* were Discharged for their Moderation in so weighty a Case, when the Corruption and Depravation of Justice in the Courts of Judicature, was generally such, that the Judges must either be biassed by the King's Will, or expect a *Quietus est*. Then were also the Juries commonly returned by secret Contrivances and illegal Nominations. So that any Man's Life, or Estate, not well affected to the then Government, was in great Jeopardy, if called into question, which made the Bishop's Acquittal the more surprizing in so nice a Conjunction.

In the mean time nothing was omitted to encourage *Popery* upon all accounts, though never so much against Law. New *Popish* Chapels and Mass-houses were set up, new *Popish* Schools and Monasteries erected, four *Popish* Provincial Bishops established, Priests and Jesuits so encouraged, that *England* swarmed with them as *Egypt* did of old with Frogs, Lice, and Locusts, the Privy Council made up of several *Popish* Lords, the Jesuit *Father Petre* a Member thereof, and the chief Director of the Cabal Council, a Nuncio admitted, and a solemn Embassy sent into *Rome*. All this in open Defiance

ance to the Laws, and by virtue of the new *Dispensing Power*.

Thus in few Years the *Popish* Party became Masters of all, of Church and State; and awed us with a standing Army, that was to give the last stroke.

But, because the *Dispensing Power* was raised but upon a weak Foundation, the *Popish* Party, being sensible of it, indeavoured their utmost to secure themselves by getting such a Parliament as would take off the Penal Laws and the Tests. In order to which, Writs of *Quo Warranto* fell like Thunder upon the Corporations; the Magistrates thereof being terrified with the King's severe Displeasure, if they dared to insist upon their legal Right, and contest with the King at Law. Besides, that Judges were prepared to damn the Pleas of all such Cities and Towns as would stand upon their Right. Witness the Cities of *Oxford* and *Winchester*, and the Borough of *Totnes*, which were declared to be Dissolved at the King's Pleasure. This caused most Cities and Boroughs to surrender their Charter, and brought them to that Condition, as to have no Magistrates or Officers but at the King's Will, and during his Pleasure.

The King, on the other side, made it his business to *Closet* the chief Electors, and work upon 'em by personal Sollicitations in secret, to accept of such for their Deputies in Parliament as were fit for his Designs. Nor was there any other way for Men in Credit to hold their Offices and Employments of Profit and Trust to continue in the same, but by concurring therein with the King's Pleasure.

To further this Design, the Lord Lieutenants were ordered by the King to summon in his Name the chief Officers and Gentlemen in
their

their respective Counties, and to lay the Case before them so as to flatter or terrifie them out of the Use of their Freedom in Electing of Parliament Men. Another sort of Men, known by the Name of *Regulators*, were Comminissionated to the same purpose, being sent all over *England*, to delude the People by Caresses or Threats into a fatal Compliance with the King.

Thus the Axe was laid to the Root, and the Train laid to blow up our Laws, Religion, and Liberties. Yet all was hushed, and these Things born with extraordinary patience, in hopes of a Redress upon the next Succession, whilst the Princess of *Orange* (now our Gracious Queen) was the Heiress apparent.

But, to cut off at once these only remaining Hopes, who should be now with Child but the Queen, after she had been Childless several Years, and very much decay'd with sickness? And a Son it must be by all means, for nothing would do the business but a Prince of *Wales*.

I pass by, for Brevities sake, those feeling Arguments which have been used to prove this Birth fictitious; and shall only say, That the Birth of this supposed Prince was never duly Witnessed. So that the Princess of *Orange* had no reason to depart from her Claim of Heiress apparent to the Crown, or to Resign it to him. Nor was it her part to prove him a Counterfeit, it being a Rule, by the Laws and Customs of all Civil Governments, for any one that claims to be the lawful Son of a Family, to bring legal Proofs for it. Thus, for want of legal Witnesses, the Princess was left in her full Claim to the next Succession.

To vindicate which Claim, and to secure withall the *Protestant* Interest in these Kingdoms.

doms, His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, upon the earnest and humble Application of several Lords both spiritual and Temporal, came over from *Holland*, with a competent Force, and a Declaration in Print to justify to the World his Proceedings therein.

The Noise whereof did so alarm King *James*, that, to recover himself, he unravelled all at once what he had done in some Years for the *Papists*, and restored Things to the same state in which he found them. So that all of a sudden we found our selves at last much *as we were* at first. But these sudden Retractions had no other effect than to shew the King's Fearfulness, and increase the People's Disgust. And, though He turned every Stone to bring off his People from Joyning with the Prince, with daily Retractions, Promises and Threats, Proclamations and Declarations, still the People shewed their Impatience till the Prince were safely Landed, and could not conceal the Joy which the Expectation of him had diffused all over the Kingdom.

Such was the state of Things here, when the Prince of *Orange*, having long waited for a favourable Wind, did at last set Sail from *Holland* with about 13000. Men, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons. For the Transporting whereof, with all Things necessary, there were 300. Fly-boats, Pinks, and other Vessels, under the Convoy of 50 Capital Men of War, 26 smaller, and 25 Fireships.

With this prodigious Fleet, fitted out with all possible secrecy, the Prince set out *Octob. 30. O.S.* 1688, attended by Marechal *de Schomberg* as General, with many other great Officers and Persons of Quality of several Nations. And on the 5th of *November* following, being Gun-
Powder-

Powder-Treason Day, he safely Landed at *Torbay* in *Devonshire*, which was no small surprise to King *James*, who had all along lookt for him in the North, till he was informed of his having entered the Channel.

Four Days after his Landing, wherein he met no Opposition, he came into *Exeter*, attended (besides his Guards) with a numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry come over with Him, and welcomed all along with Shouts and Huzzas from the People.

There he staid 12 Days together, where several noted Gentlemen of *Dorsetshire* and *Somersetshire*, and few Days after the Lord *Cornbury* (Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons) the Earl of *Abington*, and the Lord *Colchester*, with several other Persons of Quality, came to Joyn His Highness, and entered into a strict Association to Assist Him to the utmost of their power in the Defence of their Laws, Religion, and Liberties.

In the mean time King *James's* Army, consisting of above 30000. Men, with a great Train of Artillery, marched down to *Salisbury*, in order to meet the Prince, and give him Battel. The Prince referred all to a Free Parliament. But the King requiring, that the Prince should first quit the Kingdom, all Things seemed disposed to the Decision of a Battel. In order to which His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of *Denmark*, came in Person to *Salisbury*, Nov. 19th. where he soon learnt from all parts of the Kingdom, the Resolution of the People to stand for a Parliament, so that there was no stopping of so strong a Current.

Which the Prince of *Orange* was no sooner satisfy'd in, but he marched from *Exeter* forward with his Army. He began his March Nov. 22,
and

and came to *Crookhorn* two Days after. Then the Gentlemen of the West came in a pace, and joynd him almost at every Stage. From *Crookhorn* he came to *Sherborn*, where the Duke of *Grafton*, the Lord *Churchill*, and after them Prince *George*, with the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Lord *Drumlangrig*, came to Joyn His Highness. By which Desertion the King grew daily more sensible, how little he was to rely upon an Army which mouldered thus away; though not for want of natural Affection to His Majesty, but only to bring him off from his evil Counsellors, and into a Necessity of Complying with the general Desire of the Nation to have all Things rectify'd by a Free and Legal Parliament.

One Thing there hapned at *Salisbury*, during the King's stay there, which was generally lookt upon as an ill Omen. I mean the Fall of a Crown, which having stood many Years upon the top of a Spire of the Cathedral, was suddenly hurry'd down by a violent Gust of Wind. Nor did the King's constant Bleeding at the Nose for a long time together in the same place, seem to bode any Good to His Majesty. But the worst Omen of all was the Advice he received at the same time of the general concurrence and solemn Ingagement of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty in the North, to stand up with the Prince of *Orange* in defence of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties. Which being followed by a sudden Alarm, occasioned by the News of the Coming of His Highness's Forces, and their Appearing not far from *Salisbury*, the King did suddenly take Coach, and quitting the Place made his Way for *London*. Upon which his Forces marched

marched off, in great haste and disorder; some one Way, some another.

His Majesty, being thus returned to *White hall*, ordered the Lord Chancellor to issue our Writs for summoning a Parliament at *Westminster* the 15th. of *January* next, when his Design was only to prepare himself in the mean time for *Versailles*. To cover which Design, a Treaty with the Prince was set on foot by the King to be managed on his side by the Marquiss of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, who came in order to it to *Hungerford*. But the King, whose Heart beat for *France*, sent in the mean while the Queen thither with the pretended Prince of *Wales*, who accordingly set out *Decemb. 10.* And the very next Day, early in the Morning, the King, attended by Sir *Edmund Hales*, went away *Incognito*, by Water.

The Prince was then at *Henly* in *Oxfordshire*, where he had the Account of the King's being gone, and received a Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, then assembled at *Guildhall*, expressing (amongst other Things) their Lordships Readiness and Resolution to stand by His Highness. He also received two Addresses, one from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Commons of the City of *London*, in the Common Council assembled; and another from the Lieutenancy. Wherein the City begged his Protection, and humbly prayed His Highness to Repair with all convenient speed to the Capital City, for the perfecting the great Work he had so happily begun.

Mean while the King, who was supposed at *London*, to be near the Coast of *France*, was stopt near *Feverham* by some sturdy Fellows

then

men Jesuit-hunting, and was secured for one, till he came to be known. Then he was prevailed upon to Return to *Whitehall*, which he did on the 16th. Where being informed of divers Outrages and Disorders committed in his absence, He put out an Order for the preventing all such for the future. Which produced the last publick Act of his Regal Power.

The Prince was now come to *Windsor*, from whence he sent the *Sieur de Zulestein*, with Proposals to the King; and a Body of his Guards, to secure *Whitehall* and *St. James's*, in order to keep the Peace. The King thereupon left *Whitehall* about Noon, *Decemb.* 18th. and went to *Sir Richard Head's* nigh *Rockester*. That very Day in the Evening the Prince came to *James's*; where he received the Compliments of all the Nobility, and other Persons of the chiefeft Quality in Town. And at Night the Streets were filled with Bonfires, with Ringing of Bells, and other publick Demonstrations of Joy.

But the King, uneasie with his *Dutch* Guards about him, though without any Design upon any Person, but rather to secure him from any Attempts of a rude and incensed Rabble, made it to give them the slip. Which happened *Decemb.* 23. so that he got safe into *France*, where the Queen was arrived before, with the Immortal Prince of *Wales*. Thus he left us again in an unsettled Condition, but Care was taken to secure the Peace.

And, in order to a Settlement, the Lords and Commons assembled at *Westminster*, *December* 25. agreed upon a general Convention, to meet on the 22d. of *January* following; and that His Highness should be pray'd in the mean time to take upon him the Administration

on of publick Affairs, both Civil and Military, which he accordingly accepted.

The Convention being met at the Time appointed, an Address of Thanks to His Highness was Voted by both Houses; wherein he was also desired to continue the Administration of publick Affairs, till further Application were made by them to His Highness.

At last, after many Debates, King *Jame* was Voted by both Houses to have Abdicated the Government, and the Throne to be Vacant. And now, to fill up the Throne, what better Choice could the Convention make, than of that very Prince, who with so great Expence, Hazard, Conduct, Courage, and Generosity, had so wonderfully Rescued us both from Spiritual and Temporal Slavery? In Prudence, Honour, and Gratitude, they could do no less than pray him to accept the Crown which was done accordingly. And, to demonstrate further their Gratitude and Generosity together with the great Value they had for the Princess of *Orange*, notwithstanding the Maladministration of her Unhappy Father, they raised her joyntly with the Prince to the Degree of a Sovereign. The publick Acts to remain in the Name of both, but the Executive Power to be solely in the King. So that the Prince and Princess were made equal in Dignity, but not in Authority.

During these Transactions, the Princess *Orange* arrived from *Holland*, and Landed *Whitehall*, *Febr. 12*; the welcome News whereof was received with all manner of public Demonstrations of Joy. And the next Day being the 13th, the Crown, with the Settlement thereof, was offered to Their Highness in the Name of both Houses; *To be enjoy'd*

Them during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them, and after their Deceases to be to the Heirs of the Body of the Princess; and, for default of such Issue, to the Princess Ann of Denmark, and the Heirs of her Body; and, for default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of Orange.

Which being Accepted by the Prince and Princess, they were that very Day Proclaimed King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, &c. by the Name of William and Mary, in that solemn Manner as I have already described Page 86, &c. And on the 11th. of April following, both Their Majesties were Crowned at Westminster, with that great Pomp and Solemnity, the Particulars whereof you have Pag. 91.

And, for preventing all Questions and Divisions in this Realm, by reason of any pretended Titles to the Crown, and for preserving a Certainty in the Succession thereof, the Settlement of the Crown (as aforesaid) was Confirmed by an Act of the Insuing Parliament, which passed the Royal Assent, Dec. 16. 1689. With this excellent Proviso, *That, Whereas it hath been found by Experience, that it is inconsistent with the Safety and Welfare of this Protestant Kingdom, to be Governed by a Popish Prince, or by any King or Queen Marrying a Papist, all and every Person and Persons that is, are, or shall be Reconciled to, or shall hold Communion with the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish Religion, or shall Marry a Papist, shall be Excluded, and be for ever Incapable to Inherit, Possess, or Injoy the Crown and Government of this Realm and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any Part of the same, or to Have, Use, or Exercise any Regal Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction within the same;*
And,

And, in all and every such Case or Cases, the People of these Realms shall be, and are hereby Absolved of their Allegiance; and the said Crown and Government shall from time to time Descend to, and be Enjoy'd by such Person or Persons, being Protestants, as should have Inherited or Enjoyed the same, in case the said Person, or Persons, so Reconciled, holding Communion, or Professing, or Marrying, as aforesaid, were naturally Dead. By which Act, further Confirmed and Asserted by the Act of Recognition, passed in the next Session of Parliament, the Crown is by Law forever insured into Protestant Hands, and all pretence of Popish Succession Nulled and Invalidated.

In Scotland the same Course was taken for settling the Government there, by a Convention which met at *Edinburgh*, March 14th. which Convention Voted King *James* by his Misgovernment, to have forfeited the Right to the Crown, and the Throne to be Vacant. For the filling up whereof, they set up *William* and *Mary* King and Queen of *England*, &c. and settled the Succession in the same manner as our Convention had done. So that Their Majesties happened to be Proclaimed at *Edinburgh* King and Queen of *Scotland*, the very same Day that They were Crowned in *England*.

But King *James* had still an Interest in *Scotland*, especially amongst the *Highlanders*, which appeared for some time in open Arms against the present Government. The Duke of *Gordon*, Governour of *Edinburgh Castle*, held it out for King *James* till the 13th of *June*. And the Viscount *Dundee* kept the Field at the head of his Forces till the 1st. of *August*, when he was slain in Fight. After which, the Rebels decay'd, and were glad at last to imbrace Their Majesties Pardon.

The greatest Difficulty was to Reduce *Ireland*, then in the hands of *Papists*, fortified with a great Army, assisted by the *French King*, and influenced by King *James*, who lookt upon this Kingdom as a Back-door to return into *England*. So desperate was the Condition of the *Protestants* there, that (except *London-Derry* in the North of that Kingdom) they were all in a manner swallowed up by the *Papists*. To secure this Kingdom, King *James* went thither from *France* about the beginning of the Year 89, and sat in *June* and *July* before *London-Derry*. But it made such a Resistance to the last Extremity, that the *Irish* were fain to march off, upon the Relief sent in by Major General *Kirk*, the last Day of *July*. What has happened since, is known to all the World. The next Year after, King *William* went thither in Person to command his own Forces, and gave the *Irish* such an Overthrow at the River *Boyne*, that he drove King *James* with full speed out of *Ireland*, got himself possessed of the Capital City of *Dublin*, with most Part of the Kingdom, so that two Parts in three of *Ireland* were in a manner reduced in one Campaign. The rest proved the Work of another Campaign in the Year 91. The chief Management whereof being left to the Conduct and Valour of General *Ginkle*, now Earl of *Athlone*, he successfully compleated the Reduction of that Rebellious Kingdom by the surrender of *Ballimore*, the Taking of *Athlone* by storm, the great Victory at *Aghrim*, the Surrender of *Galloway* and *Slego*, and at last that of *Limerick*, a Place lookt upon as almost Impregnable.

Which wonderful Chain of unaccountable Providences, were enough (one would think)

to convince the most Obstinate, that this great Revolution was not only by the Will, or Permission of God, but that it was his own Work, who is free to dispose of Crowns and Kingdoms, to shew Mercy and Judgment upon whom he pleases. If so, I cannot imagine how Intailed Kings, good or bad, can be more *de Jure Divino*, than our great King *William*.

A Prince the best qualify'd for a Throne, being great without Pride, True to his Word, Wise in his Deliberations, Secret in his Counsels, Generous in his Attempts, Undaunted in Dangers, Valiant without Cruelty. Who loves Justice with Moderation, Government without Tyranny, Religion without Persecution, and Devotion without Hypocrisie, or Superstition. A Prince unchanged under all Events, never puffed up with Success, or disheartned with Hardships and Misfortunes; always the same, though under various Circumstances, which is the true Symptom of a great Soul. Whereas Mutability in a Prince is the proper Character of a mean Spirit, which makes him sometimes huff, and sneak at other times; sometimes ready to tear his Subjects in pieces, at other times fawning upon them.

'Tis well known how often He has expos'd his Life through Fire and Sword for a sinking Commonwealth, *Holland*, his Native Country, till at last he rescued it from the open Violence of one King, and the Undermining of another. No Temptation could draw him away from his generous Principle, nothing but true Greatness could make him Great. To Save here, when we were at the brink of Ruin, designed for a Prey to those two Inseparable

Monsters, *Popery* and *Slavery*, He has ventured his Life by Sea and Land. By Sea, in the worst Season of the Year, in the face of two great Monarchs his professed Enemies, and upon an Element which at his first setting out seemed to declare against Him. By Land, having a great Army to oppose, many Hardships to undergo, Uncertainties to struggle with, the *Romish* consecrated Daggers and Poison to prevent. Undaunted he went through all; and, without effusion of Blood, restored of a sudden two languishing Nations. *France*, that laughed at the Attempt, was amazed at the success, and her superfine Politicks blushed at the sight of this.

This generous Temper of the King is suitable to his Extraction, being descended from an ancient and illustrious Family, which seems to have been appointed by Providence, ever since the Reformation, for the Preservation of God's Church, and a Check to Tyranny. I mean the *House of Nassau*, as much honoured for the personal Merit of the Princes of it as any other in *Europe*, and to which the *States of Holland* owe the Figure they make in the World. Of whose Liberty that Noble and Generous Prince *William of Nassau*, one of His Majesties Ancestors, was so great an Assertor.

In short, our Gracious King *William* is the only Issue of the late illustrious Prince *William of Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, and of the deceased Princess Royal *Mary*, eldest Daughter to King *Charles I.* who was Wedded to the foresaid Prince Anno 1641. His Majesty was Born at the *Hague* in *Holland*, Nov. 4. 1650, ten Days after his Father's Death; and was Christened by the Names of *William Henry*, *William* being

his Father's Name, and *Henry* his Grandfather's.

The House of *Nassau* is so called from a Town and County of that Name in *Weteravia*, a Province of *Germany*. That Branch of it from whence the King is descended had their usual Seat at *Dillenburg*, not far from *Nassau*, before they settled in the Low Countries; whence, for Distinction's sake, they were named the Earls of *Nassau* of the House of *Dillenburg*. *Otho* of *Nassau*, who died 1190, was the Head of His Majesties Branch; of which there has been an Emperour, *Adolph* Earl of *Nassau*, advanced to that Dignity in 1292. By the Marriage of *Engelbert*, the 7th Earl of this House, with *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Philip* Lord of *Breda* in *Brabant*, that Town and Barony, with many other fair Estates in the *Netherlands*, was added to the Family. And by the Marriage of *Henry* (the 10th Earl of *Nassau*) Anno 1515. with *Claude* of *Chalons*, Sister and Heir of *Philibert* Prince of *Orange*, this Principality within the Bounds of *France*, accrued unto it. So much the worse for having so bad a Neighbour as the present *French* King who has long since rapaciously seized it; but left however what he could not take away, the King's just Title to it.

The *Queen*, his Royal Consort, a Princess as long worthy of so great a Prince, and his Cousin German, is the eldest Daughter of the late King *James*, by *Ann* his first Wife, eldest Daughter of *Edward* the late Earl of *Clarendon*. Her Majesty was Born, April 30. 1662; and upon the 4th of Nov. 1677. she was Married at *Whitehall* by the now Lord Bishop of *London* to the Prince of *Orange*, our present King. With whom Her Royal Highness went soon after in

to *Holland*, where she continued till the late Revolution.

A Princess who is the Glory of her Sex, who (amongst her extraordinary Qualifications) knows how to match Majesty with a singular Sweetness of Temper, and Virtue with Greatness.

Thus twice happy in Their Majesties we have the fairest Prospect imaginable under Their Government, after several weak and inglorious Reigns, to be once more the Delight of our Friends, and a Terrour to our Enemies.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Royal Family; Particularly of the Queen, and the Sons and Daughters of England.

A Queen of England is either Regnant, Consort, or Dowager. Queen of England

A Queen Regnant, such as were Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth (the two Daughters of Henry VIII.) is vested with all the Regal Power, and acts as Sovereign. And whoever she does marry to, far from following her Husband's condition, she is her Husband's Sovereign, as Queen Mary was Philip's.

The Case indeed of our present Queen Mary is different. She is a Sovereign, joyntly with her Husband King William; but the Admini-

stration of the Government, and the sole Executive Power is lodged only in the King during their Joynt Lives. Except the Time of his Majesties Absence, during which the Queer (as before said) is vested by an Act of Parliament with the Administration, and governs a Sovereign.

A *Queen Consort*, without Sovereignty, is Reputed the Second Person in the Kingdom, and Respected accordingly. The Law sets so high a value upon Her, as to make it High Treason to conspire her Death, or violate her Chastity. She has her Royal Court, and Officers apart; with a large Dower to maintain her Greatness. And, though she be an Alien born, yet without Denization, or Naturalization, she may purchase Lands in Fee-simple, make Leases and Grants, and sue in her own Name, without the King; which is not in the power of any other *Feme-covert* (or Married Woman) to do.

A *Queen Dowager*, or *Widow-Queen*, is still Respected as a Queen in her Widowhood, and keeps a Court accordingly. And, though she should Marry a private Gentleman (as did Queen *Catharine*, King *Henry the Fifth's* Widow) she does not lose her Dignity.

By the *Sons* and *Daughters* of *England*, I mean the King's Children. So called, because all the Subjects of *England* have a special Interest in Them; though their Education, and the Disposing of Them, is only in the King.

Prince of
Wales.

The Eldest Son, commonly called the Prince of *Wales*, is by Birth Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*, and Duke of *Cornwal*, and by Creation Prince of *Wales*. Upon his Birth, he is by Law of full Age to sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom,

dom, as if he were full 21. But so much of the Lands and Demesns of it have been Alienated, that his Revenues are chiefly out of the Tin-Mines in *Cornwal*; Which, with all other Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the Sum of 14000 Pounds. In short, the Prince of *Wales* his yearly Revenue does not exceed 20000 *l*.

In my Description of *Wales*, I have shewed how King *Edward I*, upon his Conquest of that Principality, conferred the Title of it on his Son *Edward*, who was his next Successour. Whereas, while *Normandy* was in the power of the *English* (which lasted till the Reign of King *John*) the King's eldest Son was styled Duke of *Normandy*.

To proceed, the Investiture of this Principality is performed by the Imposition of a Cap of Estate, and a Coronet on the Prince's Head; by delivering into his hand a Verge of Gold, the Emblem of Government; by putting a Gold Ring on his Finger, in token that he must be a Husband to his Country, and a Father to her Children; and by giving him a Patent, to hold the said Principality to Him and his Heirs Kings of *England*. By which Words the Separation of it from the Crown is prohibited, and the King keeps to himself an excellent Occasion of obliging unto Him his Son, when he pleases.

In Imitation whereof, *John I*. King of *Castille* and *Leon* made his Son *Henry* Prince of the *Asturias*; a Country so Craggy and Mountainous, that it may not improperly be called the *Wales* of *Spain*. And all the *Spanish* Princes ever since have been honoured with that Title.

The Mantle worn in Parliament by the Prince of *Wales* has (for Distinction's sake) one guard more than a Duke's; his Coronet, of Crosses and Flower de lices, and his Cap of State indented.

His Arms differ from the King's, only by addition of a Label of three points. And his peculiar Device is a Coronet beautified with three Ostrich Feathers, inscribed with ICH DIEN, that is, *I serve*; Alluding perhaps to that in the Gospel, *The Heir, while he is a Child, differs not from a Servant*. Which Device was born at the Battel of Cressy by John King of *Bohemia*, serving there under the French King, and there slain by *Edward the Black Prince*. Since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the Vulgar called the *Prince's Arms*.

In short, the King of *England's* Eldest Son has ever since been stiled Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*. As Eldest Son to the King of *Scotland*, he is Duke of *Rothsay*, and Seneschal of *Scotland* from his Birth.

Though he is a Subject, yet the Law looks upon his Person as so Sacred, that it is High Treason to imagine his Death, or violate his Wife.

Younger
Sons of
England.

The *Younger Sons* of *England* depend altogether upon the King's Favour, both for Titles of Honour, and Revenues suitable to their Birth. For they are not born Dukes, or Earls; but are so created, according to the King's Pleasure. Neither have they, as in *France*, certain *Appanages*; but only what Revenue the King pleases to bestow upon them.

They

They are indeed by Birth-right, as well as the Prince of *Wales*, Counsellors of State, whereby they may fit themselves to manage the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The *Daughters* are called Princesses. And, to violate them, is High Treason.

The Title of *Royal Highness* is common to all *Daughters* the King's Children. All Subjects ought to be of Eng- uncovered in their Presence, and to kneel when land. they are admitted to kiss their hands. They are served on the Knee at Table, unless the King be present.

Lastly, All Persons of the Royal Bloud, being a Lawful Issue, have the Precedency of all others in *England*.

As for the King's *Natural Sons* and *Daugh- Natural* *ters*, they are commonly created Dukes and *Sons*. Dutcheffes, and bear what Surname the King pleases to give them. King *Henry I.* and *Charles II.* are noted to have had the most of any.

Hitherto it has not pleased God to bless Their present Majesties with any Royal Issue; and a great Panegyrist would not stick here to say, That Nature her self is to seek in making an exact Copy of so great Originals. But, without straining that Point, I shall only say, That the Want of so great a Blessing to these Kingdoms should the more indear Their Majesties Lives to us, and make us fervent in our Prayers for Their long and prosperous Reign over us.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Nine Great Officers of the Crown.

NExt to the Royal Family, the Great Officers of the Crown come of course to be inquired into. Which are Nine in Number, eight for the Land, and one for the Sea Affairs.

Those are

The Lord { *High Steward,
High Chancellor,
High Treasurer,
President of the
Council.*

The Lord { *Privy Seal,
High Chamberlain,
High Constable,
Earl Marshal.*

And the great Officer for Sea Affairs, is the
Lord High Admiral.

The Lord High Steward of England. The Lord *High Steward* of *England* is the highest Officer under the King. And so great is his Power, that this Office has been discontinued ever since *Henry of Bullingbrook*, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry the IV.* Only at the Coronation, and for the Trial of a Peer, in Criminal Cases, the King makes a *High Steward* for that Time. Who, during his Stewardship, is called *His Grace*; and bears a *white Staff* in his hand, which he openly

openly breaks when the Business is over, and so ends his Office.

In the Procession on the Coronation-Day, 'tis he that carries the King's Crown. And at the Trial of a Peer, he sits King-like in great State under a Canopy, and as Judge directs the Trial. He has a Staff presented unto him by the Usher of the Black Rod on his Knees, and with great Solemnity, the Heralds and Sergeants at Arms attending with their Maces.

The *Lord High Chancellour*, now there is no *High Steward*, is the highest Person in the Kingdom next to the Royal Family, as to Civil Affairs. *Lord High Chancellour.*

The Great Seal of *England* is in his Custody. He is the Judge of the Court of Chancery, otherwise called the Court of Equity; where he is to judge, not according to the Rigour and Letter of the Law, but with Equity and Conscience. He also bestows all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 *l.* a Year in the King's Books.

Since the Reign of *Henry VII.* this great Office has been commonly executed by Lawyers; whereas formerly Bishops, and other Clergy-men learned in the Civil Laws, were usually intrusted with it.

The Lord High Chancellour holds his Place but *durante Regis Beneplacito*, during the King's Pleasure. And his Place is reckoned to be worth 8000 *l.* a Year.

Anciently he had sometimes a Vice-Chancellour, commonly called Keeper of the Great Seal. But of later times they differ only in Name. For the late Kings have always bestowed the great Seal, either with the Title of Lord Keeper, or of Lord Chancellour; but still with the same Power, and Right of Precedence.

cedence. Only the Lord Chancellour receives a Patent from the King for his Office, which the Lord Keeper do's not; and by the Title of Chancellour he is look'd upon as in greater favour with the King.

But his present Majesty, since his Accession to the Crown, thought fit to have this Office managed by Commissioners; and accordingly it has been till of late managed by *three Lords Commissioners*.

Lord High
Treasurer.

The *Lord High Treasurer* is so called from his Charge and Government of all the King's Revenue kept in the *Exchequer*.

He has the Gift of all Customers, Comptrollers, and Searchers in all the Ports of *England*; and the Nomination of all Escheators in every County. He has also the Check of all the Officers employ'd in collecting all the Revenues of the Crown. Either by himself, or with others joyned in Commission with him, he is impowred to let Leases of all the Crown-Lands.

This Office and Dignity he anciently receiv'd by delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury, which is now done by delivery of a white Staff to him by the King.

He holds this Place, as the Lord Chancellour, during the Kings Pleasure. And his Office is likewise reckoned to be worth 8000 *l. per annum*. At present it is Executed by four Persons, call'd the *Lords Commissioners of the Treasury*.

Lord Pre-
sident of
the Coun-
cil.

The *Lord President* is an Officer as ancient as King *John's* Time, made by the King's Letters Patent under the Great Seal *durante Beneplacito*. His Office is to manage the Debates in Council, to propose Matters from the King, and re-
port

port the Transactions to his Majesty.

In the late Reigns this Office was often supplied by the Chancellour.

The *Lord Privy Seal* is so called from the *Lord Privy Seal*, which is in his custody. All Charters and Grants of the King, and all Pardons signed by the King, pass through his hands, before they come to the great Seal of *England*. And he ought not to put this Seal to any Grant, without good Warrant under the King's Privy Signet; nor with Warrant, if it be against Law or Custom, until the King be first acquainted. He manages also divers other Matters of less concernment, which do not pass the Great Seal.

He is, by his Place, of the King's Privy Council, and takes his Oath accordingly; besides particular Oath, as *Lord Privy Seal*. When there was a Court of Requests, he was the chief Judge of it.

His Place is also during the King's Pleasure; and his Sallary is 1500 *l. per annum*.

The *Lord Great Chamberlain of England* is an *Lord Great Officer of State*, and of great Antiquity, whose *Chamberlain of England* Chief Business is on the Coronation-Day. For his Office that Day to bring the King his Girdle, Coif, and Wearing Cloaths before his Majesty rises; and to carry at the Coronation the Coif, Gloves, and Linnen to be used by the King upon that Occasion. In the Church where the King is Crowned he undresses and attires his Majesty with Robes Royal, and gives him the Gold which is offered by Him at the Altar. Before and after Dinner he serves the King with Water to wash his hands.

For this Service he has 40 Ells of Crimson Velvet for his own Robes, the King's Bed, and all the Furniture of his Bed-Chamber, all the Kings Night-Apparel, and the Bason and Towels used at Dinner for his Fees.

He has also Livery and Lodging in the King's Court, certain Fees from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, and from each Arch-Bishop or Bishop when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King.

To him belongs the Care of providing all Things in the House of Lords in Parliament-Time, and therefore he has an Apartment allowed him near the House of Lords.

This Office is Hereditary, and belongs to the Earl of *Lindsey*.

Lord High Constable.

The *Lord High Constable* is another great Officer, but of too great Authority and Power to be continued, and therefore is only created for the Solemnity of the King's Coronation.

Earl Marshal.

The *Earl Marshal* is an Officer of great Antiquity, and anciently of great Power. His proper Office is to summon the Nobility to the King's Coronation, with such Direction for State and publick Appearance as becomes that Solemnity. He also takes Cognizance of Matters of War and Arms out of the reach of the Common Law, and in these Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil Law. Neither can any obtain a Coat of Arms, but he must first apply himself to the *Earl Marshal*, to whom the Heralds Colledge is subordinate.

Lord High Admiral.

As for the *Lord High Admiral*, he is intrusted with the Management of all Maritime Affairs, and

and the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all Causes Maritime, as well Civil as Criminal, of all Things done upon or beyond the Sea in any Part of the World, in all Ports and Havens, upon the Sea-Coasts, and all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea. In short, the Admiralty being in a manner a separate Kingdom from the rest, the Lord High Admiral may be reputed Vice-roy thereof.

A Multitude of Officers, high and low, are under him, both at Sea and Land; some of a Military, others of a Civil Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial. And under him is held the High Court of Admiralty, the Places and Offices whereof are in his Gift.

This Office is held by Patent; and is of so great a Trust, that it has been usually given to none but Princes of the Royal Blood. The last who bore it, was the late Duke of York, before he came to the Crown. After which, the Office was executed by seven Lords Commissioners, as it is to this Day.

C H A P. XIV.

*Of the present KING and
QUEEN's Court.*

*Their
Majesties
Court.*

THEIR Majesties Court is composed of two distinct Bodies, one of Laymen, another of Churchmen. I shall begin with the first, not out of any Disrespect to the second, but because this seems to me the most proper and natural Method.

The Court-Laymen are subdivided into two distinct Parts, Civil and Military.

But, before we descend to Particulars, 'tis to be observed,

I. That the Court, wherever it is, has within it self a certain Latitude of Jurisdiction, called the *Verge of the Court*, which is every way within 12 Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, except *London*, which is exempted by Charter.

II. That the King's Court, or Pallace, where his Majesty resides, is counted so sacred a Place, that not only striking of any one there in passion is severely forbidden, but also all Occasions of Striking. The first, by the ancient Laws of *England*, was punished with Death, and Loss of Goods. And to this day, whoever presumes to strike another within the Pallace where the King's Person resides, and does but draw blood by his Stroke, is liable, without

without His Majesties Pardon, to lose his right Hand, to be Fined at the King's Will, and lie in Prison till the Fine be paid.

III. That, as great as the Court is, yet it falls much short of what it has been formerly, whether we consider the prodigious Plenty the Court lived in, or the Greatness of the Household. The Diminution whereof was first occasioned by the Troubles in the Reign of *Charles I*, continued by *Charles* his Son, and made greater by the late King *James*. Before the Troubles aforesaid, this Court went far beyond all others in Plenty and Magnificence, no less than 86 Tables being kept here, furnished in all with about 500 Dishes each Meal, with all Things sutable. A Profuseness (I confess) becoming the Times, when the *English* were more addicted to Feasting, than they are at present.

But, to come to the present State of the Court, the King's Household is managed in chief by these four principal Officers. Under whom are almost all the King's Officers and Servants, and their Offices (except those under the Master of the Horse) within the Gates of the Pallace. The said four great Officers are

	Wages.	Board-wages.
Lord Steward	100 00 00	1360 00 00
Lord Chamberlain. ———	100 00 00	1100 00 00
Groom of the Stole.	33 06 08	966 13 04
Master of the Horse. ———	1200 00 00	

Of the Lord *Steward*.

The *Lord Steward* is the Principal Officer of the King's Household. To whom the State of the House is chiefly committed, to be ruled by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obeyed and observed. His Authority reaches over all Officers and Servants of the King's House; except those of the King's Chamber, the stable, and the Chappel.

He is a *White-Staff Officer*, and the *White-staff* is taken for a Commission. In the King's Presence he holds it up in his hand; and at other times, when he goes abroad, 'tis carried by a Footman bare-headed. Upon the King's Death, he breaks his Staff over the King's Herse, and thereby discharges all Court-Officers under him.

By his Office, without any Commission, he judges of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and Bloudsheds committed in the Court, or within the Verge. Which is much for the King's Honour, that where His Majesty is, no Justice should be sought but immediately from his own Officers.

At the beginning of Parliaments he attends the King's Person, and at the end he adjusts the Parliament Expences, &c.

To take the Accounts for all Expences of the King's Household there is a Place at Court called the *Compting-House*.

And in this House is kept that ancient Court of Justice called the *Green-Cloth*, of a Green Cloth whereat the Court sits.

The Officers that sit in the *Compting-House*, and at the Board of *Green-Cloth*, with their respective Salaries, are,

Besides

Green-Cloth.

Besides the *Lord Steward* in chief,

	Wages.	Board-wages.
The <i>Treasurer</i> and <i>Cofferer</i> of the <i>Household</i> ———	223 14 08	
The <i>Comptroller</i> —	107 17 06	1092 02 06
The <i>Master</i> of the <i>Household</i> ———	66 13 04	433 06 08
Two <i>Clerks</i> of the <i>Green-Cloth</i> , and Two <i>Clerks</i> <i>Comp-</i> <i>trollers</i> , each	44 06 08	455 13 04

Amongst which the *Lord Steward*, the *Treasurer*, and the *Comptroller* are usually of the King's Privy Council; and the two last are also White-Staff Officers.

Their Office in the *Compting-House* is there to sit day by day, to take (as I said before) the Accompts for all Expences of the King's Household, to make Provisions for it, to make the Payments, and such Orders as they think fit for the Servants.

In short, to Them is committed the Charge and Government of the King's House; with Power to correct all the Servants therein that shall any way offend, and to keep the Peace not only within it, but within the Verge of the Court. And, whereas the King's Servants are free from Arrest, the Creditors of such as are backward to pay, have no other way for Payment, but to make their application to the Board of *Green-Cloth*, which upon hearing of the Matter, take care to see Justice done to the Creditors.

In the *Lord Steward's* Absence, the *Treasurer* has power, with the *Comptroller*, and *Steward* of
the

the Marshalsea, (by virtue of their Office, and without Commission) to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the King's Pallace, and that by Verdict of the King's Household. And, if any Servant within the Check-Roll be found guilty of Felony, he is incapable of the Benefit of the Clergy.

The *Comptroller's* Office is to Comptrol the Accounts of the *Green-Cloth*.

The *offerer* pays the Wages to the King's Servants, above and below Stairs; and for the Household Provisions, according to the Allowance and Direction of the *Green-Cloth*. He has also a particular Charge and Oversight of the inferiour Officers of the King's House.

The *Master of the Household* surveys the Accounts of the House.

The *Clerks of the Green-Cloth* sum up all Bills of Comptrolment, Parcels, and Brievements. And the two *Clerks Comptrollers* do let and allow them.

But, besides the foresaid Officers belonging to the *Compting House* and *Green Cloth*, there are inferiour Officers and Servants, relating to the same. *Viz.*

	Per Annum.	
	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Board-wages.</i>
Two Yeomen, each	05 00 00	73 00 00
Two Grooms, each	02 13 04	54 15 00
A Messenger.	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the inferiour Offices below Stairs, all under the Lord *Steward*, there is

In the Bake-house,

Per Annum.

Wages. Board-wages.

<i>A Clerk,</i>	06 13 04	73 06 08
<i>Two Yeomen, each</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>Two Grooms, each</i>	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Pantry,

<i>A Gentleman and Yeoman</i>	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>A Yeoman Mouth to the Queen</i>	05 00 00	55 00 00
<i>Three Grooms, each</i>	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Cellar,

<i>A Sergeant</i>	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>A Gentleman and Yeoman</i>	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>A Yeoman Mouth to the Queen, and Keeper of the Ice and Snow</i>	05 00 00	55 00 00
<i>Two joynt Grooms, each</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>A Yeoman Field to the King</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>A Yeoman Field to the Queen</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>A Groom</i>	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Buttery,

	Per Annum.	
	Wages.	Board-wages.
<i>A Gentleman and Yeoman</i> —————	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
<i>A Yeoman</i> —————	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>Three Grooms, each</i>	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Spicery,

<i>Two joynt Clerks, each</i>	32 00 00	168 00 00
<i>A Purveyor</i> —————	—————	—————

In the Chandlery,

<i>A Sergeant</i> —————	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
<i>Two Yeomen, each</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>Three Grooms, each</i>	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Confectionary,

<i>Two Yeomen, each</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>Two Grooms, each</i>	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Ewry,

<i>Two Yeomen, each</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>Two Grooms, each</i>	02 13 04	37 06 00

In the Laundry,

<i>A Laundress of the Table and Household Linnen</i> —————	20 00 00	100 00 00
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In the King's Privy Kitchen.

	Per Annum.	
	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Board-wages.</i>
<i>A Chief Clerk ———</i>	44 06 08	205 13 04
<i>A second and third Clerk, each ———</i>	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>A Master Cook ———</i>	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>A Yeoman of the Mouth ———</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>A Yeoman Pottagier ———</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>Two Grooms, each ———</i>	02 13 04	37 06 08
<i>Two Children, each ———</i>	02 00 00	33 00 00
<i>Two Scowrers ———</i>	04 00 00	56 00 00
<i>Six Turn broaches ———</i>	————	180 00 00
<i>One Door Keeper. ———</i>	————	30 00 00

In the Queen's Privy Kitchen,

<i>A Master Cook —</i>	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>A Yeoman of the Mouth —</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>Another Yeoman ———</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>Two Grooms, each ———</i>	02 13 04	37 06 08
<i>Two Children, each ———</i>	02 00 00	33 00 00
<i>Two Scowrers ———</i>	04 00 00	56 00 00
<i>Four Turn-broaches ———</i>	————	120 00 00
<i>One Door Keeper ———</i>	————	30 00 00

In the Household Kitchen,

<i>A Master Cook ———</i>	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 00 00
<i>A Yeoman ———</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>A Groom ———</i>	02 13 04	37 06 08
<i>Two Children, each ———</i>	02 00 00	33 00 00

Two

Per Annum.

	Wages.	Board-wages.
Two Scomrers, ———	04 00 00	36 00 00
Four Turn-broaches ———		120 00 00
A Door-Keeper ———		30 00 00

In the Larder,

Two Yeomen, each	05 00 00	45 00 00
Three Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Acatry,

A Sergeant ———	11 08 01 ¹	48 11 10 ¹
Two joynt Clerks —	06 13 04	113 06 08
A Yeoman of the Salt Stores ———	05 00 00	10 00 00

In the Poultrey,

A Clerk ———	06 13 04	73 06 08
A Yeoman ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Two Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Scalding-house,

Two Yeoman, each —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Two Grooms, each —	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Pastry,

A Clerk ———	06 13 04	73 06 08
Two Yeomen, each —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Two Grooms, each —	02 13 04	37 06 08
A Child ———	02 00 00	33 00 00
A Saffary-man ———		30 00 00
A Turner ———		30 00 00

In the Scullery,

	Per Annum					
	Wages.			Board-Wages.		
A Clerk —————	06	13	04	73	06	08
Two Yeomen, each —	05	00	00	45	00	00
Two Grooms, each —	02	13	04	37	06	08
Two Pages, each —	02	00	00	33	00	00
Three Children, each---	02	00	00	33	00	00
Two Pan-Keepers ———	—————	—————	—————	60	00	00

In the Wood-yard,

A Clerk —————	06	13	04	73	06	08
A Yeoman —————	05	00	00	45	00	00
Two Grooms, each —	02	13	04	37	06	08

In the Almonry,

<i>A Sub-Almoner</i> ———	06	18	00	—————
<i>A Yeoman</i> —————	05	00	00	45 00 00
<i>A Groom</i> —————	02	13	04	37 06 08

In the Verge,

A Clerk —————	06	13	04	23	06	08
A Coroner —————	06	13	04	23	06	08

Harbingers,

Two Gentlemen Har-						
bingers, each —	11	08	01 ¹ ₂	48	11	10 ¹ ₂
Five Yeomen Har-						
bingers, each —	05	00	00	45	00	00

Porters at the Gate.

	Per Annum.	
	<i>Wages</i>	<i>Board.wages.</i>
<i>A Sergeant Porter —</i>	11 08 01½	108 11 10½
<i>Three Yeomen, each</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>Three Grooms, each</i>	05 00 00	37 06 08

Cartakers,

<i>Three Yeomen, each</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00
<i>Three Grooms, each</i>	02 13 04	37 06 08

Officers of the Hall,

<i>A Marshal. ———</i>	13 00 08½	18 05 00
<i>Three Waiters, each</i>	02 00 00	28 00 00

To which add,

<i>A Cock and Crier ———</i>		18 00 05
<i>Four Groom Purveyors</i>		
<i>of long Carts ———</i>	10 13 04	
<i>Two Bread-bearers —</i>	04 00 00	26 00 00
<i>Two Wine Porters —</i>	04 00 00	
<i>A Yeoman Porter at</i>		
<i>St. James's. ———</i>	05 00 00	45 00 00

In each of the foresaid Offices 'tis the way to rise from a lower to a higher Office; as from a *Groom* to become *Yeoman*, then *Gentleman*, then *Sergeant*, as one happens to outlive them above him. And so the Clerks of the Particular Offices have the Prospect of rising from one Office to a better, as the Vacancies happen, as far as the Place of *Coffe. &c.*

of the Lord Chamberlain.

This also is a White-Staff Officer; Who has the oversight of all Officers and Servants belonging to the King's Chamber, and above Stairs. Except the Precincts of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole.

He has also under his Charge the Officers both of the standing and removing Wardrobes, the Heralds, Pursuivants, and Sergeants at Arms, the King's Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, Barbers, the Revels, Musick, Comedians, Huntsmen, Messengers, and Tradesmen retained in the King's Service. And, which is unusual in other Kingdoms, he has (though a Layman) the Oversight of the Chaplains.

To him also belongs the Oversight of Charges of Coronations, Marriages, Entries, Cavalcades, Funerals, and other like Solemnities; Of all Furniture in the Parliament, and in the Rooms of Addresses to the King, &c.

The Officers and Servants under him are

Per Annum

	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Board-wages.</i>
1 Vice-Chamberlain	66 13 04	492 15 00
three Cup-bearers, each	33 00 00	_____
four Carvers, each	33 06 08	_____
three Gentlemen Serv- ers, each	33 06 08	_____
two Esquires of the Body, each	33 06 08	_____

Be-

Belonging to the Privy Chamber,

	Per Annum.	
	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Board-wages.</i>
<i>Forty eight Gentlemen, in Ordinary</i> —————	—————	—————
<i>Four Gentlemen Ushers, each</i> —————	30 00 00	50 00 00
<i>Four Daily Waiters, each</i> —————	150 00 00	—————
<i>Eight Quarter-Waiters, each,</i> —————	50 00 00	—————
<i>Four Grooms, each</i> —	20 00 00	53 00 00

To the Presence Chamber,

<i>Four Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters, each</i> 20 00 00	130 00 00
<i>Eight Gentlemen Ush- ers, Quarter-Wait- ers, each</i> —————	15 00 00
<i>Two Barbers, each</i> 20 00 00	180 00 00
<i>Four Pages, each</i> 02 00 00	23 00 00

Amongst which the *Gentlemen-Ushers* Daily Waiters attend next to the King's Person; and after the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, they order all Affairs.

The chief of them is called the *Black-Rod*, from a black Staff which he bears in his hand. Of whom I shall speak more at large in another place.

To the Great Chamber.

<i>Fourteen Grooms, or Majors, each</i> 40 00 00	—————
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Of the Groom of the Stole.

The King's Bed-Chamber is under the peculiar Direction and Conduct of this Officer; called *Groom of the Stole* from the Latine *Stola*, a Robe of State, or long Robe. His Office is to put on the Kings first Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the Things of the Bed-Chamber.

He is the first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, whereof there are nine in all.

Their Wages, each——1000 00 00

They are usually of the prime Nobility. And their Office in general is to wait, each of them in his turn, one Week of nine, in the King's Bed-Chamber; where they ly by the King, on a Pallet-Bed, all night. They also wait upon the King, when he eats in private; for then the Cup-bearers, Carvers, and Sewers do not wait.

Next to the Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber*, are

	Per Annum.	
	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Board-wages.</i>
Seven Grooms, each	500 00 00	
And Six Pages, each	02 13 04	77 06 08

Of the Master of the Horse.

This is also a great Officer of the King's Court; Who has the Ordering of all the King's Stables, Races, and Breed of Horses, and of all Officers and Servants belonging thereto.

G g 5

He

He alone has the Priviledge of applying to his own Use some of the King's Livery-men ; being allowed one Coachman , four Footmen, and six Grooms under the King's Pay, and with his Livery, to attend his Service.

At any Solemn Cavalcade, he rides next behind the King, leading a Leer Horse of State.

According to the Establishment dated *April 1. 1689*, *The Master of the Horse* is to Keep for his Majesties Service 36 Coursers, Hunters and Pads, and 42 Coach-Horses. Besides 12 Horses for the *Master of the Horse*, 4 for the Gentleman of the Horse, 2 Surgeon Horses 2 Bottle-Horses, and 4 Hunting Horses. In all 102.

Under the *Master of the Horse* there are the following Officers and Servants, with their Salaries, annexed. *viz.*

	<i>Per Annum.</i>
<i>The Auzener and Clerk Mar-</i>	
<i>tial,</i>	260 00 00
<i>Seven Querries, or Ecquer-</i>	
<i>ries, each</i>	256 00 00
<i>Three Pages of Honour,</i>	
<i>each</i>	156 00 00
<i>A Sergeant of the Carria-</i>	
<i>ges,</i>	86 00 00
<i>A Master of the Studs,</i>	
<i>and Surveyor of the</i>	82 00 00
<i>Race.</i>	
<i>Two Surveyors of the Stables,</i>	
<i>each</i>	120 00 00
<i>A Riding Surveyor, ———</i>	30 00 00
<i>A Clerk of the Avery, ———</i>	82 00 00
<i>A Yeoman of the Stirrup, —</i>	68 00 00
<i>Two Yeomen Riders, each</i>	130 00 00
<i>A Clerk of the Stables, ———</i>	224 00 00

	Per Annum	
<i>A Sergeant Farrier, ———</i>	42	00 00
<i>A Martial Farrier, ———</i>	31	00 00
<i>A Yeoman Farrier, ———</i>	48	00 00
<i>Three Groom Farriers, each</i>	28	00 00
<i>One Esquire Sadler, ———</i>	18	00 00
<i>A Yeoman Sadler, ———</i>	183	30 00
<i>A Groom Sadler, ———</i>	58	00 00
<i>A Coach Maker, ———</i>	36	00 00
<i>Four Purveyors and Grani- tors, each</i> }	47	00 00
<i>A Riding Purveyor, ———</i>	200	00 00
<i>One Keeper of the Mews, —</i>	36	00 00
<i>Three Keepers more, each</i>	12	00 00
<i>Two Yeomen of the Carria- ges, each</i> }	18	00 00
<i>Twelve Footmen, each —</i>	53	00 00
<i>Four Footmen more, for the Master of the Horse,</i> }	53	00 00
<i>each</i>		
<i>Five Coachmen, each —</i>	73	00 00
<i>One Coachman more, for the Master of the</i> }	73	00 00
<i>Horse.</i>		
<i>Twenty five Grooms, each</i>	54	00 00
<i>Six Grooms more, for the Master of the Horse</i> }	54	00 00
<i>each</i>		
<i>One Bottle Groom, ———</i>	54	00 00
<i>Four Groom Litter-men,</i> }	36	00 00
<i>each</i>		
<i>One Porter of the Mews, —</i>	18	00 00
<i>A Gentleman Armourer, —</i>	31	00 00
<i>A Page of the Back Stairs, —</i>	31	00 00
<i>A Messenger, ———</i>	15	00 00

Amongst

Amongst which the *Avenor*, being the chief Clerk of the *Avery*, keeps the Accounts of the Stables for Horse Meat, Livery, Wages, and other Allowances, to be passed and allowed by the *Green Cloth*.

*Of other Officers and Servants of the
King's House.*

Besides the Civil List aforesaid of the Officers and Servants of the King's Household, there are several others, whereof some Independent. Such as

The Master of the great Wardrobe, a Superiour and Independent Officer, whose Salary is 2000 l. *per annum*. This is a great Office, made by King James the I. a Corporation (or Body Politick) for ever. An Office which furnishes the Court and foreign Embassadors Houses at their first Arrival here with Beds, Hangings, and other Necessaries; that makes Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals, that provides Presents for foreign Princes and Ambassadors, Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and all his Majesties Ambassadors abroad. This is the Office that provides all Robes for foreign Knights of the Garter, for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms, and Liveries for His Majesties Servants. The King has also out of this Office all the Linnen and Lace he wears.

The Master of this Wardrobe, kept in *York-Buildings* since the Fire, has under him several Officers, and sworn Servants to the King. The principal whereof is a *Deputy*, at 200 l. a Year Salary; and a *Clerk*, whose Place is worth 300 l. a Year.

But,

But besides this *Great Wardrobe*, there are divers standing *Wardrobes* at *Whitehall*, *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, the *Tower of London*, *Greenwich*, and other Places, whereof there are divers Officers, all under the *Lord Chamberlain*. And to the *Keeper of the Standing Wardrobe*, where the King shall reside, there is an Allowance of 127 l. 15 s. *per annum*.

Lastly there is a *Removing Wardrobe*, which always attends upon the Person of the King, Queen, and their Children; upon Ambassadors, Christenings, Masques, Plays, &c. Whose Officers are also at the *Lord Chamberlain's* Command. Viz. A Yeoman 230 l. A Clerk 160 l. Two Grooms, each 130 l. Two Pages, each 100.

To the aforesaid Officers add.

The Master of the Robes, who has the Charge of all his Majesties Robes, and wearing Apparel. He has under him a Clerk, whose Salary is 100 l. a Yeoman 100. two Grooms each 50. a Brusher 49. and a Page 30.

The Master of the Jewel-house, who has 400 l. Board Wages.

The Treasurer of the Chamber.

The Privy Purse.

A Surveyor of the Chamber and Dresser, His Salary 11 l. 8s. 10 d.

A Knight Harbinger.

A Groom Porter, Whose Office is to see the King's Lodgings furnished as they ought to be; to find Cards, &c. when the King or Queen Plays, and to decide Differences arising at any Game. His Yearly Fee 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. And his Board-wages 127 l. 15 s.

A Keeper of the King's Private Armory, whose Fee is 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. Boardwages 26 l. 13 s. 4 d.

House-Keeper at Whitehall, 650 l. per annum.

Two Gallery Keepers, each 3 s. a Day.

Master of the Barges, 50 l. a Year.

Forty Messengers in Ordinary, who attend the Council and Secretaries of State, each 40 l. per annum.

And for the King's Linnen a *Body Laundress*; whose Salary is 2 l. Board-wages 199. per annum.

For the King's Diversion.

A Master of the Revels, Whose Office is to Order all Things concerning Comedies, Balls, and Masques at Court. He has a *Yeoman* under him, whose Fee is 46 l. 11 s. 8 d.

A Theater Keeper at Whitehall, 30 l. per annum.

Two Play-Houses, with a great many Servants.

A Set of Musick, consisting of 40 Musicians in Ordinary.

A Master Falconer, 1500 l. per annum.

A Sergeant of the Hawks, 136 l.

A Master of the Hart and Buck-Hounds, who for himself and the Huntsmen is allowed 234 l. per annum.

Two Rangers, one of St. James's, and the other of Hyde Park.

A Master of the Tennis Courts.

For Publick Solemnities.

A Master of the Ceremonies, first instituted by King James I, for the Reception of Ambassadors and Strangers of quality, with a Salary of 200 a Year. He has under him an *Assistant*, and *Marshal*.

A Knight Marshal, 26 l. per annum.

Five Under-Marshals, at 20 l. each per annum.

Three Kings of Arms, the first called Garter, the second Clarencieux, the third Norroy. The Garter's Office is chiefly to attend and direct those Ceremonies and Solemnities that concern the most noble Order of the Garter, to Marshal the Solemn Funerals of the Knights of that Order and other Peers of the Realm, and to give Directions in all other Things relating to Arms and appertaining to Peerage. Clarencieux his Province is in the Counties that lie in the South of Trent, where he properly directs all Things relating to Arms. And Norroy does the same in the North Parts of Trent. To whom are Subordinate

Six Herald's.
Four Pursuivants.
And Nine Sergeants at Arms, } Who give attendance with them in all publick Solemnities.

Amongst which, the *Sergeant's Salary is 100 l. per Annum.*

For Physick and Surgery,

Four Physicians, the first at 400 a Year, the second at 300, the third 250, and the fourth being Physician to the Household, 200.

Three Apothecaries, the two first at 500 l. each; and the third, being Apothecary to the Household, 160.

Two Chirurgeons, one to His Majesties Person, at 396 l. 13 s. 4 d. the other to the Household, 280 l.

Amongst

Amongst the King's Servants in Ordinary,
are also reckoned

The <i>Poet Laureate.</i>	<i>Library-Keeper.</i>
<i>Hydrographer.</i>	<i>Publick Notary.</i>

And the Officers of the Works. *Viz.*

<i>A Surveyor General.</i>	<i>Comptroller.</i>
<i>Master of the Mecha-</i>	<i>Pay-master.</i>
<i>nicks.</i>	<i>Six Clerks of the Works.</i>

Thus having done with the Civil List, I proceed to the *Military*. Only I shall observe this, as to the former, 1. That all the King's Servants under the Lord *Steward*, and Lord *Chamberlain*, and *Master of the Horse*, are Sworn to His Majesty by their respective Great Officer, or their Order. In whose Gift most of their Offices are, which adds much to their Greatness. 2. That whatever be the Salary of a Place at Court, the Perquisites commonly do exceed it.

Gentlemen
Pensioners.

I proceed now to the *Military List*, and begin with the *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*, first Instituted by *Henry VII*; who guard Their Majesties within Their Royal Palace.

They are Forty in Number, besides Officers, all of them Gentlemen-born, at least ought so to be. And their Pay is 80 *l.* Yearly.

They wait half at a time Quarterly in the Presence Chamber, and with their gilt Pole-Axes attend the King's Person to and from his Chappel Royal. But on *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsun-Days*, *All-Saints*, *St. George's Feast*, *Coronation*:

ronation-Days, and other extraordinary Occasions, they are all obliged, under the Penalty of the *Cheque*, to give their Attendance.

On the Coronation-Day, and at St. *George's* Feast, they have the Honour to carry up the King's Dinner. And at those times the King did usually confer the Honour of Knighthood on two of them, such as the Captain presented to His Majesty.

In Time of War they are bound to attend the King on Horseback, with Cuirassiers Arms. And therefore each of them is obliged, even in Time of Peace, to keep two Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed; but the King usually dispenses with this part of their Duty.

Their Standard born in Time of War, is *A Cross Gules in a Field Argent*.

They are not under the Lord *Chamberlain*, but only under their own Officers. The chief whereof is the *Captain*, who is always a Nobleman of the Realm, whose Yearly Pay is 1000 *l.*

Next to whom is the *Lieutenant*, his Pay 500 *l.* The *Standard-bearer*, 300 *l.* And the *Clerk of the Cheque*, who is the Pay-Master of the Band, 150 *l.*

By this *Clerk* all the Band and Officers, (except the Captain) are Sworn, for which he has a Fee of 5 *l.* 10 *s.* And 'tis his Office besides, to take notice of those that are absent, when they should be upon their Duty.

To provide Lodgings for them, and to supply the Clerk in his absence, as his Deputy, there is a *Gentleman Harbinger*, whose Fee is 20 *l.* Yearly.

In short, this Band of Pensioners is a Nursery to breed up young Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments both Civil and Military, as well abroad as at home.

Yeomen of the Gard. Next to them in the King's Palace, is another Body to guard their Majesties. *Viz.* The *Yeomen of the Gard*, who wait in the first Room above Stairs, called the Guard-Chamber.

They were wont to be 200, of a larger Stature than ordinary, when every one of them was to be six foot high. At present they are but 100, whereof 24 wait in the Day-time, and 12 watch by Night. And, when the King or Queen goes abroad, always a Party of them attend on foot their Royal Persons; Some with Guns, and others with Partizans, all with large Swords by their Sides. They, and the Warders of the Tower, have a peculiar Habit; *Viz.* Scarlet Coats and Breeches, both garded with black Velvet, the Coats only down to the Knee, with Badges upon them before and behind. Instead of Hats, they wear black Velvet Caps, round and broad-crowned, according to the Mode in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Their Pay now (besides their Diet at Court, when upon Duty) is but 30 *l.* a Year, which falls much short of what it has been formerly.

For their Officers they have a *Captain*, a *Lieutenant*, an *Ensign*, a *Clerk of the Checque*, and four *Exempts*, or *Corporals*.

Horse-Gard.

For their Majesties Guard abroad, there are four *Troops of Horse*, three *English*, and one *Dutch*, consisting each of 200, in all 800 Men, besides Officers. A fine Body of Horse, for the most part composed of Gentlemen; well mounted,

mounted, armed, and equipped, and allowed 4 s. a Day.

These four Troops are all distinguished from each other by their different Ribbons, Carbine Belts, Hooses, and Holster-caps, imbroidered with Their Majesties Cypher and Crown.

Each Troop is divided into four Divisions, two of which (making up 100 Horse) mount the Guard, commanded by one principal *Commissionated Officer*, two *Brigadiers*, and two *Sub-Brigadiers*. When the King or Queen goes abroad, either in a Coach or Chair, a Party is sent from the Guard to attend their Persons. But, when They are upon a Journey, then a Detachment is made out of the several Troops.

Each Troop is commanded in chief by a *Captain*. Next to whom there are two Lieutenants, a *Cornet*, a *Guidon*, four *Exempts*, four *Brigadiers*, an *Adjutant*, who acts as Quarter-Master, and four *Sub-Brigadiers*.

There is also to each Troop a *Surgeon*, a *Clerk*, a *Kettle-Drummer*, four *Trumpeters*; and, for Divine Service, a *Chaplain*.

Now 'tis to be observed, that the *Captains* of Their Majesties Troops of Guards always command by their Commission as eldest Colonels of Horse, the *Lieutenants* as eldest Lieutenant Colonels of Horse, the *Cornets* and *Guidons* as eldest Majors, the *Exempts* as Captains, and the *Brigadiers* as Lieutenants.

As for the *Adjutant* and *Sub-Brigadiers*, they command not by Commission, but by Warrant.

In case of Detachments, every Office precedes according to the Date of his Commission. But, when several Troops march with their

Colours, the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, though their Commissions be of elder Date.

The Pay of each *Captain* is 20 s. a Day, of a *Lieutenant* 15, of a *Cornet* 14, of a *Guidon* 12, of each *Exempt* 12, of a *Brigadier* 10, of an *Adjutant* and *Sub-Brigadier* twelve pence above the Pay of a private *Trooper*.

The *Chaplain's* Pay is 6 s. 8 d. a Day; the *Surgeon's* 6 s. and two more for his Chest-Horse; the *Trumpeter's*, and *Kettle-Drummer's*, 5 s.

According to the Muster-Roll, the *Chaplain* is listed next to the *Guidon*, and the *Surgeon* next to the *Chaplain*. Next to the *Surgeon*, the *Exempts*, and *Brigadiers*; then the *Adjutant*, and *Sub-Brigadiers*.

Horse Gra- To each Troop of the Horse Guards there
nadiers, has been added, some Years since, a Company of *Horse-Granadiers*. Which consists of 60 Men, besides Officers, all under the Command of the Captain of the Troop of Guards to whom they belong. And their Pay is 2 s. 6 d. a Day.

Their proper Commanders are 2 *Lieutenants*, 2 *Sergeants*, and 2 *Corporals*; the Pay of a *Lieutenant* being 8 s. a Day, of a *Sergeant* 4, and of a *Corporal* 3.

In each Troop of *Granadiers* there are 4 *Hob-boys*, and 2 *Drummers*. Their Pay each 18 d. a Day.

Oxford Re- Next to the four Troops of Horse-Guards,
giment. there is a Regiment of Horse, commonly called the *Oxford Regiment*, because Commanded by the Earl of *Oxford*. It consists of Nine Troops,

Troops, and each of 50 Men. The Colonel whereof has Precedency next to the Captains of the Guards, before all other Colonels of Horse, whatsoever Change may be of the Colonel and all the Officers thereof.

In every Troop of this Regiment there is, besides the *Captain*, but one *Lieutenant*, a *Cornet*, a *Quarter-Master*, two *Corporals*, and two *Trumpeters*.

A *Captain's* Pay is 14 s. a Day, a *Lieutenant's* 10, a *Cornet's* 9, a *Quarter-Master's* 6, a *Corporal's* 3, and each *Trumpeter's* 2 s. 8 d. The *Trooper's* Pay is half a Crown a Day.

Lastly, There are three Regiments of *Foot-Foot-Guards* Guards, two *English* and one *Dutch*; the first and last consisting of above 2000 Men each, divided into 4 Battalions, each Battalion into 7 Companies, of 80 Men each, besides Officers. Whereas the second Regiment consists only of 13 Companies, which make up 1000 Men.

The *Colonel's* Pay, as Colonel, is 12 s. a Day; the *Lieut. Colonel's*, as such, 7 s. the *Major's*, as Major, 5; the *Adjutant's*, 5; a *Captain's*, 8; a *Lieutenant's*, 4; an *Ensign's*, 3; a *Sergeant's*, 1 s. 6 d; a *Corporal's*, and *Drummer's*, 1 s. a common *Soldier's*, 10 d, and out of London but 8 d.

To each Battalion of the *English* Regiments belongs a Company of *Foot Granadiers*, of 80 Men each. Instead whereof the *Dutch* Regiment has a Company of *Cadets*, or young *French* Gentlemen.

For Their Majesties publick Devotions, there is a *Royal Chappel*, besides the King's Closet, or private Oratory. Where Prayers are read thrice a Day, two Sermons preached every Sunday, besides *Royal Chappel.*

besides other particular Times ; the Communion administred every first Sunday of the Month throughout the Year, besides the great Festivals ; and all Things performed with great Decency, and Order.

For the doing whereof, there is first a *Dean of the Chappel* ; who is usually some grave learned Prelate, chosen by the King, and who (as *Dean*) owns no Superiour but the King. For, as the Royal Palace is exempt from all inferior Temporal Jurisdiction, so is His Chappel from all Spiritual. 'Tis a Regal *Peculiar*, reserved to the King's Visitation and immediate Government ; who is Supreme Ordinary, and as it were Prime Bishop over all the Churches and Bishops of *England*.

Under the Dean there is a *Sub-Dean*, or *Precentor Capellæ* ; and next to him 12 *Tricists*. Whereof ones peculiar Office is to read the first Morning Prayers to the King's Household, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, and to do all other Duties proper for his Station.

Next to the Priests there are 20 Gentlemen, commonly called the *Gentlemen (or Clerks) of the Chappel* ; who, with the foresaid Priests, perform in the Chappel the Office of Divine Service in Praying, Singing, &c. And three of these are chosen to be *Organists*. To whom, upon Sundays and Holydays, is joyned a Consort of the King's Musick.

Moreover, for the Service of the Chappel, there are 12 *Children* in Ordinary, who make up the Musical Choir. These are instructed in the Rules and Art of Musick by one of the ablest Clerks, who is allowed considerably for their Board and his Teaching.

Here are also attending the Chappel, four Officers, called *Vergers*, from the Silver Rods which they carry in their Hands. The chief whereof is called a *Sergeant*, the next two *Yeomen*, and the fourth *Groom of the Chappel*.

For the Preaching part, the King has no less than 48 *Chaplains* in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity, and most Deans or Prebends. These are under the particular Charge and Direction of the Lord Chamberlain, who appoints them the Time for their Service at Court, being to wait four of them together Monthly. But, besides those 48, there are always *Supernumeraries*; some whereof wait by appointment in lieu of those, when, by reason of Sicknes or otherwise, they cannot give their attendance.

And, as *Lent* is a particular Time of the Year for Devotion (tho' it is not observed in *England* with that Strictness and Superstition as it is in the *Roman States*) so the Royal Chappel shews an excellent Example, at that time especially, to all other Churches and Chappels of *England*.

In order to which the Lord Chamberlain, some time before *Lent*, do's appoint the *Lent-Preachers*, and causes a List of them to be printed, with their respective Times for Preaching during *Lent*. Then the Sermon-Days are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Sundays*, Weekly. The first *Wednesday*, being *Ash-Wednesday*, is fixt for the *Dean of the Chappel* to preach before the King; and the *Friday* after for the *Dean of St. Paul's*. Each *Wednesday* after, one of the King's *Chaplains* is appointed to preach; every *Friday*, the *Dean* of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and on *Good Friday* the *Dean of Westminster*. Every *Sunday*, a *Bishop*; on *Palm*

Palm-Sunday, an Arch-Bishop ; and *Easter-Day*, the Lord Almoner.

Upon *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsunday*, the King and Queen do usually receive the Holy Sacrament, only with some of the Royal Family, and two or three of the principal Bishops.

Those are three Days of twelve in the Year, on which Their Majesties, attended with the principal Nobility adorned with their Collars of the Garter, together with some of the Heralds in their rich Coats, make in a grave solemn manner their Offering of Gold at the Altar, which by the Dean of the Chappel is distributed afterwards among the Poor. The same is a Sum of Gold, to this day called the *Besant*, or the *Bizantine*, from *Bizantium* the old Name of *Constantinople*, where the piece of Gold was coined which anciently was Offered by the Kings of *England*. The Gold to be offered is delivered to the King and Queen by the Lord Steward, or some other of the principal Officers ; and it is Offered to God by Their Majesties, as an Acknowledgment that by his Grace They hold their Kingdoms of him.

The other Days of the Year on which they make the same Offering, are *All-Saints*, *New-Years Day*, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension Day*, *St. John the Baptist*, and *Michaelmas Day*, when only Gold is offered. To which add *Twelfth-Day*, when Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh are Offered by the King in several Purfes.

The Lord Almoner is usually a Bishop. Whose Office is to dispose of the Moneys allowed by the King for Alms, of all Deodands, and Goods of Self-Murderers, forfeited to the King, and always bestowed in Alms to the Poor. He has the Priviledge to give the King's Dish, that is,

the

the first Dish at Dinner, which is set upon the King's Table, to whatsoever Poor-man he pleases, or Money in lieu thereof upon his Majesty's account. Whereever the Court resides, 24 Poor Men are nominated by the Officers of the adjacent Parish, amongst whom Money, Bread, and Beer, or all Money, is equally divided at the Court Gate by the Lord *Almoner's* Order at 7 of the Clock every Morning. And it has been the Custom for every Poor Man, before he received the Alms, to repeat the Creed and the Lord's Prayer, in the presence of one of the King's Chaplains deputed by the Lord *Almoner*. Besides, there are many poor Pensioners to the King and Queen below Stairs, who have a Competency duly paid unto them by the *Almoner*. And, when the King is in his Progress, his Lordship, or his Sub-*Almoner* for him, is to scatter new-coined Twopences in the Towns and Places where the King passes through in his Progress, to a certain sum by the Year. The Lord *Almoner* is to see all these Things done; for the Performance whereof he has 3 Officers allowed under him, to wit a Sub-*Almoner*, a *Yeoman*, and a *Groom*. And for that purpose there is at Court a particular Office, from hence called the *Almonry*.

On *Maundy Thursday*, (being the *Thursday* before *Easter*) so called from the French *Mande*, sort of Basket, is performed the Ceremony of Washing the Feet of as many Poor Men as the Years the King has reigned. Which is done sometimes by the King himself, and in his absence by the Lord *Almoner*; a piece of Humility taken from the Pattern of our Saviour. When the Poor Mens Feet are washed, he wipes them with a Towel. Then he gives every one of them for Cloathing two Yards and a half of Woollen.

Woollen-Cloth, Linnen-Cloth for Two Shirts, a pair of Shoes, and a pair of Stockings. For Eating, six Penny-loaves of Bread, with three dishes of Fish in Platters; whereof one of Salt Salmon, another of green Fish or Cod, the third of pickle or red Herrings, or red Sprats. For Drink, a Gallon of Beer, and a Quart bottle of Wine. And, for Pocket Money, a red-leather Purse, with as many single Pence as the King is Years old; and, in such another Purse, as many Shillings as the King has reigned Years. The Queen does also do the like to divers poor Women.

Lastly, The King has a *Clerk of the Closet*, who is commonly a Reverend, Sober, and Learned Divine. His Office is to attend at the King's Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, and to wait on His Majesty in His Closet or private Oratory.

The *Dean of the Chappel's* Fee is 200 l. yearly, and a Table; the *Sub-Dean's*, 100; the *Priests* and *Clerks of the Chappel*, each 70 l.

The *Lord Almoner* has no Fee. The *Sub-Almoner* has but 6 l. 18. s. a Year. But the *Recorder* has 30, and the *Groom* 20 l. a Year.

The *Clerk of the Closet* receives a Fee of 2 Nobles *per Annum*.

So far I have done with the King's Court, which the Queen, as His Royal Consort, has great share unto. And yet *Her Majesty* has her own *Court* besides to Her self, consisting both of Men and Women, with a sutable Revenue to support it. First she has

	Per Annum.
1 Lord Chamberlain —————	1200 00 00
1 Vice-Chamberlain —————	300 00 00
1 Secretary —————	200 00 00
Three Gentlemen Ushers of the Pri- vy Chamber, each —————	200 00 00
Two Cup-bearers, each —————	33 06 08
Two Carvers, each —————	33 06 08
Two Sewers, each —————	33 06 08
Three Gentlemen Ushers, daily Wait- ers, each —————	150 00 00
Four Gentlemen Ushers, Quarterly Waiters, each —————	75 00 00
Four Grooms of the Privy Chamber, each —————	60 00 00
Two Pages of the Presence, each —	40 00 00
One Page of the Robes —————	30 00 00
Two Pages of the Back Stairs, each —	80 00 00
Two Grooms of the Great Chamber, each —————	40 00 00
One Physician —————	300 00 00
One Apothecary —————	200 00 00
Clerk of the Closet —————	06 13 04
Treasurer and Receiver general —	50 00 00
One Auditor general —————	100 00 00
One Auditor's Clerk —————	20 00 00
One Treasurer's Clerk —————	40 00 00
One Secretary's Clerk —————	10 00 00
Two Messengers, each —————	11 01 08
Porter of the Back-Stairs —————	40 00 00
Master of the Barges —————	20 00 00
Four and twenty Watermen, each —	03 02 06

Officers and Servants of the Stables.

Master of the Horse —————	800 00 00
Three Equerries, each —————	220 00 00

	Per Annum
<i>Two Pages of Honour, each</i> ————	100 00 C
<i>A Purveyor</i> —————	40 00 C
<i>A Yeoman Rider</i> —————	100 00 C
<i>A Yeoman of the Carriages</i> ———	18 00 C
<i>Five Coachmen, each</i> ————	75 00 C
<i>Twelve Footmen, each</i> ———	53 00 C
<i>Three Grooms, each</i> —————	40 00 C
<i>Four Chairmen, each</i> ————	36 00 C
<i>A Bottlemcn</i> —————	50 00 C
<i>A Groom Farrier</i> ———	20 00 C
<i>A Groom-Sadler</i> ———	20 00 C
 <i>A Groom of the Stole, and Lady of the Robes</i> —————	 1200 00 C
<i>Five Ladies of the Bed Chamber, each</i> —————	500 00 C
<i>Six Maids of Honour, the first</i> ——	300 00 C
<i>The other five, each</i> ———	200 00 C
<i>Six Women of the Bed-Chamber, each</i> —————	200 00 C
<i>A Laundress</i> —————	260 00 C
<i>A Seamstress, and Starcher</i> ————	100 00 C
<i>A Necessary Woman</i> —————	60 00 C
<i>A Woman to clean the Privy Cham- bers.</i>	30 00 C

C H A P. XV.

Of Their present Majesties Land and Sea-Forces, and the Management thereof.

THeir Majesties Land-Forces are either *Their Ma- Ordinary*, as the Horse and Foot *jesties Land* Guards, the several Garrisons, and the stand- *Forces.* ing Militia of the Country. Or *Extraordinary*, as the present Forces that have been raised to curb the Power of *France*.

The *Horse* and *Foot-Guards* I have already described in the foregoing Account of the King and Queen's Court, where it appears they amount to 7000 Men at least.

The principal *Garrison'd Places* in *England* are *Portsmouth*, *Plimouth*, the *Tower of London*, *Windsor-Castle*, *Chester*, *Carlisle*, *Hull*, and *Berwick*; besides several *Castles*, and these two Forts on the *Thames*, *Sheerness*, and *Tilbury*.

The Number of Men in each of those Garrisons is, as occasion serves, greater or lesser.

For the Paying whereof, as well as the *Royal Guards*, there is first a general Officer, called the *Pay-Master General*, who has several Clerks under him.

Next is the *Commissary General of the Musters*, who has a *Deputy Commissary* in *London*; besides eight other *Deputy Commissioners*, who have

H h

their

their distinct Circuits in the Country, for Mustering the Forces dispersed up and down.

There is also a *Secretary at War*, with several Clerks and a Messenger under him.

Which three Considerable Offices are kept at the Horse Gard.

Moreover there is a *Judge-Advocate*, a *Scout-Master General*, an *Adjutant General*, and a *Marshal of the Horse*; besides a *Surgeon General*.

The Militia

Amongst Their Majesties Land Forces we may reckon the *Militia*, or *Train-Bands* of every County, as being at the King's Disposal for the Defence of the Realm.

In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time a general Muster was made, by her Order, of all Men able to bear Arms, from the Age of 16 to 60; who then amounted to three Millions of Men, whereof six hundred Thousand fit for War. But, in time of Peace, the Matter is so regulated, that there is not above one hundred Thousand Horse and Foot actually Inrolled for the Defence of the Realm.

The Management whereof is in the hands of the *Lord Lieutenants* of the several Counties of *England*, who are usually of the principal Rank amongst the Peers of the Realm, chosen for that purpose by the King, and so created by his Commission. They have Power by Act of Parliament to charge any Person with Horse or Horsemen, and Arms, that has 500 l. a Year or 600 l. personal Estate; and with a Foot Soldier, any Person that has 50 l. yearly Revenue, or 600 l. personal Estate. Those that have lesser Estates are to joyn two or three together, either to find a Horse and Horseman, or a Foot Soldier, according to their Estate.

The

They have also Power to Arm, Array, and Form the Forces into Companies, Troops, and Régiments, and to make their Officers by giving them Commissions; and upon any Rebellion or Invasion, to lead and imploy the Men so Armed within their respective Counties, or into any other County, as the King shall give Order.

They name their *Deputy Lieutenants*, and present them to the King, for his Confirmation. Who are to be of the principal Gentry of the Country, and have the same Power as the Lord Lieutenant in his absence.

To find out Ammunition and other Necessaries, there is a Tax of 70000 l. a Month upon the whole Kingdom, whereof the Lord Lieutenants or Deputies, or any three (or more) of them, may levy a Fourth Part of each Man's Proportion in it. And, when occasion shall be to bring the Militia into actual Service, the Persons so charged are to provide each Souldier respectively with Pay in hand for a Month, at the rate of 2 s. a Day for a Horseman, and 12d. for a Foot Souldier. For Repayment of which Mony, and the Satisfaction of the Officers for their Pay, during the time aforesaid, Provision is to be made by the King out of the Publick Revenue; and, till the same be actually performed, none can be charged with another Months Pay, but by Act of Parliament.

These Forces are always to be in readiness, with all things necessary, at the Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, to appear, muster, and be at certain times trained and disciplined.

Now, to give speedy notice of an approaching Invasion, there are all over *England Beacons* erected upon eminent Places both Inland

and Maritime; being high Poles, with Pitch Barrells fastned on the Top. Which being set on fire, one by the sight of another, the whole kingdom has thereby notice in few hours of the approaching Danger. Whereupon the Militia, to secure the Kingdom, makes haste to the Sea-Coasts.

Naval Forces. The *Naval-Forces* of *England* consist in general of about 150 Men of War, besides *Fire-Ships*, *Yachts*, *Hulks*, *Ketches*, *Sloops*, *Hoys*, *Smacks*, and many other Vessels for Tenders and Victuallers.

The Men of War are divided into Six Rates, amongst which the Third and Fourth Rates are the most numerous. Those of the First Rate carry from 90 Guns to a 100, about 800 Men, and 1200 Tuns at least. The *Royal Sovereign*, among the rest, carries 1605 Tuns, 815 Men, and 100 Guns. Her length by the Keel, 127 Foot: Her breadth by the Beam 47, Depth 49, and Draught of Water 21. She has 13 Masts, and Yards, the Main Mast 113 foot long, and 38 inches diameter; the Main Yard belonging to it 105 foot long, and 23 inches diameter; and the Main Top, 15 foot diameter. Her greatest Sail called the Main Course, (together with her Bonnet) contains 1640 Yards of *Ipswich* Canvas double; and the least Sail called Foretop Gallant, 130. She has 6 Anchors, the biggest weighing 6000 pound, and the least 4500. Proportionable to which are their Cables, the biggest whereof is 21 inches in compass, and weighs 6000 pounds; the least 8 inches in compass, and weighs above 1200 pounds. Her Guns all of Brass, are disposed of in three Tiers; viz. In the upper Tier 44, in the second, 34, and

in the lower Tire 22. Her Long Boat is 50 Foot long, the Pinnace 36, and the Skiff 27. The Charge of building such a Ship, with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, (besides Victualling) is computed to be at least 60000 l. And her Monthly Charge at Sea, above 3000 l.

The Second Rate Ships carry from 80 to 90 Guns. The Third Rates, for the most part, 70. And the rest proportionably.

For Manning of their Majesties Fleet, *England* is provided with stout and able Seamen, who may be Pressed for the King's Service; as may also Merchants Ships, when there is Occasion. And for a standing Nursery of Men fit for Sea or Land Service, there are two *Marine Regiments*, consisting of 900 Men each; Who, besides their Pay as Land-Souldiers, have their Diet whilst they are at Sea.

For the Command of a Man of War, there are two principal Officers, a *Captain* and a *Lieutenant*. The Pay of a Captain of a First Rate Ship, is 15 s. a Day, of a Second Rate 12s, of a Third 10s. of a Fourth 7s. and 6d, of a Fifth 6 s, and of a Sixth Rate 5.

For the Building, Repairing, and Cleaning of their Majesties Ships, there are several great Yards; viz. at *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Sheerness*, *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, *Plimouth*, *Harwich*, and *Hull*. Which are fitted with *Docks*, *Lanches*, *Rope-Yards*, and *Store-Houses*; and always furnished with great quantities of Timber, and other Materials. Wherein are employ'd divers Officers; the principal of which are as follow, with their respective Salaries. *Viz.*

	l.
A Clerk of the Checque —————	245
A Store Keeper —————	260
A Master Attendant —————	124
His Assistant —————	80
A Master Shipwright —————	133
His Assistants, each —————	70
Clerk of the Survey —————	160

Note that the Charges of the Clerks and Instruments are included in their Salaries.

All these are under the Direction and Management of

The Navy Office,

Navy Office. Kept in the *Crouched Friers, London.* Where the whole Business concerning the King's Ship is managed by four *principal Officers*, and four *Commissioners of the Navy*, besides other *Commissioners for Victualling the Navy*.

The four *Principal Officers* are the *Treasurer, Comptroller, Surveyor, and Clerk of the Acts.*

The *Treasurer's Office* is to pay the Charge of the Navy out of the Exchequer, having first a Warrant for the Money from the *Lords Commissioners of the Treasury*, and for the Payment thereof another Warrant from the *principal Officers of the Navy*. His Allowance is 3000 l. a Year.

The *Comptroller's Office* is to attend and comptroll all Payments of Wages. He is likewise to know all the Market Rates of all Stores for Shipping, to audit and examine all *Treasurers, Victuallers, and Store-Keepers Accounts*. His Salary is 500 l. *per annum*; and his *Assistant's* 400.

The

The *Surveyor's* Business is to know the state of all Stores, and see their Wants supplied; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and have their Defects repaired at reasonable rates. What Stores the Boatswains and Carpenters receive in order to a Voyage, he is to charge them with by Indenture; and at their return, to state and audit their Accounts. His Salary is 400 l. a Year.

The *Clerk of the Acts* is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, &c. relating to the Navy; and his Salary is 500 l. *per annum*.

Amongst the four *Commissioners*, one's Province is to Comptroll the Victualler's Accounts; another's, the Accounts of the Store-keepers of the Yards; and the two others have the managing of Their Majesties Navy, the one at *Chatam*, and the other at *Portsmouth*. The Salary of each is 500 l.

Both the Principal Officers and Commissioners hold their Places by Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*; and have Clerks allowed to each of them with respective Salaries, for the Dispatch of Business.

The *Commissioners for Victualling the Navy* are commonly four, and their Salary is each 400 l. a Year.

Above these are the *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty*, executing the Office of the Lord High Admiral, who sit at the Admiralty House at *Westminster*, adjoining to the Park.

By vertue of their Place, they appoint in divers Parts of the Kingdom several *Vice-Admirals*, with their *Judges* and *Marshals* by Patent under the great Seal of the Court of *Admiralty*. Now there are 17 of these *Vice-Admiralties* in *England*, besides 2 in *Wales*. *Viz.* Of

<i>Chester, City and County.</i>		<i>Glocester</i>
<i>Cornwall North</i>	} <i>Parts.</i>	<i>Kent</i>
<i>Cornwall South</i>		<i>Lancaster</i>
<i>Devonshire</i>		<i>Lincoln</i>
<i>Dorset</i>		<i>Norfolk</i>
<i>Durham</i>		<i>Somerſet</i>
<i>Northumberland, West-</i>		<i>Southampton or Hamp-</i>
<i>moreland, and Cum-</i>		<i>shire</i>
<i>berland.</i>		<i>Suffolk</i>
<i>Effex</i>		<i>Suffex</i>
		<i>York.</i>
<i>North and South-Wales.</i>		

Office of Or-
dnance.

What remains is to give an Account of their Majesties *Office of Ordnance*, relating to their Forces both by Sea and Land, and kept within the Tower of *London*. Which Office concerns all the principal Preparatives and Instruments of War for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom, and has the ordering and disposing of all the Magazines, for Sea and Land.

The principal of these Magazines is the *Tower*, where there are Arms for 60000 Men, and a fine Train of Artillery kept, with all Stores proportionable.

This, and all other Magazines in the Kingdom (as those of *Portsmouth, Plymouth, Windsor-Castle, &c.*) are under the *Master of the Ordnance*, a Place of great Trust, and such as reaches over all the Kingdom. Under whom there are Six principal Officers, and others subordinate, all holding their Places by Patent under the great Seal.

The Principal Officers are

The	{	<i>Lieutenant of the</i>	The	{	<i>Keeper of the Stores.</i>
		<i>Ordnance.</i>			<i>Clerk of the Deli-</i>
		<i>Surveyor.</i>			<i>veries.</i>
		<i>Clerk of the Ord-</i>			<i>Treasurer, or Pay-</i>
		<i>nance.</i>			<i>master.</i>

The *Lieutenant of the Ordnance*, with the rest of the principal Officers, receives all Orders from the Master, and is to see them duly executed. He is to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage, fitted for Motion upon any Occasion. And from him issue Orders for the discharging the great Guns, when required, upon Coronation-Days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like.

The *Surveyor's Office* is to survey all Their Majesties Ordnance and Stores in the Store-Keeper's Custody, and to see them placed to the best advantage. He is likewise to keep Checque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works, to see that all Stores brought in be good and serviceable, and to allow all Bills of Debt.

The *Clerk of the Ordnance* records all Patents and Grants relating to the Office, with the Names of all concerned therein. Also, all Instructions and Orders sent from the King to the Office, or from the Office abroad; with such Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts as are for His Majesties Service. He draws all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made, makes all Bills of Imprest and Debenturs for Work done, or Provisions received, and keeps Quarter-Books for the Salaries and Allowances of all Persons be-

longing to the Office. He likewise keeps Journals of Receipts, Delivery, and Returns of the King's Stores; which serves as a Checque between the two Accompts of the Office, the one for Money, and the other for Stores.

The *Keeper of the Stores* has in his particular Charge all the Ordnance and Stores. For the safe Keeping whereof, and giving a true Account from time to time, he must give good Security. He is to see that all the King's Store-houses be well Accommodated, and Kept in good Repair, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre as becomes the Service and Honour of his Majesty. He is bound not to receive any Provisions but such as have been first Surveyed by the Surveyor, and proved by the Proof-Masters. Nor is he to issue any part of the Ordnance, Munition, or Stores, but what is agreed upon, and signed by the Officers, according to the appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, by the King's Order, or six of the Privy-Council; and, if it be for the Use of the Navy, by the Lord *Admiral's* (or the Commissioner's) Warrant. Neither is he to receive back any Stores formerly issued, till they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and registered in the Book of the Remains.

The *Clerk of the Deliveries* draws up all Orders and Proportions for delivering any Stores or Provisions at any of Their Majesties Magazines, and is to see the same duly executed. And, for the better discharging of the Store-Keeper, he is by Indenture or Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of the Stores, and to register both the Warrants for Deliveries, and the Proportions delivered.

The *Treasurer*, or *Pay-Master*, makes the Payments of all the Salaries and Bills of Debt; but

but so that no Money is to be by him allowed to any Person, without the Master's Order under his hand. So that, except Salaries, all the Money of the whole Office goes towards Building, Buying in of Stores, Fortifications, and the like; and all this Money runs through the Pay-Master's hands.

Amongst the Subordinate Officers we may reckon in the first place the *Master Gunner of England*. Who is to shew the best of his Skill to all that are imploy'd in Gunnery in Their Majesties Service; and, at each ones Admittance, to administer unto him an Oath, which binds him not to serve any foreign Prince or State, without Leave, and not to teach any Man the Art of *Gunnery*, but what has taken the said Oath. And, before any one can be actually imployed as Their Majesties Gunner, the said Master must be so well satisfied with his Skill, as to Certifie to the Master of the Ordnance his Sufficiency and Ability to discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

Here is also a *Principal Engineer*, to whom are subordinate all the King's other *Engineers*. Most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances out of this Office, from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the King's Pleasure signified unto them by the Master of the Ordnance.

The *Keeper of the small Guns* is another Officer relating hereunto. Who has the Charge and Custody of Their Majesties small Guns, as Musquets, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Furnitures.

I pass by a great Number of inferiour Men imploy'd in this Office; as the *Under-Clerks*, the
Proof

Proof-Masters, Messenger, and a great many Artificers, such as the Master Gunsmith, the Fur-bisher, the Master Smith, the Master Carpenter, Master Wheel-Wright, and others.

C H A P. XVI.

Of Their Majesties present Revenues, and the Management thereof.

Their Majesties Revenues.

THE present publick Revenues of the King and Queen, as they were lately settled by King and Parliament, differ in several Points from the Settlement made in the Reign of *Charles II*, and Confirmed to the late King *James*.

'Tis true, the *Excise* (which consists in certain Impositions upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors) is Settled upon Them for their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of Them. But out of it a Yearly Rent of 20000 *l.* comes to Her Royal Highness, the Princess of *Denmark*, and her Issue, during their Majesties Lives, and the Survivor of Them.

The *Custom* upon Commodities Imported and Exported, which was settled upon King *Charles II*, and afterwards his Successor, for their respective Lives, stands now Confined within the Term of four Years, from the 24th Day of *December* 1690. And that great Branch of the Revenue, the *Hearth-Mony*, which was

for

for ever Settled in the Crown, to the great Grievance of the People, is now lopt off by Act of Parliament, upon the King's Motion, for the Relief of his Subjects.

As to Their Majesties other Revenues, I refer you to the Ninth Chapter.

All together make up above Twelve hundred thousand Pound a Year, that is about 16 Millions of French Livers; a Revenue which may serve in Time of Peace, to Keep up the Honour of the Crown.

But, in case of a foreign War, or upon Necessity of encreasing the Royal Fleet, the Parliaments of *England* seldom fail of supplying the King with *Subsidies* suitable to the present Occasion, by a Land-Tax, Poll-Mony, and such other Ways as they think most Convenient; the Clergy, as well as the Laity, bearing a Proportion therein.

In the mean time; as the *Custom* and *Excise* are the two principal Branches of their Majesties Revenues, let us see how the same are managed, how the Products thereof come into the Exchequer, and are there disposed of by such thrifty Methods, that (all Charges born) it costs the King little above 2 Shillings in the Pound.

For the Managing of the *Custom-Revenue*, there are in the first place at present *Seven Commissioners*, who have the Charge and Oversight of all Their Majesties Customs in all Ports of *England*. Which Customs amount to about 600000 l. a Year, whereof the Port of *London* only pays two Thirds, that is about 400000. Yearly.

The said Commissioners sit day by day at the *Custom-House*, *London*. They hold their Places

ces by Patent from the King, and have each a Salary of 1000 l. *per annum*.

Under these are a great Number of Officers imployed, both at *London* and in the Out-Ports, some of them of considerable quality and ability. Such as *Collectors, Customers, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Registers, Searchers, Waiters, &c.* whole due Perquisites are so considerable, that to some they are more than their respective Salaries. First there is

<i>A Collector Inwards, and for the Act of Navigation</i> —————	966	13	04
<i>A Collector Outwards</i> —————	276	00	00
<i>A Customer of the Cloth, and petty Customs,</i> —————	277	06	08
<i>Two Customers of the great Customs, each</i> —————	50	00	00
<i>A Comptroller General of the Ac- compts</i> —————	500	00	00
<i>A Comptroller of the Cloth, and petty Customs</i> —————	100	00	00
<i>A Surveyor General</i> —————	500	00	00
<i>A Surveyor of the Out-Ports</i> —	250	00	00
<i>A Register of the Seizure</i> —	106	00	00
<i>A Head-Searcher</i> —————	120	00	00
<i>Nineteen King's Waiters, each</i> —	52	00	00
<i>Forty Land-Waiters, each</i> —	80	00	00

There is also a Secretary, a Ware-house-Keeper, a Surveyor of the Ware-house, 7 Land-Surveyors, 8 Tide-Surveyors, 7 Under-Searchers, (these at 12 l. *per annum*) and many more Officers that I pass by for brevities sake. Besides several Persons Commissioned to seize Uncustomed Goods, either Inward or Outward bound; 80 Tide-Waiters, whose Fee is each 5 l. a Year, and 3 s. a Day; besides extraordinary

dinary Tide-Waiters, allowed no Salary, but only 3 s. a Day when Employed. To which add Noon-Tenders, Watchmen, and abundance of other inferiour Officers.

The *Excise Office* is Kept in a stately House in Broad-street; where this Revenue is also managed by *Seven Commissioners*, who receive here the whole Product of the Excise all over *England*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*. They have each of them 1000 l. Salary *per annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward but from the King only. Under these is

<i>A Register and Secretary</i> ——	500 00 00
<i>An Auditor, who for himself and Clerks is allowed</i> ——	700 00 00
<i>A Comptroller, and his Clerks</i>	1240 00 00

There are other considerable Places belonging to this Office, both within Doors and without, which are enjoy'd and officiated by very sufficient Persons. Particularly the House-Keepers Place, worth 400 l. *per annum*. And, to collect the Excise-Duty all over the Kingdom, a great Number of Men appointed for that purpose, whose Salary is 20 s. a Week.

But 'tis Observable, that from the foresaid Commissioners there lyes an Appeal to five others, called the *Commissioners of Appeal*, whose yearly Salary from the King is 200 l. each.

These, and all other Their Majesties Revenues, are paid at *Westminster* into the *Exchequer*, that Ocean of Treasure, which receives all those Streams, and returns them again to refresh

refresh the Kingdom by the constant Payment out of it. Whereby is caused a great Circulation of Mony throughout the Land.

And, as there are a great many Officers for Collecting the King's Revenues, so there are not a few to Receive and Disburse the same according to his Majesty's Order.

The Principal Officer is the *Lord Treasurer* whose Place is at this time managed by Commissioners, appointed by his Majesty.

The next is the *Chancellour of the Exchequer* an Officer of great Account and Authority : whose Power extends not only in the *Exchequer Court*, but also here, in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue. He is Under-Treasurer, has the *Exchequer-Seal* in his Custody, and a Superintendency over the Lord Treasurer's Roll. The Places of the Comptroller of the Pipe, of the Clerk of the Pleas, the Clerk of the Nichils, and the two Praisers of the Court, besides the Seal thereof, are all in his Gift.

Then there are two *Chamberlains*, who have in their Custody many ancient Records, the Standards of Monies, Weights, and Measures, and *Doomsday Book*, otherwise called the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*. First known by the Name of *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, and since named *Doomsday Book*, as containing an exact account of all the Lands of *England*, with the true Value of them, and their Owners Names. So that, when this Book was opened upon any Difference, the Cheat appeared, and Judgment was given accordingly. This Tax-book has been written above 600 Years ago, viz. in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and was six Years a making. The same is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be lookt into under

der 6 s. 8 d. and for every Line transcribed is to be paid 4 d.

Under the two Chamberlains are their Deputies, who sit in the Tally-Court, where they examine the Tallies. Here is also a *Tally-cutter* attending, this Way of Tallies being found by long experience to be absolutely the best Way to avoid all Cozenage in the King's Revenue. Which is after this manner.

He that pays Monies into the *Exchequer* receives for his Acquittance a Tally, that is a stick with Words written on it on both sides, expressing what the Mony receiv'd is for. This being cloven in sunder by the Deputy-Chamberlains, the Stock is deliver'd to the Party that paid the Mony, the Counter-stock (or Counterfoil) remaining with them. Who afterwards deliver it over to other Deputies to be Kept till called for, and joyned with the Stock. After which they send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applied to the Discharge of the Accomptant.

Next to the two Chamberlains is the *Auditor of the Receipts*, who files the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all the Monies receiv'd, and upon the Lord High Treasurer's Warrant, or the Lords High Commissioners, draws all Orders to be signed by him or them, for Issuing forth all Monies by virtue of Privy Seals. Which Orders are recorded by the Clerk of the Pells, and are entred and lodged in the said Auditor's Office. He also by Warrant of the Lord Treasurer or Commissioners, makes *Debenturs* to the several Persons who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patents from the King out of the Exchequer, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He daily receives the state of each
Tellers

lers Account, and Weekly certifies the whole to the Lord High-Treasurer or Lords Commissioners, who immediately present the Ballance to the King. Twice a Year, viz. at *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*, he makes an Abstract of all Accounts made in the preceding Half-Year, whereof he delivers a Copy to the Lord Treasurer, and another to the Chancellour of the *Exchequer*. He keeps the several Registers, appointed for paying all Persons in course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. Lastly, he has five Clerks to manage under him the estate of Moneys received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next there are four *Tellers*; whose Office is to receive all Monies due to the King. And, though their Salary from the King be small and inconsiderable, yet they are bound to his Majesty in 20000*l.* Security, and keep each of them two Clerks, who constantly attend their Offices.

There is moreover a *Clerk of the Pells*, so called from *Pellis* a Skin, his Office being to enter every Teller's Bill into a Parchment Skin. He has two Clerks under him, one for Incomes, the other for Issue.

Lastly there are three *Ushers of the Receipt*, a *Tally-cutter*, and four *Messengers*. The *Ushers* Office is to see the *Exchequer* secured Day and Night, and to find Paper, Books, &c. for the Use of the *Exchequer*.

'Tis observable, that in case of a Gift from the King, or Pension out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it pays but 5*l.* *per Cent.* amongst all the Officers. And out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordinance, Wardrobe, Mint, &c. there goes not amongst them so much as 5*s.* *per Cent.* On

On the other side, for Monies paid in by any of the King's Tenants, it costs them at the most but 3 s. for every Payment under a thousand pounds; and that goes only to the Clerks for their Pains in Writing and attending.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the Queen Dowager, the Princess Ann of Denmark, Prince George, and the Duke of Gloucester.

Queen *Catharine*, the Widow of the late King *Charles*, and now the third Person in the Kingdom, is the only Sister of *Pedro*, the present King of *Portugal*. Where she was born, Nov. 14th. 1638; and married to the late King *Charles*, in 1662.

The Portion she brought with her was about 300000 pounds *Sterling*, besides *Tangier* in the *Streights*, upon the Coast of *Africk*, and the Isle of *Bombay* near *Goa* in the *East-Indies*. To which was added a Priviledge for any Subjects of *England* to Trade freely in the *East* and *West-India* Plantations belonging to the *Portuguese*.

Her *Foynture*, by the Articles of Marriage, is 30000 l. a Year. To which King *Charles* added 10000 l. more, which he settled on her for her Life.

Her

Her Majesty, since the late Revolution, thought fit to withdraw her self (with the King's leave) into her own Native Country ; where she safely arriv'd some time since, and makes her Residence.

The *Princess Ann* of *Denmark*, second Daughter to the late King *James*, and only Sister to our Gracious Queen *Mary*, was born in *Febr.* 1664. And *July* 28th 1683 (being *St. Anns* Day) she was Married to the Illustrious Prince *George*, the only Brother to *Christiern V*, the present King of *Denmark*.

His Royal Highness was born at *Copenhagen*, the chief City of *Dermark*, in *April* 1653. From whence he travelled at 15 Years of age into *Holland*, *England*, *France*, *Italy*, and afterwards into *Germany*. Anno 1675. he served in the Wars against the *Swedes*, and was at the Taking of *Wismar*. The next Year he commanded a part of the *Danish* Army at the Battle of *Lunden* in *Schonen*, against the King of *Sweden*. And in 1677, he commanded again a part of the *Danish* Army at the famous Battle of *Landscroon*, where he signalized his Valour. Afterwards his Royal Highness travelled again into *Germany*, and continued some Years abroad. And after his Return into *Copenhagen*, the Treaty of Marriage with Him and the Lady *Ann* being set on foot, was happily brought to Conclusion. By which Treaty His Royal Highness is declared to be received as one of the Princes of the Bloud Royal of *England* ; all his Officers and Servants to be from time to time appointed by and with the Approbation of the King of *England*, and his Revenue coming from *Denmark* to be 17500 pounds Sterling

ling Yearly, which is a great Revenue in that Country. The Princesses Portion, 30000 l. a Year, to be paid by the King. To which 20000 l. *per annum* being lately superadded, and payable out of the Excise, the whole Yearly Revenue of the Prince and Princess amounts to 67500 l. *sterling*. Wherewith they keep a Court suitable to their Royal Highnesses.

The Prince has four Sisters. The first married to *John George*, the present Elector of *Saxony*. The second, to *Christian Adolph*, Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*. The third, to the last Protestant Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, who dyed without Issue. And the fourth, to the present King of *Sweden*, *Charles XI*.

His Brother, the present King of *Denmark*, has three Sons, and two Daughters. The eldest Son is *Frederick*, the Heir apparent, born in 1671; and the two others are *Christiern*, and *Carolus*.

The Duke of *Glocester* is the only Son and Heir of the Prince and Princess. He was born July 24th, 1689, and on the 27th he was Christened at *Hampton Court* by the Lord Bishop of *London*, and named *William*; the King, and the Earl of *Dorset* Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Household, being Godfathers, and the Lady *Marchioness* of *Hallifax* Godmother.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Nobility of England.

Degrees of our Nobility. **T**HE English Nobility is divided into five Degrees, Viz.

<i>The manner of their Creation.</i>	<i>Duke,</i>	<i>Viscount,</i>
	<i>Marquess,</i>	<i>and</i>
	<i>Earl,</i>	<i>Baron.</i>

All of them Peers of the Realm, and bearing the Title of *Lord*.

A *Duke* is created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap and Coronet of gold on his head, and a Verge of gold put into his hand. A *Marquess* and an *Earl*, by Cincture of Sword, a Mantle of State, with a Cap and Coronet put upon him by the King himself, and a Patent delivered in to his hand. *Viscounts* and *Barons* are made by Patent; *Barons* sometimes by Writ, whereby they are called to sit in the House of Lords.

Their Distinction in their Coronets and Robes. They have all Coronets, but with these Distinctions. A *Baron* has six Pearls upon the Circle; a *Viscount*, the Circle of Pearls without number; an *Earl* has the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low between; a *Marquess* a Pearl and a Strawberry-leaf round, of equal height: and a *Duke*, Leaves without Pearls.

Only

Only the *Dukes* of the *Royal Blood* bear (like the Prince of *Wales*) a Coronet of Crosses and Flower de luce. Which is the same with the King's, excepting the Arches, Globe, and Cross on the top of the King's Crown.

But the greatest Distinction amongst the *Nobles* is their Parliament Robes, in their several Gards on their Mantles, and short Cloaks about their Shoulders. For a *Baron* has but two Gards, a *Viscount* two and a half, an *Earl*, three, a *Marquess* three and a half, and a *Duke* four. Besides that the Mantle of a *Duke*, *Marquess* and *Earl* is faced with Ermine; that of a *Viscount* and *Baron* with plain white Furr.

Dukes were at first so called *à ducendo*, being antiently Generals and Leaders of Armies in Time of War. *Marquesses*, from their Government of Marches, and Frontier-Countries. *Earls*, in Latine *Comites*, because they had the Government of Counties. *Viscounts*, in Latine *Vice-Comites*, as being Assistants and Deputies in the Government of Counties. *Barons*, according to Bracton, *quasi Robur Belli*, the safety of the King and People, in Time of War, depending upon their Courage and Skill in Martial Affairs.

Anciently a *Duke* was made so for Term of Life, then held by Lands and Fees; till *Dukes* came to be Titular, and Hereditary. In those Times likewise there was no *Earl* but had a County or Shire for his Earldom; who, for the support of his State, had the third Penny out of the Sheriffs Court, issuing out of all Pleas of that County whereof he was *Earl*. Also, those *Barons* only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that held of the King *per integram Baroniam*, which consisted of 12 Knights Fees, and one third part, that is of 400 Marks, each Knights Fee

Fee being 20 l. And whoever had so much was wont to be summoned to Parliament. But then 100 Marks was as much as 2000 pounds at this day, as may be guessed by comparing the Prices of Things. 'Tis true King *Henry III* after he had with much ado suppressed his Barons, called by Writ unto Parliament only such great Men as had continued loyal, or were like so to be. Which Example being followed by his Successors, they only were accounted Peers of the Realm that were so called by the King's special Writ. Till *Barons* came to be made by Patent, as well as by Writ; and at last most by Patent, which makes it Hereditary.

But there are *Barons* in *England*, that have no share in the Peerage, as such; viz. the *Barons* of the Exchequer, and the *Barons* of the Cinque Ports. Such as these the Earls Palatines, and the Earls of *England* Marches, had anciently under them, and such there are yet in *Cheshire*. The chief Burgeses of *London* were also called of old *Barons*.

Their Titles from whence fetched. All *Dukes*, *Marquesses* and *Earls* at this day have their respective Titles from some Shire or part of a Shire, Town or City, Castle, Park or Village. Except two Earls, whereof one is an Officer, and the other Nominal; the first being the *Earl Marshal* of *England*, and the last the *Earl Rivers*, who takes his Denomination from an Illustrious Family.

A *Duke* has the Title of *Grace* given him; and the other *Peers* that of *Lordship* or *Honour*. Accordingly we commonly give to these the Epithet of *Right Honourable*.

Of their Sons and Daughters All *Dukes* and *Marquesses* Sons are called *Lords* by the Courtesy of *England*, and the Daughters *Ladies*. I say by the Courtesy of *Eng*

England; for the Law makes no such Distinction, but looks upon all as Commoners that have no Right to sit in the House of Peers. Of an *Earl* none but the Eldest Son is called *Lord*, though all the Daughters be *Ladies*. And, as for the Issue of *Vicounts* and *Barons*, none of their Sons is *Lord*, nor of the Daughters *Lady*.

A Duke's eldest Son is called *Lord Marquess*; and the younger Sons by their Christen-names, with the Title of *Lord* prefixt, as *Lord William*, *Lord Thomas*, &c.

A *Marquess's* eldest Son is called *Lord* of a Place; and the younger Sons, as those of a Duke, by their Christen-names with the Title of *Lord* prefixt, as *Lord William*, *Lord Thomas*.

An *Earl's* eldest Son is born as a *Vicount*, and called *Lord* of a Place.

In Point of Precedency, this is the Rule. *Their Rank* After the Princes of the Blood, the first amongst *by the Court* the Nobility are the *Dukes*, and these are thus *testy of England* followed. Viz.

After <i>Dukes</i> ,	
<i>Marquesses</i> .	<i>Marquesses younger Sons</i> .
<i>Dukes eldest Sons</i> .	<i>Barons</i> .
<i>Earls</i> .	<i>Vicounts eldest Sons</i> .
<i>Marquesses eldest Sons</i> .	<i>Earls younger Sons</i> .
<i>Dukes younger Sons</i> .	<i>Barons eldest Sons</i> .
<i>Vicounts</i> .	<i>Vicounts younger Sons</i> .
<i>Earls eldest Sons</i> .	<i>Barons younger Sons</i> .

But 'tis to be observed, that all Dukes not being Princes of the Blood are preceded by these four great Officers of the Crown, tho' they happen to be but Barons; viz. *The Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the Privy Council, and*

Privy Seal. I leave out the *Lord High Steward of England*, because none of this Office is continued beyond the present Occasion.

As for the *Lord Great Chamberlain of England*, the *Lord High Constable*, the *Lord Marshal*, the *Lord High Admiral*, the *Lord Steward of the King's Household*, and the *Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household*, they sit above all of their Degree only.

The *Nobility of England* have at all times enjoyed many considerable Priviledges.

One is, that their Evidence in Law is taken in upon their Honour, without Oath. Inasmuch that at the Trial of a Peer, the Jury he is tried by (being a Jury of his Peers) are not sworn, other Juries, but give in their Verdict upon their Honour.

Upon any Solemn Trial in the King's Court of *Judicature*, a Peer may come into the Court, and sit in it uncovered.

All Peers of the Realm being lookt upon as the King's constant Councillors, their Persons are at all Times priviledged from Arrest, except in Criminal Cases. Therefore a Peer cannot be Outlawed in any Civil Action, and no Attachment lies against him. The only way for Satisfaction from a Peer is by Execution taken forth upon his Lands and Goods; and not by Attachment, or Imprisonment of Person.

So tender is the Law of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpose, called *Scandalum Magnatum*, to punish all such as by false Reports bring any scandal upon them.

They are exempted from all Attendance at Courts, or Sheriffs Turns, where others are obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance.

where

whereas, for the suppressing of Riots, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse-Comitatus*; yet he cannot command any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

In Civil Causes they are not to be Impanelled upon any Jury or Inquest *de facto*, though in a Matter between two Peers; and, if a Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there lies a special Writ for his Discharge.

They are upon no Case to be bound to their good Behaviour, or put to swear they will not break the Peace; but only to promise it upon their Honour.

Every Peer of the Realm summoned to Parliament may constitute in his lawful absence, a Proxy to Vote for him; which none of the Commons may do. And any Peer in a Place of Trust is free to make a Deputy, to act in his absence, whilst he attends the Person of the King.

Where a Peer of the Realm is Defendant, no Day of Grace is to be granted to the Plaintiff; the Law presuming, that a Peer of the Realm must always be ready to attend the Person of the King, and the Service of the Commonwealth. Therefore he ought not to be delayed any longer than the ordinary Use of the Court, but to have expedition of Justice.

In any Civil Trial, where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be at least one Knight returned of the Jury. Otherwise the Array may be quashed by Challenge.

In all Cases wherein the Privilege of the Clergy is allowed to other Men, and in divers Cases where that Privilege is taken away from them, a Peer of the Realm, upon his Request, shall be for the first time adjudged as a

Clerk Convict, tho' he cannot read. And that without burning in the Hand, loss of Inheritance, or Corruption of Blood.

In case of Amerciaments upon Non-Suits, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced but Ten Pounds, and all others under Five.

Many other Priviledges they have, which I pass by for brevities sake. Yet none has the priviledge of the Grandees of *Spain*, to be covered in the King's Presence.

Nor is any of them exempted, as in *France*, from Taxes ; but always bear a Share proportionable. And, upon a Poll, they bear the greatest Burden, being taxed every one according to his Degree; a *Duke*, commonly 50 l. a *Marquiss*, 40 ; an *Earl*, 30 ; a *Vicount*, 25 ; a *Baron* 20 ; and their Sons proportionably.

Their great
wealth.

To support their Dignity, they have generally great and plentiful Estates, some of them beyond those of several Princes beyond Sea. And till the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I*, they lived with suitable Splendor and Magnificence ; Keeping a plentiful Table, and a numerous Attendance, with several Officers. Then they delighted in noble Exercises, and appeared abroad according to their Rank and Quality. Honour and Integrity, Justice and Sobriety, Courage and Wisdom, were Virtues they excelled in. A Lord's House was then lookt upon as a well disciplined Court, where Servants lived not only in Plenty, but in great Order ; with the Opportunity of getting good Breeding, and the Prospect of raising themselves in the World. How far the Case is altered, 'tis but too plain ; But when that Golden Age will return, is not so easy to guess.

To conclude, some of the prime Nobility *Of the most* have been always from time to time dignified *Noble Or-* with the most Noble and ancient *Order of the* *der of the* *Garter.* First instituted by King Edward III. *Garter.* Anno 1350, after his Glorious Exploits in *France, Spain, and Scotland.*

The same consists of a Sovereign (which is always the King of *England*) and 25 *Companions,* some Foreign Princes, and the rest Noblemen of this Kingdom. Call'd *Knights of the Garter,* from the *Garter* constantly worn by them on the left Leg, according to Institution. Which ought to be deckt with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, and fastned with a Buckle of Gold; especially upon Solemn Occasions. Otherwise a plain blue Ribbon serves instead of it.

The Meaning of the *Garter* is, to put the Companions of the Order in mind, that, as by this Order they were joyned in a firm League of Amity and Concord, so by their *Garter,* as by a fast Tie of Affection, they are obliged to love one another. Now, to prevent an ill Construction of it, King *Edward* commanded these French Words to be fixt upon it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense,* that is, Shame be to him that thinks evil of it. And it was done in *French,* because *England* being then possessed of a great Part of *France,* the French Tongue was the usual Language in the King of *England's* Court.

Besides the *Garter,* the honourable Companions are to wear at Installations and high Feasts, a *Surcoat,* a *Mantle,* a high black *Velvet* *Cap,* a *Collar* of pure Gold, with other stately and magnificent Apparel. The *Collar* composed of Roses enamelled Red, within a *Garter* enamelled Blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each of these *Garters* a Knot with Tassels of Gold.

By an Order made April 1626, they are to wear on the left side of their Upper Garment (whether Cloak or Coat) an *Ejcutehon* of the Arms of *St. George*, that is, the Crois of *England* incircled with the Garter and Motto. From whence round about are cast Beams of Silver, like the Rays of the Sun in full lustre, which is commonly called the *Star*.

To this Order belongs a *Colledge*, seated in the Castle of *Windjor*, with *St. George's Chappell* there erected by King *Edward*, and the *Chapter house*. The *Colledge* being a Corporation, ha a great Seal, and several Officers belonging to it.

The principal of these is the *Prelate of the Garter*, which Office is settled on the Bishop of *Winchester*. Next the *Chancellour of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Salisbury* for the time being. A *Register*, the Dean of *Windjor*. *Garter*, the principal King at Arms, who manages and marshals their Solemnities at their Installations and Feasts. And lastly the *Usher of the Garter*, who is also the *Usher of the Black Rod*.

To the *Chappel* there belong 14 *Secular Canonons*, and 13 Vicars all Priests; besides 26 poor *Knights*, maintained by this *Colledge*, for their Prayers to the Honour of God and *St. George*.

The Solemnity of this Order is performed yearly on *St. George's Day*, the 23th of *April*. And such has been the Reputation of it in all Ages since its first Institution, that there have been no less than 8 Emperours, and near 30 Foreign Kings, besides many Sovereign Princes of a lower Rank, that have been, and are of this Order.

C H A P. XIX.

Of the Gentry of England.

NExt to the Nobility, let us take a View *Their De* of the English *Gentry*, which keeps a *gress of* middle Rank betwixt the Nobles and the Com- *Gentry.* mon People. Of which there are three Degrees; *Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen.*

We have now but three sorts of Knights in *England*, besides the Knights of the Garter. Viz. *Baronets, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bar-* *chelors.*

Baronets are the first amongst the Gentry, and *Knights* the only Degree of Knighthood that is Heredi- *Baronets.* tary. An Honour first Instituted by King *James* the I, Anno 1611, conferred by a Patent upon a man, and the Heirs Males of his Body lawfully begotten. The Purchase of it does commonly arise, Fees and all, to 1200*l.* the Purchaser being to pay, besides the Fees, as much Mony as will pay for 3 Years 30 Foot-Souldiers at 8 pence a Day, to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*. Therefore they have the Priviledge to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Scutcheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, in a Field *Argent* a Hand *Gules*. In the King's Armies, they have place in gross near the King's Standard. And for their Funerals they have also particular Priviledges.

Nicholas Bacon of *Suffolk* was the first *Baronet* created. In all there have been 906 created to this time, of which 113 are extinct.

As for the other two Degrees of *Knighthood*, they are but Personal, and not Hereditary; so that the Honour dies with the Person Knighted, and descends not to his Son.

Knights of the Bath. *Knights of the Bath* are so called, from their Bathing the Night before the Creation within the Lifts of the Bath. The first of this sort were made by *Henry IV*; but now they are usually made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a Prince of *Wales*.

They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt-wise; and take place of *Knights Batchelours*, but come after *Baronets*. There are but a few *Knights* of this Order.

Knights Batchelours. *Knights Batchelours* are the lowest sort of *Knights*, and the most common. Anciently this Degree was in greater esteem than it is at the present, when it was only conferred upon Sword-men for their Military Service, who from the Gilt Spurs usually put upon them were called in Latine *Equites Aurati*. Whereas now a days, this Honour is also bestowed upon Gown-men, as Lawyers and Physicians. And all the Ceremony used in their Creation is their Kneeling down before the King, and His Majesty's lightly touching them on the Shoulder with a naked Sword.

Knights Bannerets. Anciently there was another Sort of *Knights* now disused, I mean the *Knights Bannerets*, who were Knighted in the Field. This Order was accounted very Honourable, had the precedency of the *Knights of the Bath*, and bore their Arms with Supporters, which was not allowed to any under this Degree.

Next to Knights are the *Esquires* so called *Esquires*. from the French *Efcuyer*, this from the Latine *Scutiger*; which Name was given of old to him that attended a Knight in time of War, and carried his Shield. Whereas Esquire with us is a meer Title of Dignity next to and below a Knight, and signifies a Gentleman, or one that beareth Arms, as a Testimony of his Nobility and Gentry.

They who by right claim this Title now are all the younger Sons of Noblemen; and, by the Common Law of *England*, their very eldest Sons are Esquires, and no more. Next are the Esquires of the King's Body, the eldest Sons of Noblemens younger Sons, Knights eldest Sons, and their elder Sons for ever. Next, Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of S's, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs.

Those that are reputed, or lookt upon as equal to Esquires, tho' none of them be really so, are several Magistrates, and Officers in the King's Court; as Judges, Sergeants at Law, Sheriffs, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, Counsellors at Law, and Commissioned Officers. So Heads of Houses in the Universities, Doctors of Law, Physick, and Musick, usually take place next to Knights, and before ordinary Gentlemen.

Lastly, *Gentlemen* are properly such as are *Gentlemen* descended of a good Family, bearing a Coat of Arms, without any particular Title. And these we call Gentlemen Born.

But Use has so far stretched the signification of this Word, both high and low, that every Nobleman, nay the King himself, may be called a Gentleman. On the other side any one

that without a Coat of Arms, has either a liberal, or genteel Education, that looks Gentleman-like (whether he be so or not) and has wherewithal to live freely and handſomly, is by the Courteſy of *England* uſually called a Gentleman. Others by their Offices, are looked upon as ſuch; particularly moſt of the King's Menial Servants, and the principal Officers in Noble-mens Families, &c. The Military Profeſſion, which has been always counted Noble, ſeems to give the very meanest Profeſſors of it a Title to this Quality. But it is more particularly adapted to two diſtinct Bodies of the King's Gards; the one called *Gentlemen Penſioners*, who gard his Perſon within Doors; and the other the *Commons of the Gard*, by whom is meant his Body of Horſe-Gards, who gard the King's Perſon on Horſeback without Doors.

As in *Germany* all Noblemens, ſo in *England* all Gentlemens Arms deſcend to all the Sons alike. Only the eldeſt ſon bears Arms without difference, which the younger may not.

The Law of *England*, which is ſo favourable to the Nobility, has not a proportionable Regard for the Gentry. For whether they be Knights, Eſquires, or Gentlemen, they are all reckoned by Law, even Noblemens Sons, among the Commons of *England*. So that the eldeſt Son of a Duke, though by the Courteſy of *England* ſtilled an Earl, ſhall be Arraigned (if charged with a Crime) by the Title of Eſquire only, and tryed by a Jury of Common Free-holders. In Parliament he can ſit only in the Houſe of Commons, if elected, unleſs he be called by the King's Writ to the Houſe of Lords.

Knights

Knights are distinguished in *England* by the Title of *Sir* prefix'd to their Christen names. And Gentlemen have no other Title but that of *Master*, when spoken of; and that of *Sir*, when spoken to. But, if one writes to an *Esquire*, the Direction ought to be thus, as *To Thomas Whitfield Esquire*.

The Epithete of *Honourable* is usually given to any *Knight*, *Esquire*, or *Gentleman*, distinguished by some eminent and personal Worth.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Commonalty of England.

BY the Commonalty I mean Yeomen, Merchants, Artificers, Tradesmen, Mariners, and all others getting their Livelyhood after a Mechanick Way.

Yeomen are such amongst the Commonalty who having Land of their own to a good value, Keep it in their own hands, Husband it themselves, and live with their Families upon it. They are therefore by the Law called *Freeholders*, because they hold Lands or Tenements Inheritable, by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever. Their Number is great in *England*, and many of them have Estates fit for Gentlemen. Forty or Fifty pounds a Year is very ordinary, 100 or 200 l. a Year in some Counties is not rare. But in

Kent

Not there are those who have 1000l, and some more, *per annum*. Which is not easy to be found amongst Men of this Rank any where else in *Europe*.

The *Copy-holders*, that hold Copy-holds certain, are much of the same nature, a Copy-hold being a kind of Inheritance. For, tho' the Hold be void upon the Tenants Death, yet the next of Blood paying the customary Fine (as two Shillings for an Acre, or such like) may not be denied his Admission. They are called *Copy-holders*, from the Copy of Court-Roll of the Mannor within which they hold their Land, by which Copy only they hold it. For this is all a *Copy-holder* has to shew for his Title, which he takes from the Steward of the Lord of the Mannor's Court.

But, as *England* is one of the most trading Countries in *Europe*, so the greatest Body of its Commonalty is that of *traders*, or Men that live by Buying and Selling.

The most eminent whereof are those we call *Merchants*, who trade only by Whole-sale. These are the Men who, by their Stock and Industry, have found the Way, not only to enrich themselves, but to make the whole Nation thrive and flourish by a perpetual Circulation of Trade, by exporting home-bred and importing foreign Commodities, by encouraging thereby Navigation, and by procuring comfortable Employments to a vast Number of Artificers, Tradesmen, and Retailers.

In short, such is the benign Influence of Trade and Commerce by their means all over the Nation, that there is scarce any part of it but feels the Benefit thereof. And for this great Advantage to the Publick, as well as their private.

private Wealth, they have got a proportionable esteem and respect from the rest of the Nation. Insomuch that, whereas Trading formerly rendered a Gentleman ignoble, now an ignoble Person makes himself by Merchandizing as good as a Gentleman; and many Gentlemen born (some of them Younger Sons of Noblemen) take upon them this profession, without any prejudice or blemish to their Birth. Nay, the Law of *England*; that ever had but a slight Opinion of Traders, and always lookt upon Husbandry as the most innocent Life, is so far obliterated in this Point by Custom and Interest, that, whereas by Law a Ward come to Age may bring his Action of Disparagement against his Gardian, for offering any such in Marriag; now 'tis common for Gentlemens and Merchants Sons and Daughters to Intermarry.

The Truth is, Gentility with competent Means is an excellent Compound; but without it, 'tis but a wretched Condition, as the World goes now. And who would not rather be a substantial honest Trader, so as to stand upon his own Legs, and make some figure in the World, than for want of Employment to starve with a point of Honour, or live a borrowed Life; in this Age especially, where Poverty is so little pitied, and grown so contemptible.

Poverty (as I said elsewhere) the general care-crow of Mankind, the fear of which keeps Men in perpetual Motion, and makes them run headlong into the greatest Dangers:

per Mare Pauperiem fugiunt, per Saxa, per Ignes.

Poverty, a lingering kind of Death, that, having once seized upon ones Spirits, dejects and stupifies him, takes away the edge of his Senses, weakens his Memory, discomposes his Mind, and makes him almost incapable of any Thing. Poverty, in a Word, that turns Men into ridicule, as *Juvenal* has it.

In *France* indeed, if a Gentleman-born betakes himself to Trade, he forfeits his Gentility; the Gentry stand so much upon their Honour, that it is very rare to see a *French* Gentleman turn to Merchandizing. But there they have greater Opportunities for preferring themselves according to their quality, especially by the Way of Arms. And so jealous is the whole Body of them of this their Gentility, that rather than have it exposed in any of their Members by naked and hungry Poverty, their Way is to help one another to the utmost of their Power; and (which is very commendable) they seldom fail to give a Gentleman, though never so needy, the Respect due to his Birth. But it is something surprising, they should so much decline Merchandizing, their King *Le Grand*, not to mention his other Commodities, being the greatest Salt-Merchant in the Known World.

But, to return to our *Commonalty*, it may be said to comprehend three Parts in four of the Nation; the Generality of them Employed in Husbandry, Trade and Navigation, some in higher, others in a lesser Degree. And such is the Happiness of this People in general, that none enjoy greater Priviledges, or are more secure by Law from Oppression.

They are subject to no Taxes or Laws, but what they contrive themselves by their Representative

sentatives in Parliament. And, in point of Trials, none of them can be Tried but by a Jury of his Peers, that is, by Twelve Men Commoners like himself. Nor can he be Condemned but by the Laws of the Land.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Clergy of England, and first of the Bishops.

THe Clergy of *England*, is like the Laity, *Of the English* divided into several Ranks, or Degrees. For, as the Laity consists of Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty; so the Clergy is divided into Bishops, Dignitaries, and Inferiour Clergy.

The *Bishops* are those who take upon them the Government of the Church of *England*, according to Law, every one in his Diocese. And, as *England* consists of 26 Dioceses, or Bishopricks, so there are accordingly 26 Bishops, or Diocessans. Besides the Bishoprick of the Isle of Man, which is a distinct Bishoprick.

Their Office being Pastoral, their Business is to feed their Flocks with the wholsom Doctrine of the Church, and so to oversee the Inferiour Clergy, that by their Lives and Doctrine the People

People may Keep the Truth, and live according to the Rules of Christianity,

And, as each of them has a Canonical Authority over all the Priests of his Diocese, so they have all in chief the *Power of Ordination*; Which however is never performed but by the Bishop jointly with some other Priest.

They are also impowred to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentation of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of vacant Benefices for the Successor's Use.

They are bound to defend the Church-Liberties, and once in three Years to visit each his Diocese. In this triennial Visitation they Inquire of the Manners, Carriages, and Offences of Ministers, Church-Wardens, and the rest of the Parishioners, principally of Offenders against Justice, Piety, and Sobriety. Wardens of Hospitals, Physicians, Chirurgeons, Schoolmasters, and Midwives fall particularly under the Care of their Visitation.

Archbishops Of the aforesaid 26 Bishops, there are two called *Archbishops*, the one of *Canterbury*, and the other of *York*. These have a Superintendency over all the Church of *England*, and in some measure over the other Bishops.

Their Distinct Provinces. They have each of them his Province, or Jurisdiction; but that of *Canterbury* is much the greater of the two. For, of 26 Dioceses it takes up 22; viz. 18 in *England*, and 4 in *Wales*. Whereas the Province of *York* has in all but 4 Dioceses, besides that of the *Isle of Man*.

Each of these Archbishops is called *Primate* of *England*, and *Metropolitan* of his Province. Yet the first has some kind of Supereminency over the other, and has power to Summon him to a National Synod.

Next

Next to the two Archbishops are the Bishops *The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester*; the Order of London the rest being by no other Rule than the Durham, and Winchester, priority of their Consecration.

The *Bishop of London* has the precedency of all chester, the other Bishops, not only as being Bishop next to the Metropolis of *England*, but as Provincial Archbishop of *Canterbury*. And, upon the Vacancy of the Archiepiscopal See, the Bishop of *London* has been usually (till of late) translated to that See.

The *Bishop of Durham* has been a Count Palatine six or seven hundred Years. The common seal of his Bishoprick has been of a long time an *Armed Knight*, holding in one hand a *Naked sword*, and in the other a *Church*. The Earldom of *Sadberg* has been long since annexed to this Bishoprick.

The *Bishop of Winchester* was anciently reputed Earl of *Southampton*, and so stiled by *Henry VIII*, in the Statutes of the Honourable Order of the Garter. But that Earldom has been since otherwise disposed of.

The Manner of making a Bishop in *England* *The Manner of making a Bishop* is so solemn, that it is not to be pretermitted. When a Bishops See becomes vacant, first the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral gives notice of it to the King, as the Patron of all the Bishopricks in *England*; and humbly request His Majesty, that he will give them Leave to choose another. Whereupon the King grants them his *Conge d'eslire*, that is, Leave to elect; and withal does usually recommend unto them whom His Majesty thinks fit. Then the Dean summons a Chapter, that is, the Prebendaries of the Cathedral; who either elect the Person recommended by the Kings Letters, or shew Cause.

Cause to the contrary. The Election being over, it is certified to the Party elected. When accepting the Choice, the same is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of that Province. Whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the great Seal of *England* (which is exhibited to the Archbishop) with command to confirm and consecrate him. In order to which the Archbishop subscribes *Fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Episcopal Seal to his Vicar General, to perform all the Acts thereunto required.

Then a Citation comes forth from the said Vicar General in the Name of the Archbishop summoning all the People that have any Thing to object against the Party elected to appear at a certain Time and Place, to make their Objections. Which is done first by Proclamation three several times, at Bow-Church; and then the Citation is affixt on the Church door for all people to read. At the Day and Place assigned for the Opposers appearance, the Vicar General sitting as Judge, the Proctor for the Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Assent and the Commission of the Archbishop. Which being read and accepted by the Vicar General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, presents the Bishop elect, returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be called three times. This being done accordingly, and none appearing, they are pronounced Contumacious; and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, in behalf of the Bishop elect. Whereupon takes the Oaths of Supremacy, Homage, and Canonical Obedience; and then the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence. After which there is usually an Entertainment made for the Officers and other

there present. And the Bishop elect, being thus Confirmed, may act as Bishop, even before he is Consecrated.

Some time after this follows the Consecration. *The Consecration.* Which is performed by the Archbishop of the Province, or some other Bishop commissioned by him, with the Assistance of two other Bishops, either in the Chappel of the Archbishop, or of any other Bishop. And it is done either upon a Sunday or Holiday, after Morning-Service. Then the Archbishop (or his Deputy) begins the Communion-Service. And, after a certain Prayer appointed for this Occasion, one of the Bishops present reads the Epistle 1 Tim. 3, another the Gospel John 21. Which is followed by the Nicene Creed, and next to that a Sermon. After Sermon, the Bishop elect, being vested with his Rochet or Linnen-Garment, is by two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or his Deputy, sitting in his Chair; who demands the King's Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read. That done, the Bishop elect takes the Oath of Supremacy, and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop. After which, they fall to Prayers. Then the Bishop elect does Answer several Interrogatories that are put to him; and after his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon him. This done, they Kneel down to Prayers again. Which being ended, the Bishop elect being upon his Knees, the Archbishop and Bishops there present lay their Hands on his Head, and by a pious grave Form of Words they Consecrate him. Afterwards the Archbishop delivers a Bible to the Bishop elect, with another set Form of Words. Then they all proceed to the Communion; and having received the Sacrament, they depart with the Blessing. Thus

Thus there are three distinct Orders in the Church of *England*, viz. *Bishops*, *Priests*, and *Deacons*. And, as none may (without a Dispensation) be admitted a Deacon under the Age of 23 Years, nor a Priest under 24; so none can be made a Bishop, till he be full 30 Years of Age. And, whereas Priests and Deacons, when they take their respective Orders, are said to be Ordained; a Bishop, when he takes the Episcopal Order, is said to be Consecrated.

The Consecration being over, the new Bishop treats at a splendid Dinner the chief of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges, Privy Counsellors, &c. Which Dinner (with the Fees of Consecration) does usually amount to five or six hundred Pounds.

Installation. Next to the Consecration of a Bishop follows his Installation, by virtue of a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Arch-Deacon of his Province. This is performed in the Cathedral Church, upon any Day between the hours of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a publick Notary. When the Bishop elect, or his Proxy (which is most usual) is introduced into the Cathedral by the Arch-Deacon, or his Proxy, There he declares in the first place his Assent to the King's Supremacy; and swears that, unless he be otherwise Dispensed with, he will be Resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Whereupon the Arch-Deacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Quire, and there place him in a Seat prepared for him, between the Altar and the right side of the Quire. Then the Arch-Deacon pronounces these Words in

Latine

Matine, *Ego, Authoritate mihi commissa, induco & intronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum N. N. Episcopum, & Dominus custodiat suum Introitum & Exitum ex hoc nunc, & in saculum, &c.* Upon which *Te Deum* is sung, and the Bishop in the mean while conducted from his own place to the Dean's Seat; where, in Token of his taking Possession, he stands, till *Te Deum* and some other Prayers be ended.

After Prayers, the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-house, and there placed on a high seat. Where the Arch-Deacon, together with all the Prebends and Officers of the Church, come before him, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him. Finally the Publick Notary by the Arch-Deacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Afterwards the new Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony. Which he does by Kneeling down before the King sitting in a Chair of State, by putting his Hands between his Majesty's Hands, and by taking a Solemn Oath to be true and faithful to Him, and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Then he compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first Years profits to be paid to the King, within two years or more, if the King please.

When a Bishop is Translated from one Bishoprick to another, all the Difference there is in the Translation from the manner of making Bishop is, that there is no Consecration. And, when a Bishop is made Archbishop, the difference is only in the Commission, which is rected by the King to four Bishops, or more, Confirm him.

Now

Now there is this difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop, that, whereas a Bishop's Canonical Authority reaches no further than the Bounds of his Diocese, the Archbishop's Power extends it self all over his Province, so that he is Ordinary to all the Bishops thereof. Accordingly the Bishop Visits only his Diocese, but the Archbishop Visits the whole Province. The Bishop can Convocate only a Diocesan, but the Archbishop may Convocate a Provincial Synod. The Bishop with other Priests does Ordain a Priest, but the Archbishop with other Bishops does Consecrate a Bishop.

Of Suffragan Bishops Formerly a Bishop might have, with the King's Leave, a Suffragan Bishop, to assist (or ease) him in the Government of his Diocese. In which Case the Bishop of the Diocese presented two Clergy-men to the King, whereof his Majesty chose one. Who being Consecrated (as other Bishops) by the Archbishop of the Province, enjoy'd the Title and Dignity of Bishop, executed such Power and Authority, and received such Profits as were limited in the Commission by the Diocesan whose Suffragan he was. These Suffragan Bishops took place, in publick Assemblies, next to the Temporal Peers. But since the Diocesan Bishops grew less Courtiers and more Residentiary, the Suffragan Bishops began to be laid aside, so that there have been none for many Years in the Church of England.

The Bishops Priviledges. I come now to the Prerogatives, Priviledges, Power, Revenues, and great Deeds of Bishops.

All the Bishops of England are Barons and Peers of the Realm, and sit as such in the House

Lords. They are the Spiritual Lords, lookt upon as the Fathers (or Gardians) of the Church, and therefore commonly stiled *Right Reverend Fathers in God*. And, as 'tis usual in *England* for well-bred Children to ask their Parents Blessing Morning and Evening, with one knee upon the Ground; so the true Sons of the Church, looking upon the Bishops as their Spiritual Fathers, commonly begin their Addresses to them by asking their Blessing in the same respectful manner.

Besides the Priviledges injoy'd by Bishops, as Peers, and therefore common with those of the Temporal Lords, they have some peculiar Priviledges, and those of a high nature. 'Tis undeniable, that all Jurisdiction in *England* is inseparably annexed to the Crown. And yet the Bishops Courts, tho' held by the King's Authority, are not counted to be properly the King's Courts. For the Bishops send forth Writs in their own Names, *Teste* the Bishop; and not in the King's Name, as all the King's Court's properly so called do.

And, whereas in other Courts there are several Judges to each, a Bishop in his Court judges, and passes Sentence alone by himself.

A Bishop besides has this transcendent Priviledge, that he may (as the King does) depute his Authority to another, as to a Bishop Suffragan, his Chancellour, or Commissary. Which none of the King's Judges can do.

Bishops, in whatsoever Christian State they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and may, as Bishops, confer Orders, &c. Whereas no Temporal Lord is in Law acknowledged such out of the Prince's Dominions who conferred his Honour.

The Law of *England* attributes so much to the Word of a Bishop, that, not only in the Trial of Bastardy, the Bishops Certificate shall suffice, but also in Trial of Heresy, which toucheth a Man's Life.

If a Clergy-Man Kills his Bishop or Ordinary, the Law looks upon it as a Parricide; and 'tis Petty-Treason, by Law.

Every Bishop may by Statute Law qualify for Chaplains, which is as many as a Duke.

The Arch-bishops Priviledges particular-ly. But, if the Bishops Priviledges be so great, the *Archbishops* are much greater, especially his Grace of *Canterbury's*. Who is the first Peer of the Realm, and next to the Royal Family precedes not only all Dukes, but all the great Officers of the Crown.

Though he holds his Place from the King yet in the King's Writs to him he is stiled *De Gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*; and, where other Bishops write *Divina Permissione*, he writes himself *Divina Providentia*. When he is Invested in the Archbishoprick, he is said to be Inthroned.

It belongs properly to him to Crown the King; and he had formerly the Power of appointing the Lent-Preachers, which is now in the Lord High Chamberlain.

The Bishop of *London* is accounted his *Provincial Dean*, the Bishop of *Winchester* his *Chancellor*, and the Bishop of *Rockester* his *Chaplain*.

He has the *Probate* of all Wills in his Province, and the Power of granting *Letters of Administration*, where the Party at the time of his Death had 5 l. worth (or above) out of the Diocese wherein he died, or 10 l. within the Diocese of *London*. For all such as die *Intestate*

with

within his Province he has Power to make Wills, and to administer their Goods to the Kindred, or to pious uses, according to his Discretion.

In all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of Rome he has power to grant *Licences* and *Dispensations*, either by himself, or his Deputy called the *Master of Faculties*; Provided the same be not repugnant to the Law of God, or the King's Prerogative. As, to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendam* or Trust; to allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; a Beneficed Clerk, upon some Occasions to be Non-resident for some time; a Clerk mightly qualified to hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls; and a Lay-man to hold a Prebend, &c. whilst by Study he is preparing himself for the service of the Church.

He may also bestow one Dignity or Prebend in any Cathedral Church within his Province, upon every Creation of a new Bishop. And the new-created Bishop is also to provide a sufficient benefice for one of the Archbishop's Chaplains, or to maintain him till it be effected.

He has the Prerogative, with two other Bishops, to Consecrate a new made Bishop; to appoint Coadjutors to infirm Bishops; to confirm the Election of Bishops within his Province; to call Provincial Synods according to the King's Writ directed to him; to be Moderator in the Synods or Convocations, and there to give his suffrage last of all. 'Tis both his Power and Duty to Visit the whole Province; and, during the Vacancy of any Bishoprick within the same, to appoint a Guardian of the Spiritualities. So that to him belong all the Episcopal Rights and ecclesiastical Jurisdictions of the Diocese, as Visitations, Institutions, &c.

To decide all Differences in Ecclesiastical Matters, he holds several *Courts of Judicature*, for which I refer you to my Third Part.

Lastly, he may retain and qualify 8 *Chap-lains*, which is two more than any Duke is allowed.

The *Archbishop of York* has also the Precedence of all Dukes that are not of the Royal Bloud ; and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellour.

He is also stiled Primate of *England*, and Metropolitan of his Province ; and has many of those Prerogatives and Priviledges which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* has within his own Province.

Each of the Archbishops is honoured as Dukes are, with the Title of *His Grace*. And, whereas the Inferiour Bishops are stiled *Right Reverend*, the Archbishops are in a Superlative manner stiled *Most Reverend*.

The Bishops · As to the *Revenues* of the English Bishops, the best Bishopricks are those of *Canterbury*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*, which yield a plentiful Income. Amongst the rest, some have but a Competency, and others are not much better (some worse) than many Parsonages.

The great
Deeds of
some Bi-
shops. And yet I must say this to the eternal Praise of the Episcopal Order, that they have done great Things for the Publick out of their Revenues. For most of the great *publick Works* now remaining in *England* acknowledge their Being, either to the sole Cost and Charge, or to the liberal Contributions of Bishops. I mean not only *Palaces* and *Castles*, but *Churches*, *Colleges*, *Schools*, *Hospitals*, *Alms-houses*, a great Number whereof have been founded and built by

by *Bishops*. Nay, that famous and chargeable Structure of *London-Bridge* stands to this day obliged to the liberal Contributions of an Archbishop. The excellent *Laws* (says an Author) made by several of the *Saxon Kings*, were all made by the Persuasions and Advice of Bishops, named in our Histories. And 'twas a Bishop of *London*, at whose request *William* the Conquerour granted to this City *great Privileges*. The Union of the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* (whereby a long and cruel Civil War was ended) was by the Advice and Counsel of Bishop *Morton*, then a Privy Counsellour. And the happy Union of *England* and *Scotland* was brought to pass by the long Foresight of Bishop *Fox*, a Privy Counsellour, in advising *Henry VII.* to match his eldest Daughter to *Scotland*, and his younger to *France*.

But, above all, the Converting *England* to Christianity, the Reforming of it when corrupted, and the Defence of the Reformation against all Romish Writers, is principally owing to Bishops and Prelates.

C H A P. XXII.

Of the Dignify'd Clergy.

AS amongst the Laity the Gentry keeps a middle Rank betwixt the Nobility and the Commonalty, so amongst the Clergy of *England* there is a middle Station between the Episcopal Order and the inferiour Clergy. Which Station is properly that of the *Dignify'd Clergy*, as *Deans*, *Arch-Deacons*, and *Prebendaries*, the subject of this Chapter.

For a supply of able and fit Persons to make, or assist Bishops, a certain Number of eminent Divines were thought fit to be placed in a Collegiate manner at every Cathedral or Episcopal see; out of which Seminaries fit Persons from time to time might be chosen to govern the Church. Who living here in a Society together, have the Opportunity of getting Experience, of reading Men, and raising themselves by degrees above their former Familiarity with the inferiour Country Clergy. Whereby they fit themselves for Government and Authority in the Church.

Accordingly in every Cathedral Church in *England* there is a certain Number of *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, and a *Dean* over them; most of them with a plentiful Maintenance, but so that the Dean has commonly a double Portion.

Deans

Deans of the old Foundations, which were *Deans*. before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops: The King first sends forth his *Conge d'eslire* to the Chapter, who thereupon proceed to the Election. To their Election the King grants his Royal Assent; then the Bishop confirms the Party Elected, and gives his Episcopal Mandate to Instal him: Whereas the Deans of the new Foundations (upon Suppression of Abbies or Priories transformed by *Henry VIII*, into Dean and Chapter) are Installed a much shorter way, by virtue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

In the Cathedral Churches of *St. David* and *Landaff* in *Wales*, there never has been any Dean. But the Bishop in either is Head of the Chapter; and, in the Bishops absence, the Chanter at *St. David's*, and at *Landaff* the Arch-Deacon.

'Tis observable besides, that there are some Deans in *England* without any Jurisdiction, but only for Honour so called; as the Dean of the Chappel Royal, the Dean of *St. George's* Chappel at *Windsor*, the Deans of *Rippon* and *Garnsey*.

Some Deans there are without any Chapter, that enjoy however certain Jurisdictions; as the Deans of *Croyden*, *Birtel*, and *Bocking*.

A *Prebendary* is so called (as some will have *Prebenda* it) à *præbendo Auxilium aut Consilium Episcopo* *res.* *vel Decano*, from giving Help or Counsel to the Bishop or Dean. Or (as others) from the Word *Prebend*, which signifies the Portion which every Member or Canon of a Cathedral Church receives for his Maintainance out of the common Stock of the Church. Of which *Prebends* some

are *Simple*, or have no more but the Revenue towards their Maintainance ; and others *with Dignity* , such as have Jurisdiction annexed to them , according to the divers Orders of Churches.

Now among the Prebendaries (or Canons) of the old Foundations, some are *Canonici actu*, such as have Right to Vote in the Chapter. Others *Canonici in Herba*, that have a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the Chapter ; only having Right to the next Prebend that shall become void.

The Dean and Prebendaries ought to reside in their respective Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, to frequent Publick Divine Service, to preach by turns upon Sundays and all Festival Days , and at due time to administer the Lord's Supper. They ought to instruct the weakest sort of the Country Clergy, to direct them how and what to Preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors. In short, they ought to shew good Example to the Inferiour Clergy. And, when summoned by the Bishop, they are to assist him in some of his Episcopal Functions ; as Ordinations, Deprivations *ab Officio & Beneficio*, Condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, &c. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d'eslire*, they elect the Bishop of that Diocese.

The chief of the Prebendaries is the *Sub-Dean*, who supplies the Deans part in his absence.

Arch-Deacons.

Arch-Deacons are so called for their Charge over the Deacons, who are in every Diocese to be guided and directed under the Bishop thereof by the Arch-Deacon, tho' a Presbyter himself.

There

There are of these 60 in all *England*, each Diocese having in it one or more Arch-Deaconries, for Dispatch of Ecclesiastical Business. Their Office is to Visit two Years in three, the third Year being the Bishop's Visitation Year. Then the Arch-Deacon is to enquire of Reparations and Moveables belonging to the Churches under his Jurisdiction, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese. Therefore he is called *alter Episcopi Oculus*, the other being the Dean. He is also, upon the Bishop's Mandate, to Induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them Possession of all the Profits thereunto belonging.

Many Arch-Deacons have, by Prescription, their Courts and Officials, as Bishops have.

Lastly, there are *Rural Deans*, anciently called *Archipresbyteri*, & *Decani Christianitatis*, *Rural Deans*. perhaps because they had the Oversight of a certain Number of Priests. Now their Office is, upon the Bishop's Orders, to convocate the Clergy, to signify unto them (sometime by Letters) the Bishop's Pleasure, and to give Induction in the Arch-Deacon's place, when he lives far off.

Every Arch-Deaconry is subdivided into fewer or more Rural Deanries.

Note, that, besides Bishopricks, all Deanries are in the King's Gift; and so are most Prebends and Canonicates, with many great, and some smaller Parsonages.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the Inferiour Clergy; Also, of the Church-Wardens, Sidesmen, and Parish-Clerks.

BY the Inferiour Clergy I mean the *Parish Priests*, and *Deacons*. The first vulgarly called *Parsons*, are either *Rectors*, or *Vicars*. The Priest of every Parish is called *Rector* unless the Prædial Tythe be Impropriated; and then he has the Title of *Vicar*, *quasi vice fungens Rectoris*.

Thus, as I said before, page 236, there are three Orders in the Church of England Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. That of Deacons is the first step into the Service of the Church, and seems only Ministerial to the Priestly Office. For the Charge of Deacons is to take care of the Poor, baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only. And this is properly to fit and prepare him for the Priestly Office.

None may be admitted a Deacon before the Age of 23 Years, without a Dispensation; nor may a Deacon be admitted into the Priestly Order, without a Dispensation, till he has served as Deacon the space of one Year.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is performed four times in the Year, upon four
several

several Sundays in the Ember Weeks. Which, by the Laws of the Church, is a Time of Prayer and Fasting for the whole Nation, that so by their joyn't Prayers they may recommend to God all that are to receive Ordination. Those are the Weeks called *Quatuor Tempora* by the ancient Fathers, and of great Antiquity in the Church. The proper Days for this Devotion are the *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday* next after *Quadragesima* Sunday, after *Holy-Rood* Day in *September*, and *St. Lucy's Day* in *December*.

The Ordination is performed in a most solemn, grave, and devout manner, by a Bishop, assisted with some of the Dignified Clergy, or others in Priestly Order. I begin with that of Deacons, which is thus.

First, after Morning Prayer, there is a Sermon about the Duty and Office of Deacons and Priests. The Sermon ended, those that stand for Deacons being decently habited are presented to the Bishop by the Arch-Deacon, or his Deputy. Whom the Bishop asks, if he has made due Inquiry of them; and then asks the People, if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any of them. Then follow certain godly Prayers, with the Collect, and Epistle appointed for this Solemnity. After which, the Oath of Supremacy is administered to every one of them; and the Bishop puts divers godly Questions to them. Which being answered, they all kneel; and he laying his Hands upon them severally does Ordain them Deacons. Then he delivers to every one of them the New Testament, and gives them Authority to read the same in the Church. Whereupon the Bishop appoints one of them to read the Gospel. This done, they with the Bi-

shop proceed to the Communion; and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Ordination of Priests is much after the same manner. Only the Epistle and Gospel are different; and, after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them. Which being ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their Prayers; for doing of which there is a competent time of general Silence. Then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus*, in Meter to be sung. And, after another Prayer, they all Kneeling, the Bishop, with one or two of the grave Priests there present, lays his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, and so gives them Ordination in a grave set Form of Words, different both from that of Bishops, and that of Deacons. The rest is the same as in the Ordaining of Deacons.

What the Office of a Parish-Priest is, is so well known, that I need not insist upon it. His Orders he has from the Bishop, but the Benefice he holds from the Patron. Now we call those *Patrons of Churches*, who by first building of Churches, or first indowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs a Right of Advowson or Patronage. So that, when the Church is void, the Patron is to propose a fit Clerk to the Bishop, to be by him Canonically Instituted.

As to the *Revenues* of the Inferiour Clergy, they are (as in all Places) unequally divided; some having a very plentiful, some but a competent, and others but a small Maintenance. Some two or three hundred pounds *per annum*

or more, others one hundred or thereabouts, and some much short of that. Which, besides the Glebe-Land, is mostly raised by way of Tythes, and the Duties paid for Christenings, Marriages, and Funerals.

The Plurality of Benefices, that is the Privilege of holding more Livings than one, allowed by the Church of *England* for the Encouragement of worthy and eminent Divines, makes room for many *Curates*. So we call those who officiate in those Churches, where such as hold Plurality of Livings do not Keep their Residence. These *Curates* are such Clergy-men as they think fit to appoint in their places, with such an Allowance as is agreed upon amongst themselves.

The Condition of *Vicars* is much the same as that of *Curates*, if not worse. These properly officiate in those Livings which are called *Impropriations*, of which there are in *England* no less than 3845. For above a third part of the best Benefices of *England*, being anciently by the Pope's Grant appropriated to Monasteries towards their Maintenance, were upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries made Lay-fees. Which Benefices ever since have been accordingly provided, not with the best Allowances, nor with the best of the Clergy.

I conclude with the *Parish-Church Officers*, which are indeed Lay-men; but, as they have a peculiar Relation to the Church, they may be counted to be half-Clergy-men.

The *Church-Wardens*, amongst these, are the principal. Whose Office is to see, that the Church be in good Repair, and want nothing for Divine Service, &c. That the Church-yard be well inclosed, and an exact Terrier of the
Glebe

Glebe-Land be Kept. They are also to sue for any thing kept from the Church, that is of right belonging to it ; to enquire after, admonish, and present to the Bishop scandalous Livers, and to collect the Charity of the Parishioners. The Bishops Orders they are both to declare, and to execute.

They serve commonly two Years in that Station, and Easter-week is the time for their Election. Usually they are elected by the Parson and the Parishioners, where it is so agreed. If not, the Parson chuses one, and the Parishioners the other.

In some great Parishes there are joyned *Sidemen* to the Church-Wardens, to assist them in the Inquiries into the Lives of lewd Livers, and in presenting Offenders at Visitations.

Next is the *Clerk*, whose Office is to serve at Church the Priest and Church-wardens. He ought to be at least 20 Years old, and a Man of good Life and Conversation, that can read, write, and sing Psalms, the tuning whereof is part of his Office. He is commonly chosen by the Parson only.

In many Parishes there is also one *Sexton*, or more. So we call those that attend the Parishioners at Church, and let them into their Pews. Which in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches is commonly performed by the *Vergers*, so called from a Silver *Verge* which they carry in their hands.

To take care of the Parish-Concerns, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, a great Power is by Law committed to the *Vestry-men*; So called from the Vestry, a Room adjoyning to the Church for the Use of the Parson and Parish-Officers. They are a select Number of the

chief

chief Parishioners in every Parish within the City of *London* and Suburbs, and elsewhere; who yearly chuse Officers for the Parish, as *Church-Wardens*, *Constables*, *Scavengers*, *Collectors for the Poor*, &c. The *Beadle's* is a standing Office.

C H A P. XXIV.

Of Women.

ALL Women in *England* are either *Noble*, or *Ignoble*. The first are so by *Descent*, *Creation*, or *Marriage*.

By *Descent*, as when a Lady holds an Estate by a noble Title. For Titles of Honour sometimes for want of Males, do descend to Females. But only to one of them, because they are Things in their own Nature intire, and not to be divided amongst many, as the Lands and Tenements are, which descend in equal Proportion to all the Daughters. By *Creation*, some Women have been made, at the King's pleasure, *Baronesses*, *Countesses*, and *Duchesses*.

But the greatest Part of the English Noblewomen are so only by *Marriage*, all Women being counted Noble that are married to any peer of the Realm. And so (as the Law says) *uxor fulget Radiis Mariti*.

There—

Therefore, if afterwards they Marry to Men not Noble, they lose by Law their former Dignity, and follow their latter Husband's Condition; though by the Courtesy of *England* they are still lookt upon and respected as Noble, and called by the Name of the former Husband. But Women, Noble by Descent or Birth-right, or by Creation, retain by Law their Nobility, tho' they Marry afterwards to Men under their Degree.

'Tis observable, that any Noble-woman by Birth, being married to a Baron, takes place but as Baroness, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter. But, if she Marry to one under the Degree of a Nobleman, as to a Knight or Gentleman, the Courtesy of *England* gives her place according to her Birth, and not her Husband's Condition.

A Noble-woman marrying to an Ignoble Man adds no Honour to him. Her Honour is all hers, and he has no share in it, though in Marriage he becomes Master of all her Goods and Chattels. But her Dignities with the Lands descend to her next Heir.

Noble-women, in the Eye of the Law are Peers of the Realm; and according to that they enjoy most of the Privileges of Peers.

As happy as the Condition of married Women is generally all over *England*, yet the Laws of this Kingdom are in the main very severe upon them. For, when a Woman Marries she gives her self over, and what she brings with her, to the power of her Husband. Whatever she is possessed of, the Husband becomes the Proprietor of it; and her very necessary Apparel is not hers in Propriety. If she has any Tenure, it is all *in Capite*, that is, she holds

it of, and by her Husband, who is the Head of his Wife. And all the Chattels personal she had at the Marriage are so much her Husbands, that, he dying before her, they shall not return to his Wife, but go with his other Goods and Chattels to the Husband's Executor or Administrator. Except the *Paraphernalia*, that is, those Goods which a Wife, besides her Dower or Joynture, is after her Husband's Death allowed to have; as Furniture for her Chamber, wearing Apparel, and Jewels if she be of quality.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husband's Consent; and without it she cannot set, sell, give away, or alienate any Thing.

So great is her Subjection to her Husband's Will, that, in the Sense of the Law, she has no Will of her own. Therefore, when a Man and his Wife commit a Felony together, the Wife can neither be Principal nor Accessory; the Law supposing she was forced thereunto, in regard of the Subjection and Obedience she owes to her Husband.

In short, by the Law of *England*, a Wife is so much in the Power of her Husband, that she is no better than a Child, or the best of Servants. For she can call nothing her own, more than a Child, whom his Father suffers to call many Things his own, yet can dispose of nothing. And, when she offends, 'tis in her Husband's Power to correct her, as a Servant. Therefore, if she wrong another by her Tongue, or by Trespass, her Husband must answer for her Fault, and make Satisfaction.

But a Woman, upon Marriage, does not only lose the Power over her Person, Will, and Goods; but she must part with her very Name, and

and ever after use her Husbands Surname contrary to the Custom of some other Countries.

One Thing more there is yet which evidences the great Subjection of a Wife to her Husband. And that is the Punishment inflicted upon a Woman that has killed her Husband, which is to be Burnt alive; the Offence being counted Petty-Treason by Law, that is as great a Crime as the Killing of his Father or Master.

Yet in some things the Law is very favourable to the Female Sex of *England*. As for Example, if a Wife bring forth a Child begotten before Marriage by another Man than her present Husband, her Husband is bound to own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law. So literally we take the Saying, *Pater est quem Nuptiæ demonstrant*.

If a Husband be a long time absent from his Wife, though it be for some Years, and his Wife bring forth a Child during his Absence he must Father that Child, in case he lived all the while in this Island, or (to speak the Words of the Law) *inter quatuor Maris*. And, if that Child be her first-born Son, and her Husband's Estate Intailed, or left without Will, that Child shall be Heir to it.

Another Priviledge of English-Women, is that the Wife having no Joynture settled before Marriage, may challenge, after her Husband's Death, the third part of his yearly Rents or Land, during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third Part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever. If there be many Children, the rest comes to the eldest; if not, to the next Heir at Law. And, if she does not approve of

the

he Division, she may claim the right of being endowed with the best of the Land, to a third part.

But, if the Law be so favourable in some Cases to married Women, Custom, or rather the good Nature of Englishmen, makes their Condition much happier. Whose Respect and Tenderneſs for them is generally ſo great, that every where they give them the Precedency, and put them the leaſt of any Nation upon Drudgery and Hardſhip. Women are not here renewed up as in *Italy* and *Spain*; and that miſchievous Paſſion of Jealouſy has got ſo little footing here, that the Nation is little troubled with its troubleſom Influences, or fatal Conſequences. In ſhort, married Women have here more Liberty, than any where elſe. Their chief Care is of the Houſe and Houſhold, according to the ancient Cuſtom of the Greek Wives; which is indeed the proper Office of a Wife, as the Husband's is to mind his Concerns abroad.

And ſuch is generally their Carriage to their Huſbands, and their mutual Tenderneſs for them, that, where the Law gives them nothing, the dying Huſband often leaves all behind him to the Diſpoſal of his Wife. Except in *London*, where a peculiar Order is taken by the City agreeable to the Civil Law.

A Knight's Wife is, by the Courteſy of *England*, counted and called a Lady. If her Huſband die before her, and ſhe take afterwards a Huſband of a lower eſtate, ſtill ſhe ſhall be called Lady with the ſurname of her firſt Huſband, and not of the ſecond. Which is by the Courteſy of *England*, and according to Ladies of a higher Rank, as I have before obſerved.

In point of real Estate, 'tis observable, that if the Wife be an Heiress, and bring to her Husband an Estate in Land, that Land descends to her eldest Son; and, if she has no Son but only Daughters, it is divided among them. But, if she dies without Issue, the Land goes immediately to the next Heir at Law. Only the Husband shall enjoy the Profits thereof during his Life, if so be that he had a Child alive of her Body, that had been heard once to cry. And this is also called the *Courtesy of England*.

As to what I said before touching real and personal Estates in case of Matrimony, the same is to be understood in the sense of the Common Law, where there is no private Contract. For whatever Contract or Covenant were made before the Marriage betwixt the Husband and the Wife, either by themselves or by their Parents, or Friends, they take place and are of force to be kept according to the Validity thereof.

Lastly, the Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she cannot be produced as Witness for or against him. And so strong is the Tie that joyns them together, that they may not be wholly Separate by any Agreement between themselves, but only by a Judicial Sentence.

Now there is a twofold Separation, both called by the name of Divorce. The one in case of Adultery, *à Mensâ & Thoro*; Which is nothing else but a living asunder, without a liberty to Remarry, whilst either Party is alive. Whereas the other is *à Vinculo Matrimonii*, from the Bond of Matrimony, whereby each Party is free to Remarry. And this is allowed upon a Nullity

Nullity of the Marriage, or upon some essential Impediment, as Consanguinity or Affinity within the Degrees forbidden, Precontract, Impotency, or such like.

But sometimes, in case of Adultery, thisenary Divorce has been allowed of, in private cases, by Act of Parliament.

C H A P. XXV.

Of Children and Servants.

*I*N *England* a Father may give all his Estate Unentailed from his Children, and all to one Child; the Consideration whereof is apt to keep his Children in awe, and within the bounds of filial Obedience.

But commonly the eldest Son inherits all Lands, and the younger Children Goods and Chattels, by which is meant the Personal Estate. Among the Nobility and Gentry, the eldest Son's Wife's Portion does usually go for the Portions of his Sisters; and the younger Sons are put out to some Profession.

The Reason why the eldest Son is so well provided beyond the rest of the Children is, that he may be the better able to bear up the honour of the Family, which in Course falls to the share of the Eldest. For, when all is done, Titular Honour without Means,

is commonly lookt upon but as an empty Show.

But, if there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods, are equally divided among the Daughters.

A Son at the Age of 14, his Father being dead, may chuse his Gardian, and may claim his Land holden in Socage, that is, such Land as Tenants hold by, or for certain inferior Services of Husbandry to be performed to the Lord of the Fee. He is free to consent to Marriage, and may by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels.

At the Age of 15, he ought to be Sworn to his Allegiance to the King; and at 21 he is said to be of full Age. Then he is free to make any Contracts, and to pass by Will, Goods and Lands; which in other Countries may not be done till the Age of 25, called *Annus Consistentia*.

A Daughter at the Age of 7 Years, may consent to Marriage; but at 12 she is free to retract or confirm it. If she confirms it then the Marriage is good, and she may make a Will of Goods and Chattels.

At 21 she may Contract or Alienate her Lands by Will or otherwise.

Servants in *England* are either tied to a certain Number of Years, or only by the Year; these being free to quit their Service at such a Warning as is agreed upon between the Master (or the Mistress) and the Servant.

By those that are tied to a certain Number of Years, I mean *Apprentices*, the usual Time for their Apprenticeship being 7 Years. This is the most Servile Condition in *England*.

Considering the Lash they ly under, together with their long and strict Confinement, under Articles. And, whereas other Servants receive Wages for their Service, these commonly do pay a Sum of Mony to their Masters for their Prenticeship.

The Condition of other *Servants* is much siffer all over *England*. For, besides that few undergo the Hardship that Prentices do, they may be free at the Years end, giving 3 months Warning; and, if a Servant do not leave one Master, he may go to another, where perhaps he may find more favour or advantage. But, before a Person ventures upon such a Servant, 'tis civil first to get his former Master's Leave, and prudential to have from him a Testimony of his faithfulness and diligence.

Now there are so many Degrees of *Servants* in *England*, that if some live meanly, there are others who live genteelly, and some these so splendidly as to keep Servants of their own. In great Families where a Person of quality makes a proper Figure, and has a sutable Attendance, there is a necessary Coordination of Servants; so that the Inferiour Servants may be at the beck of their superiour Officers, to answer the several parts of their respective Duties. Thus a great Man lives like a Prince, and keeps a Court of his own.

In general it may be said, no Country is more favourable than *England* to Servants; who generally live here with more ease and Subjection, and have larger Salaries than any where else.

The Truth is, if we consider the nature of Servant, how by going to Service he devalues himself of what is dearest to Mankind, his Liberty, and subjects his Will to another, who sometimes proves magget-headed, cruel, or tyrannical: It is but reasonable, to have a Tenderness for Servants. For this, amongst other Things, was that great Man of Spain Cardinal *Ximenes*, so noted in his time; who proved so bountiful and so generous a Master to his Servants, that History to this day do admire him for it.

As for stubborn and unruly Servants, the Law of *England* gives Masters and Mistresses Power to correct them; and Resistance in a Servant is punished with severe Penalty. But for a Servant to Kill his Master or Mistress, is so high a Crime, that it is counted petty Treason, or a Crime next to High-Treason.

Since Christianity prevailed here, *England* admits of no foreign *Slaves*. In foreign Plantations indeed, the English, as other Nations, buy and sell Negro's as Slaves. But a foreign Slave brought over into *England*, is, upon Landing, *ipso facto*, free from Slavery, though not from ordinary Service.

'Tis true, there has been a sort of Tenure here, called a Tenure in *Villenage*, and the Tenant *Villain*, who was in effect a Bond-man to the Lord of the Land. For the Lord might take Redemption of him to marry his Daughter, and to make him free. He might put him out of his Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, at his Will, and might beat and chastise, but not maim him. Now such *Villains* are out of date, though the Law concerning them stands unrepealed to this day. *Servorum & Nativorum* (says Spelman) apud

*sublata est Conditio, & quas ideo possidebant
ras vel Prædia hodie libere tenent sub anti-
Servitutis Consuetudinibus. And, Sir Ed-
d Coke out of Fortescue has this Note, Im-
& Crudelis judicandus qui Libertati non
et; for which he gives this as the Reason of
Angliæ Jura in omni Casu dant favorem Li-
ati, the Laws of England in all Cases stand
Liberty.*

The End of the Second Part.



THE
NEW STATE
OF
ENGLAND.

PART III.

f the Parliament, Privy Council, and all Courts of Judicature.

CHAP. I.

Of the Parliament of England.

THE *High Court of Parliament* being the Great Council of *England*, the Supreme Court of *Judicature*, and One of the most August Assemblies the World, is the Court that I am to speak in the first place.

The Etymon It came to be called *Parliament* from the
of Parlia- French *Parlement*, and this from their Ver-
ment. *Parler* to speak (or talk) together. The same
 is taken in a two-fold Sense. First, as it in-
 cludes the Legislative Power of *England*, as when
 we say an *Act of Parliament*. In which Accep-
 tation it includes the King, Lords, and Com-
 mons; each of which have a Negative Voice
 in making Laws, so that without their joynt
 Consent no Law can be either abrogated, or
 made. Secondly, in a Vulgar Sense; as when
 we say *the King and Parliament*, or the *King*
called a Parliament, by which is meant the Two
 Houses, *viz.* the House of Lords and the House
 of Commons.

That our This Court is a Body Corporate, consisting
Parlia- (according to the first Acceptation of the Word
ments are of the Three Estates of the Realm.. Although the Name *Parliament*, by which it
older than now called, be not probably older than the Con-
the Con- quest by *William Duke of Normandy*; yet it
quest. made plain by ancient Records and Precedents
 that the former Kings of *England*, even in the
Saxons time, had from time to time great Na-
 tional Councils, much of the same nature
 as our Parliaments. In the *Saxons* Time, says *Lan-*
bard, the great Council of the Nation consisted
 of the King, Lords, and Commons. It is man-
 ifestly apparent, (says *Prinn*) by all the old Pre-
 cedents before the Conquest, that all our ancient
 Councils were nothing else but Parliaments, cal-
 led by different Names in several Ages, till
 last that our Parliament was fixed upon the
 name, and that our Kings, Nobles, Senators, Aldermen,
 Wisemen, Knights, and Commons were usually
 present, and voted there as Members and Judges.
 The same is averred by many Records and
 Precedents touching this Matter, in the Appen-

x to *Petyt's Miscellanea Parliamentaria*. Which does not quadrate with the Opinion of those who have affirmed, that there was never any Parliament in *England*, according to the present Constitution thereof, till the Reign of *Henry III*, that is, betwixt four and five hundred years since ; and that the grand Council consisted only of the great Men of the Nation, till that King was pleased to call the Commons to sit also in Parliament.

The Power of Convening (or Calling) a Parliament is solely in the King. But, if the King *The Parliament is* under Age, or not *Compos Mentis*, or Absent out of the Realm upon some Expedition, *summoned by the King.* is lodged in the Protector or Regent, who then summons the Parliament, but still in the King's Name.

The Summons ought to be at least 40 Days *How the* before the Day appointed for the Meeting ; and *same is* is done by Writ in Law-Latin, expressing *done.* that it is with the Advice of the Privy Council. Which Writ is a kind of short Letter directed and sent by the Lord Chancellour (or Commissioners of the Chancery) to every Lord Spiritual and Temporal, to appear at a certain Time and Place, to treat and give their Advice in some important Affairs concerning the Church and State, &c. And, as for the House of Commons, Writs are sent to all the Sheriffs, commanding them to summon the People to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgeses for each Borough, according to Statute, Charter, or Custom.

And, whereas there are some Cities and Towns that are Counties of themselves, or that have each within it self the Priviledge of a

County, the Writ is directed to them as it is to Sheriffs of other Counties.

At every County, after the Delivery of the Parliament-Writ to the Sheriffs, Plocamation is made in the full County, of the Day and Place appointed for the Parliament to sit, and for all Freeholders to attend such a Time and Place for the Election of the Knights for that County. But the Sheriff ought to give a convenient Time for the Day of Election, and sufficient Warning to those that have Voices, that they may be present. Otherwise the Election is not good, if, for want of due Notice, part of the Electors be absent.

who are the proper Electors.

Now by an Act in the Reign of *Henry VI.* it was Ordained, that none should have any Suffrage in the Election of the Knights of the Shire, but Freeholders, and such as did reside in the County, with a yearly Revenue, at least to the value of 40 Shillings; which, before the Discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30 l. now. And the Sheriff has Power by the said Act to examine upon Oath every such Chuser, how much he may expend by the Year, if he doubt the value of it.

If any Man keep a Household in one County, and remain in Service with another Family in another County, yet he may be at the Chusing of Knights of the Shire where he keeps his Family; For it shall be said in Law a Dwelling in that County.

The Manner and Method of Election. The Election ought to be in full County between 8 and 9 of the Clock, according to Statute. And no Election (says the Lord Coke) can be made of any Knight of the Shire but between 8 and 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon. But, if the Election be begun within the

Time,

Time, and cannot be determined within those Hours, the Election may be proceeded upon.

Before Election can be made, or Voices given, the Precept directed to the Sheriff ought to be read and published. And, if the Party or Freeholders, demand the Poll, the Sheriff ought not to deny the Scrutiny, for he cannot discern who be Freeholders by the View. In short, of so many as stand for Competitors, the two that have most Voices are declared to be duly elected for the ensuing Parliament.

Plurality of Voices does likewise carry it for Citizens that stand for Cities, and Burghesses that stand for Boroughs. Where in some places none but Freeholders have a right of Election, in others all Householders have a share in it. And, though no Alien can be a Parliament Man; yet, if he be a Householder, his Voice good, as in the Election of the Members for the City of *Westminster*.

A Burgess elected for two several Boroughs, if it sometimes happens, must waive one Election when he comes to the House, and chuse for which Place of the two he will serve; so as a writ may issue for a new Election, that the Number may be full.

All Elections ought to be freely and indifferently made, notwithstanding any Prayer or command to the contrary. Or else the Parliament is not, as it should be, free. 'Tis true the Elections can never be so free, as not to be liable to the Temptations of private Interest, or the Influence of Feasting, two unavoidable Evils. Yet it does not follow but that a Parliament may be called Free, when the Court has no hand in the Elections by such unlawful

All Elections ought to be free, and without compulsion.

ful Methods as were used in the late Reign by Closeting, by fair Promises, and by Threats.

Where the Returns are made. The Returns concerning the Parties chosen are made in the Crown-Office, by the Sheriff, Mayors, or Bayliffs, whom the Writs were sent to, and to whom it belongs to manage the Elections.

The Punishment, in case of a false Return. Upon a false Return, which happens but too frequently, the Sheriff who made the Return is liable to the Forfeiture of 100 l. to the King and 100 l. more to the Party injured, and to be Imprisoned for a Year without Bail or Mainprize. And every Mayor or Magistrate of Town so offending, is to pay 40 l. to the King and as much to the Party. This Action to be brought within 3 Months after the Parliament commenced by the Party injured, or by any other Man who will.

In the mean time the Party returned remains a Member of the House, till his Election is declared void by the same.

And for denying the Poll. For denying the Poll when required, also for advising and abetting the same, the guilty Party has been adjudged by the House to be Committed to the Sergeant during Pleasure, to pay all due Fees, to defray the Charge of Witnesses, to be Assessed by four of the Committee to acknowledge his Offence upon his Knees at the Bar; and read a Submission. This was the Case of *Thomson* Sheriff of *York*, and his bettor Alderman *Henlow*, in the Reign of *Charles I.*

Qualifications required from Candidates. The Persons to be Elected, as the fittest to answer the true Interest of the Nation, ought to be Sober, Understanding, Well-principled, and Well-affected to the establish'd Government.

Law. If Men of Estates, it is so much the better, such Men being supposed to be less Corruptible. But this is left to the Peoples Choice.

'Tis true, that by Law such as stand for Knights of the Shire ought to be Knights, Esquires, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights.

By the Statute, none ought to be chosen a Burgess of a Town in which he do's not inhabit. But the Usage of Parliament dispenses with that Act.

Neither can any be legally chosen that is not of full Age, that is, 21 Years old at least. And reason good; for, if no Man under that Age can dispose of his Estate, much less should he have any share in the supream Power of the Nation, to judge, vote, or dispose of the Estate of the Realm. Yet the Practice in the House of Commons has often been otherwise; in the House of Lords, but seldom.

Whoever stands to be Elected must be a Native Englishman, or at least must be Naturalized by Act of Parliament. No Alien Denizated ought to sit here.

None of the Judges can be chosen, that sit in the Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, because they are Assistants in the Lords House, But any that have Judicial Places in other Courts Ecclesiastical or Civil, being no Lords of Parliament, are Eligible.

No Sheriff nor Clergy-man can be chosen a Member of Parliament. Not the first, because his personal Attendance is required within his Bayliwick, during the time of his Sheriffsalty. Nor the last, because he is of another Body, viz. the Convocation; and the Clergy of the Convocation-House are no Part or Member of the Parliament.

A Man attainted of Treason or Felony, &c is not Eligible. For he ought to be *magis idoneus, discretus, & sufficiens*. But a Person Outlawed in a Personal Cause may be a Burgess. And, tho' the Common Law does disable the Party; yet the Privilege of the House being urged prevails over the Law.

The ancient Allowance to Members serving in Parliament Anciently the Elected Members had a competent Allowance from the respective County, City, or Borough, for which they served in Parliament. A Knight of the Shire was allowed 4 shill. and a Citizen or Burgess 2 shill a Day; which in those Days was considerable. But then the Sessions were but short sometimes but eight Days, sometimes less seldom above three or four Weeks; and yet during that short space of time several great and weighty affairs were dispatched. Which (as some think) were prepared to their hands by the King and Council, as it is now practised in *Sweden* by the 40 Counsellors of State, and in *Scotland* by the Lords of the Articles. And, if they did only debate upon such Things as the King did propose, a little Time might serve well enough to do it. But it does not appear to be so by what passed *Feb. 9. 1597. 39 Eliz.* When the Queen gave her Royal Assent to 24 publick and 19 private Bills; but refused 48 Bills more, which had passed both Houses. Certain it is, that there was less Canvassing, and more Plainness in those Days, than there is at present.

The Place of Meeting. The Place of Meeting for this honourable Assembly is in whatsoever City, Town, or House the King pleases. But of latter times it has been usually at the Kings ancient Palace at *West.*

Westminster; the Lords in a Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them, in another Room, which formerly was *S. Stephen's Chappel*.

When the Day prefixt by the King in his *The Solemn* Writs of Summons is come, His Majesty usually comes in person to the House of Lords, first Meet-
cloathed with his Royal Robes, the Crown upon his head, and the Sword of State before Him. At the upper end of the Room is placed a Chair of State under a Canopy, upon which his Majesty sits.

Then all the Temporal Peers appear in their Scarlet Robes, every one according to his Degree; and the Spiritual Lords, in their Episcopal Habit, which they do all the Sessions.

On the King's right hand, next the Wall, are placed on a Form the two *Arch-bishops*; next below, on another Form, the Bishops of *London, Durkam, and Winchester*; then, upon other Forms on the same side, all the rest of the *Bishops*, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

The Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, stands behind the Cloth of State, or sits on the first Wool-sack, before the Chair of State, with his great Seal and Mace by him.

On the King's left hand are placed the Treasurer, President of the Council, and Lord Privy Seal, if they be Barons, above all Dukes, but those of the Royal Family; if not Barons, then they sit uppermost on the Wool-sacks. And on the same side sit the *Dukes; Marquesses, or Earls*, according to their Creation. Cross the House, below the Wool-sacks, the first Form is that which the *Viscounts* sit upon; and, upon the next Forms, the *Barons*, all in order.

The King being thus seated in his Throne with this noble Appearance of the Peers of the Realm, all standing uncovered, his Majesty sends for the Commons from their Room where they are assembled. Who being come (at least part of them) stand at the Bar of the Lord House. Whereupon the King makes a short Speech to both Houses, concerning such Matters as He thinks fit to lay before them for the Good of the Kingdom. Amongst which, that of a Supply of Mony is most commonly one, in order to answer the extraordinary Charges of the Crown.

The King having ended his Speech, the Chancellour (or Lord Keeper) did formerly use by the King's appointment to inlarge upon it with all the Rhetorick and Logick the Matter could bear, to dispose both Houses to a Compliance with the King. But his present Majesty has declined that Method, and being Prince of few Words gains more upon rational Men by his concise and plain Way of Delivery, (as the more agreeable to a true generous Nature) than perhaps he might with all the Windings and Turnings of artificial Rhetorick.

Then the Speaker of the House of Lords commands, in the King's Name, the Commons to assemble in their House, there to chuse one of their Members for their Speaker, and to present him such a Day to his Majesty. Upon which the King withdraws, and the Commons presently re-assemble themselves in the Lower-House. in order to chuse one of their Members for Speaker. Who is so called, because in effect he is the Mouth of the House, and so necessary a part thereof, that they can do no Business without him. For 'tis the Spaker

part to see the Orders of the House observed, to state the Bills that are brought in, to collect the Substance of the Debates, and the Sense of the House upon them. He therefore ought to be a Person of great Ability, and is usually one of the long Robe. And, to avoid all Delays, the Choice is commonly such as the King approves of.

This Choice is made by the Plurality of Votes. Upon which the Party chosen desires (according to ancient Custom) to be excused from so weighty an Office, and prays the House to proceed to a new Election. But he is commonly answered with a full Consent of Voices upon his Name. And then two of the principal Members go to him, and lead him from his Place to the Speaker's Chair; where being set, they return to their Places.

Then the Speaker rises, and makes a short Speech to the House, consisting of his humble Thanks for their good Opinion of him, with Promises of his best Endeavours for their Service.

At the Day appointed for his Presentation to the King (which is usually the next Day) His Majesty being come to the House of Lords in his Royal Robes, and the Lords also in their Robes, the Commons are called in. Who being come, the Speaker is brought between two of them, with low Obedience to the Bar, and so presented at the Bar to his Majesty; where he makes likewise a modest Refusal. But the King approving the Commons Choice, and not allowing of his Excuse, the Speaker makes an Oration to his Majesty, the Matter whereof is left to his own Thoughts, having no Direction about it from the Commons. But it usually ends with these three Petitions.

First,

First, that the Commons may have, during their Sitting, *a free Access to his Majesty*; Secondly, *Freedom of Speech in their House*; And thirdly, *Freedom from Arrests*.

Which humble and modest Way of the Peoples addressing to the King, for his Majesties Assent to their Ancient Priviledges, is becoming the Reverence due to the Majesty of the Prince. But it is no argument (as some would have it) that either the Laws thereupon made, or the Priviledges so allowed, are precarious, and may be refused them.

The Speaker's Oration being answered, in the King's Name, by the Speaker of the House of Lords, and his Petitions allowed, he with the Commons departs to the Lower House. And then is the first time that the Mace is carried before him. Being come to the Chair, he makes a short Speech to the House to this effect, That, *Whereas they have been pleased to chuse him for their Speaker, he hopes they will assist him in that Station, and favourably accept his sincere Proceedings for their Service.*

That done, the Custom is to read; for that Time, only one Bill left unpassd the last Sessions; to give him Seisin (as it were) of his Place.

The Speaker being thus chosen, and the Choice approved by the King, his Majesty leaves both Houses to their private Debates upon the Subject of his Speech; and does no more appear amongst them that Session in his Royal Robes, except upon the passing of any Act, or at the Close of the Session, whether it be by Adjournment, Prorogation, or Dissolution. 'Tis true, upon any extraordinary Debate in the House of Lords, 'tis customary with the Kings of England

to assist at the same ; not to argue upon it, or to influence the House one way or other, but only to hear the Arguments of the House upon the Matter in Debate. But then the King appears without his Crown and Robes, and every Peer sits and speaks with the same freedom as if the King were not there.

Of the House of Lords in particular.

The *House of Lords*, otherwise called the *House of Peers*, or the *Upper House*, consists of 90 Members. Viz. 164 Temporal Lords, whereof 14 *Dukes*, 3 *Marquesses*, 72 *Earls*, 10 *Viscounts*, 65 *Barons*; and 26 *Spiritual Lords*, whereof 2 *Archbishops*, and 24 *Bishops*.

But the King may, by virtue of his Prerogative, increase the Number of the Peers to sit and vote in their House, as *Barons* by sending his Writs for that purpose to whomsoever His Majesty thinks fit for that Service.

The Lord Chancellor (or Lord Keeper) is of course the Speaker of this House. Otherwise they may appoint any of their own Members, or else one of the Judges, for that Place ; as in the Case of their late Speaker, the Marquess of *Hallifax*, and that of Sir *Robert Atkins*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, the present Speaker of the House of Lords.

Besides the first Wool-sack, which is the usual Seat for the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, there are other Wool-sacks; Upon which the Judges, the Kings Council at Law, and the Masters of Chancery (not being *Barons*) sit, not to give their Suffrage, but only their Advice, when required thereto. The use of which Wool-sacks is probably to put them in mind of the great Advantages the

English

English Wool has brought to this Nation, so that it may never be neglected.

On the lowermost Wool-sack are placed the *Clerk of the Crown*, and *Clerk of the Parliament*; The first being concerned in all Writs of and Pardons in Parliament, and the other in keeping the Records of all Things passed therein. Under this there are two *Clerks*, who kneeling behind the Wool-sack write upon it.

Without the Bar of the House sits the *Black Rod*, so called from a black Stick he carries in his hand, who is (as it were) the Messenger of this House. For he is imploy'd, amongst other Things, to call for the House of Commons to the House of Lords upon his Majesty's Command; and to his Custody are Committed all such Peers as the House thinks fit to Commit upon any Trespass. Under him is a *Yeoman Usher* that waits at the Door within a *Crier* without, and a *Sergeant at Mace* always attending the Speaker.

Note, that, when the King is absent, the Lords at their entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State.

When the Judges are called in upon any Point of Law, they may sit, but not be covered, till the Speaker signifie unto them the Leave of the Lords. The Kings Council and Master of Chancery sit also, but may not be covered at all. But, when the King is present, the Judges stand, till the King gives them leave to sit.

Of the House of Commons in particular.

The *House of Commons*, otherwise called the *Lower-house*, is much the greater Body of the two; consisting of 513 Members. viz.

Two Knights of the Shire from every County of England	} 80
Two Citizens from each City, and four only from London.	} 50
Two Members from each of the two Universities.	} 04
Two from each Town and Borough, whereof 167.	} 334
One from each of these following Boroughs, viz, Abington, Banbury, Bewdly, Higham Ferrers, Monmouth.	} 05
Two from each of the Cinque-Ports, being eight in Number.	} 16
One from each County of Wales.	12
One from each Borough Town in Wales.	} 12

In all	513
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Of which Number many are usually absent, upon Business, or Sickneſs, &c. So that, if they be 300 met together, 'tis counted a pretty full Houſe. But 40 in all make a Houſe.

And this repreſents the whole Commons of the Realm, generally conſiſting of the Flower of the Gentry; ſome of them Noblemen's ſons, Privy Counſellers, Courtiers, Men learned in the Law, Officers and Commanders, Merchants, &c. but moſt of them Gentlemen of good Eſtates, with the advantage of a liberal and genteel Education. This is an aggregate Body from all Parts of the Nation, whoſe Learning and Eloquence, Wit and Policy ſtrive to outdo each other. A noble School for young Gentlemen chiefly, to be verſed in Things relating to the Engliſh Government.

Here

Here they Sit promiscuously ; except the Speaker, who has a Chair placed about the middle of the Room, with a Table before him the Clerk of the House sitting near him at the Table. But none wears a Robe but the Speaker except (as I hinted before) the Members of Parliament for the City of London, who at their first Meeting appear in their Scarlet Robes. Every Member wears what he fancies most, and so do the Temporal Lords in the House on all Days, when the King comes not thither in State. To Strangers, I confess, it looks something odd, that so august an Assembly, vested with a Legislative Power and met together for the Exercise of the same, should have no proper Garb for so great a Council but appear in their usual Dress. But Custom has so far prevailed against the Inconveniences that attend those Formalities, (which the English Nobility and Gentry are generally averse from) that they are not like to be ever ballanced by the Respect and Veneration that might be gained, as in Foreign Countries, by the small trouble of them.

The usual Time for their Meeting is in the Forenoon, from eight or nine a clock till twelve or one ; except Sundays, high Festivals, and Fast-Days.

Lastly the Money (or Subsidy) Bills always begin in this House, as proper thereunto, and are from hence sent to the Lords for their Concurrence.

Of the Proceedings of both Houses, the Manner of their Debates, and Passing of Bills and Acts.

The first Business the Parliament is upon.

First, Care is taken in each House to Vote Thanks to his Majesty for his Gracious Speeches upon.

When they appoint their standing Committees, which more afterwards. And, to discover what Members are absent without just Cause or leave of the House, the House is called from time to time thus. Every Member whose Name is called over, uncovers his Head, and stands up at the mention of his Name. If he be absent, he is either excused and entred accordingly; or, if none excuse him, he is entred *absent*. Such as are present are marked; and the Defaulters called over again the same Day, the Day after, sometimes summoned, and sometimes sent for by the Sergeant.

If any Intruder be discovered to sit in the House, being no Member thereof, he is presently committed to the Sergeants Custody for some days; and at last, humbly begging the pardon of the House upon his Knees at the Bar, he is Released, paying his Fees.

As to the Matter of Debates, the House is free to take what Latitude they please, without confining themselves to the King's speech. As they are best acquainted with the State of the Nation, and the publick Grievances, these often do take place. If any Laws be fit to be Abrogated, and new ones Made, this is a proper Subject for them to go upon. And, whilst they mind the Welfare of the Nation, 'tis to be supposed they mind that of the King.

Their Freedom as to the Subject Matter of their Debates.

In order to which, any Member of the House may offer a *Bill* for the publick Good; except it be for Imposing a Tax, which is not to be done but by Order of the House first had. And he that tenders the Bill must first open the Matter of it to the House, and offer the Reasons for admitting thereof; upon which the House will either admit, or deny it.

But,

Their Proceedings upon Bills.

But, if any Member desire, that an Act made, and in force, may be Repealed or altered, he is first to move the House in it, to have their Resolution, before any Bill to that purpose may be offered. If the House think it fit, upon the Reasons alledged, the usual Way is to appoint one or more of the Members to bring in a Bill for that purpose.

A private Bill, that concerns any particular Person, is not to be offered to the House, without the Leave of the House be desired, and the substance of such Bill made Known, either by Motion or Petition.

Petitions are usually prescribed by Members of the same County the Petitioners are of, if they be concerning private Persons, they are to be subscribed, and the Persons presenting them called in to the Bar, to avow the substance of the Petition, especially if it be a Complaint against any.

The preferring of Bills either to be Read or Passed, ly's much in the Speaker's Power. though he be earnestly pressed by the House for the Reading of some one Bill; yet, if he have not had convenient time to Read the Bill over, and to make a Breviate thereof for his own Memory, he may claim a Priviledge to defer the Reading thereof to some other time. Formerly the Speaker had liberty to call for a private Bill to be read every Morning.

The Clerk of the House is usually directed by the Speaker, and sometimes by the House, what Bill to read; who with a loud and distinct Voice first reads the Title of the Bill, and, after a little Pause, the Bill it self. When done, Kissing his hand, he delivers the same to the Speaker. Then the Speaker stands up

covered, whereas otherwise he sits with his Hat on; and holding the Bill in his hand says, *This Bill is thus Intituled*, and then reads the Title. Whereupon he opens to the House the substance of the Bill; which he does, either by trusting to his Memory, or with the help of a Breviate, filed to the Bill.

The effect of the Bill being thus opened, he declares to the House, *that it is the first Reading of the Bill*, and delivers it again to the Clerk. For every Bill is to be read three times, before it can be made an Act. Except a Bill of Indemnity coming from the King, which has but one Reading in each House, because the Subject ought to take it is as the King will give it. The same it is with a Bill of Subsidies granted by the Clergy.

At the first Reading of the Bill 'tis not usual with the House to speak to it, or put it to the Question; but rather to take time till the second Reading, in order to consider of it in the mean while. Nor to move for any Addition to it, which were to imply, that the Body of the Bill is good, before it comes to a regular Trial upon the Second Reading.

But, if any Bill originally begun in the Lower House happen (upon the first Reading) to be debated to and fro, and that upon the Debate the House do call for the Question; the Question ought to be, not *Whether the Bill shall be read the second time* (which is the ordinary Course,) but *Whether it shall be Rejected*. Whereas to a Bill coming from the Lords, so much favour and respect is shewn, that if, upon the first Reading, it be spoken against, and pressed to be put to the Question, the Speaker does not make it for Rejection, as in the former Case, but for the Second Reading; and

if that be denied, then for Rejection, Or
 ther in such a Case the Speaker does forbear
 make any Question at all thereupon, unless
 be much pressed thereto; it being more
 dential to consider of it, before it be put to
 a hazard.

When the Question for Rejection is made
 and the greater Voice is to have the Bill
 rejected, the Clerk ought to set it down *Reje*
 in the Journal, and so to Indorse it on
 back of the Bill; and it shall be no more Read
 that Session. But, if it be altered in any Po
 material, both in the Body and the Title
 may be revived and received a second time.
 If the Voice be to have the Bill Retain
 ed, then it shall have his second Reading
 in Course.

'Tis unusual for one and the same Bill to
 Read twice in one Day, unless there be special
 Reasons for it. Yet it has been done some
 times, for want of other Business, when
 Bill was not of any great Consequence;
 still upon Motion, and special Order. And
 when special Committees, appointed for
 drawing of a special Bill, have presented
 same ready drawn to the House, it has oft
 times happened, that the same Bill has been twice
 Read, and ordered to be Ingrossed the same
 Day. And there are Precedents of late, that
 Bill has been thrice Read, and passed the same
 Day. By Sir *Simon d'Emes*. Journ. 90. Col. 1.
 a Bill was read the fourth time, before it
 passed the House; but this is rare, and worth
 Observation.

Tho' a Bill may be secondly Read the next
 Day after the first Reading, yet the usual
 Course is to forbear for two or three Days
 that they may have time to con

upon it, except the Business requires
ste.

After the Bill is read the second time, the
er, as before, in humble manner, delivers
to the Speaker; who reads again the Title
his Breviate, as he did upon the first Read-
g. Then he pauses a while, till some Mem-
or other of the House do speak to it. And
after some convenient time, no Member
ak against the Bill, either as to the Matter
Form of it, if it be a Bill originally begun
the Commons House, the Speaker may
ke the Question for *Ingrossing* thereof,
t is, Writing of it fair in a Parchment.
e same he may do, if divers speak for
Bill, without excepting against the Form
reof.

n short, upon the second Reading, the
aker having delivered the state of the Bill,
ates do commonly arise upon it. After
ch the House usually calls for the *Commit.*
of the Bill, that is, for referring of it to a
nmittee, in order to amend the Bill, which
one in this manner.

After every Speech is ended, the Speaker
ht to stay a while, before he make the Que-
n for the Committing thereof, to see whe-
any Man will speak thereto. And, when
perceives the Debate is at an end, he directs
House in these Words; *As many as are of*
ion, that this Bill shall be Committed, say

And after the Affirmative Voice given,
proceeds thus to the Negative. *As many as*
f the contrary Opinion, say No. The Speak-
ught by his Ear to judge which of the Voi-
s the greatest; but, if the Thing be doubt-
the House does divide upon it. And, if
a Division of the House, it appear that the
Numbers

Numbers are equal, the Speaker has the casting Voice upon all Questions.

If the Affirmative Voice be the greater, ought to put the House in mind about Naming of the *Committees*, which is thus. Any Member of the House may be named to be one of the Committee; and the Clerk ought in his Journal to write under the Title of the Bill the Name of every one called for that purpose, at least of such whose Names in that Confusion he can distinctly hear. And this he ought to do without Partiality, either to those that name, or to the Party named. But he that has directly spoken against the Body of the Bill may not be named to be of the Committee; it being supposed, that he who is against the Bill is not a proper Person to be employ'd for the amending (or improving) of it.

A convenient Number being named, the Speaker puts the House in mind of the Time and Place, when and where the Committee may meet; which the Clerk ought likewise to enter into his Journal-book. And, when the House is in silence, he ought with a loud Voice to read out of his Book the Committees Names with the Time and Place of their Meeting, that they may take notice thereof.

When a Bill sent from the Lords is twice Read, the Question ought to be for the Commitment. If it be denied, it ought to be Read the third time; and the next Question, not for the Ingrossing, as when the Bill begun in the lower House, but for the passing of the Bill. For all Bills that come from the Lords come always ingrossed. And, though the Question for the Passing of the Bill should in Course be made, when the Bill is denied to be committed, yet it is not done, till the Bill be read the third time.

—Whi

Whilst a Bill is under Debate, the Speaker not to argue for, or against any side; but only to hear the Arguments of the House, and (as I said before) to collect the substance of them. Neither has he any Voice, but the casting Voice.

Whoever speaks to a Bill ought to stand up covered, and direct his Speech to the Speaker.

If two rise at the same time, and fall speaking together, the Speaker has power to determine which shall give way to the other. He that speaks is to be heard out, and not interrupted, unless by Mr. Speaker; which he may do in some Cases, as when the Discourse spins out too great a length, or is from the Matter intended, &c.

None ought to speak twice to a Bill in one day, unless sometimes by way of Explication, when the Bill happens to be read twice. And, if any Thing be done contrary to the Orders of the House, one may rise up and speak to it in the midst of a Debate, in case the Speaker do not. For, if the Speaker stand up, he is first to be heard; and, while he stands up, no other must sit down. But whoever rises to speak to the Orders of the House in the midst of a Debate must keep within that Line, and not fall to the Matter it self. If he do, he may be taken down by the Speaker, or any other Member, calling to the Orders of the House.

No Member in his Discourse is to mention the Name of any other then present, but to describe him by his Title or Addition, as *that noble Lord, that Worthy Knight*. Or by his Office, as *Judge, Sergeant, Gentleman of the long Robe*. Or by his Place, as *the Gentleman near the Chair, near the Bar, on the other side*;

side; or that Gentleman that spake last, or I save one, or the like.

No reviling, or reflecting Expressions may be used. And, though freedom of Speech and Debates be an undoubted Priviledge of the House, yet whatsoever is spoken in the House is subject to the Censure of the House. But if any speak irreverently or seditiously against the Prince, or the Privy Council, he is not only interrupted, but sometimes sent to the Tower.

After the Debate is ended, the Speaker ought to put the Question for Ingrossing. If the Prevalency of Voices be against it, the Clerk ought to make an Entry in his Journal, that the said Bill was Dashed, and to make a Note of it upon the back of the Bill, and the Day when. For it, he must make his Entry and Note accordingly.

A Bill that has been Committed, and is Reported, ought not in an ordinary Course to be Recommitted, but either Dashed or Ingrossed. Yet, when the matter is of Importance, it is sometimes Recommitted, and most times to the same Committee.

The Bill being Ingrossed, some few Days after, the Speaker offers it to be Read the third time, for the Passing thereof. And, to prevent carrying of Bills with a few Voices, it has sometimes been ordered, that no Bills should be put to the Passing until Nine of the Clock; which time the House is commonly full, shortly after.

But 'tis Observable, that the Speaker seldom puts any one Bill to the Passing by it self alone; for he commonly stays, till there be divers Bills ready Ingrossed for the third Reading. And when he has a convenient Number, (as four,

he gives Notice to the House, that *he pur-
seth next Day to offer up some Bills for the Pas-
sing, and desireth the House to give special At-
tendance for that purpose.* Accordingly the Day
following he puts 'em to the third Reading;
first private Bills, till the House be pretty full,
and then the Publick ones ingrossed.

A Bill being Read the third time by the
Clerk of the House, he delivers it to the Speaker
who (as before) Reads the Title, explains the
nature of the Bill, and then tells the House
that it has now been Read thrice, and that
with their favours he will put it to the Passing.
But, before he does it, he pauseth a while,
that the Members may have liberty to speak
thereto. For, upon the third Reading, the
matter comes to a fresh Debate, and for the
most part it is more spoken unto at that time,
than upon any of the former Readings. But
when 'tis very rare to have it Recommitted,
unless it be for some Particular Clause or
 proviso.

At last, the Debate being over, the Speaker
(still holding the Bill in his hand) puts it to the
House thus; *As many as are of Opinion that
this Bill should pass, say Yea.* And, after the Af-
firmative Voice given, he proceeds thus to the
negative, *As many as are of the contrary Opi-
nion, say No.* Whereupon the Speaker is to
declare his Opinion, whether the *Yea's* or the
No's have it; and his Opinion is to stand at the
Judgment of the House, unless the Case be
doubtful, and a Motion be made for the Divi-
ding of the House. Then the Question is put,
whether the *Yea's* or *No's* are to go out of the
House. Which commonly falls out to be the
Vote of the *Yea's*, especially upon a new Bill;
and it seems but reasonable, that those should

fit still who are for the old Law, because they are in possession of it. To count the House the Speaker does nominate two of the *Yeas* and two of the *No's*. Who, having each a Staff in his Hand, are to count the Members that remain sitting in the House; and then stand within the Door, two on each side, and count the Number of them who went forth, as they come in.

The House being thus told, the two Tellers that have the most Votes, standing at the Head on the right hand of the two others (the others being all set in their places) make their approaches together to the Table, with the usual Obedience to the House. He that stands on the right hand declares to the Speaker the Number of the *Yeas* and *No's*. That done they all depart, with like Reverence into their Places; and Mr. Speaker makes the Report to the House.

If it be carried in the Affirmative, the Clerk is to enter the Vote, *Resolved*. If in the Negative, thus; *The Question being put* (then he sets down the Words of the Question) *it passed in the Negative*.

While the House is divided, or dividing, in order to gather the Voices, no Member is to speak, or to remove out of his Place, except such as go forth upon the Division.

The Bill being thus passed, the Clerk (if the Bill be originally exhibited in the House of Commons) ought to write within the Bill, at the top toward the right hand, *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*, that is, Let it be sent up to the Lords. But, if the Bill passed be originally begun in the Lords House, then ought the Clerk to write underneath the Subscription of the Lords (which always is at the foot of the Bill) *Bill des Communes ainsi assenti*.

And, when the Speaker has in his hands a convenient Number of Bills ready passed, he then puts the House in mind of sending them to the Lords, and desires the House to appoint the Messengers. Amongst which a principal Member of the House is appointed for that purpose, to whom the Bills are delivered in such Order as he is to present them to the Lords, by the Direction of the Speaker, except the House be pleased to give special Direction therein.

This principal Messenger, coming in the first Rank of his Company (usually consisting of 30 or 40 Members) to the Bar of the Lords House, when three Congies, the Lords rise from their Places, and come down to meet them at the Bar. Then the chief Messenger tells them, that the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of the House of Commons have sent to their Lordships certain Bills. Whereupon he reads the Title of every Bill, as it is in order; and delivers the same in an humble manner to the Speaker of the House of Lords, who is come down of purpose to receive them.

But, when any Answer is to be delivered by the Speaker of this House, in the name and behalf of the whole House, to such Knights and Burgeses as come from the Commons, the Lords are to keep their Places, and the Speaker to deliver their Answer with his Head covered, whilst the Knights and Burgeses stand uncovered toward the lower end of the House.

In this House the Lords give their Voices, beginning at the *Prisne*, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *seriatim*, every one answering *Aye*, *Content*, or *Not Content*; first for himself, and then severally for so many as he hath Let-

For any Peer of the Realm, by Licence of the King upon just Cause to absent, may make a Proxy, that is, may constitute another Lord to give his Voice in the Upper House, where any Difference of Opinion, and Division of the House shall happen. Otherwise, if no such Division fall out, it never comes to be questioned or known to whom such Proxies are directed.

By an Order of this House in the Reign of *Charles I.* it was Ordered, that no Peer should be capable of receiving above two Proxies or more to be numbred in any Cause voted.

If a Bill passed in one House, and being sent to the other, this demur upon it, then Conference is demanded in the Painted Chamber. Where the Deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, and the Commons standing bare with great respect. There the Business is debated; and, if they cannot agree, it is null.

The Royal Assent to Bills. When Bills are passed by both Houses, upon three several Readings in either House, before they can have the force of Law, they must have the *Royal Assent*, which puts life in them. For, as there is no Act of Parliament but must have the Consent of the Lords and Commons, and the *Royal Assent* of the King, so whatsoever passeth in Parliament by this threefold Consent, hath the force of an Act of Parliament.

The *Royal Assent*, which used formerly to be deferred till the last Day of the Session, is now given after this manner, when the King thinks fit. His Majesty then comes into the House

f Peers, with his Crown on his Head, and
 oathed with his Royal Robes. Being seated
 in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their
 robes, the House of Commons is sent for up
 (as before) by the Black Rod. Thusthe King,
 Lords, and Commons being met, the Clerk
 of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and
 after the Reading of every Title, the Clerk
 of the Parliament pronounces the *Royal Assent*,
 in French, which Custom is derived to us from
 the *Normans*. If it be a publick Bill, to which
 the King assenteth, the Words *le Roy le veut*,
 the King wills it. Whereas to a publick Bill
 which the King forbears to allow, the Answer
 is, *Le Roy s'avisera*, the King will consider;
 which is lookt upon as a civil Denial. To a
 subsidy-Bill, *le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets*,
accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut, the
 King thanks his loyal Subjects, accepts their Be-
 nevolence, and so wills it. And to a private
 Bill allowed by the King, *Soit fait comme il est*
desiré, be it done as it is desired.

But in case of a General Pardon, as it is the
 King's Gift, so the Return is from the Lords
 and Commons to his Majesty in these Words,
Les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communes en ce Parle-
ment assemblez, au nom de tous vos autres Sujets,
mercient tres humblement Votre Majesté, & pri-
ent Dieu qu'il vous donne bonne & longue Vie en
santé, the Prelates, Lords and Commons in
 this Parliament assembled in the Name of all
 our other Subjects, do most humbly thank
 your Majesty, and pray God to give You a good
 and long Life in Health.

A particular Account
of the Committees.

Of the Committees in Particular.

The Use of *Committees* is so necessary for the Dispatch of Parliament Business, and their Way of managing Bills so fair and honourable, that it won't be improper to add something to what has been said before concerning them.

They consist of such Members as each House chooses from among them, to make a strict Examination of the Bills, and therein such Amendments and Alterations as their Reason will dictate upon a full Debate among themselves, and to Report the same to the House.

Now there are three sorts of *Committees*, viz. *Standing*, *Select*, and *Grand Committees*.

There are in the House of Commons the *Standing Committees* usually appointed in the beginning of the Parliament, and remaining during all the Session. Viz. One for *Privileges and Elections*, another for *Grievances*, and a third for *Trade*.

Committee Amongst which the *Committee for Privileges and Elections* has always had the Precedence, being commonly the first Committee appointed, either the same Day the Speaker did take his Place, or the next day after. The Power was anciently to examine, and make Report of all Cases touching Elections and Returns, and all Cases for Privileges as might fall out during the Parliament. But that Power has been since abridged, especially in Matters of Privilege; which are heard in the House, and not in a Committee, unless in some special Cases.

By a *Select Committee*, I mean a Committee *Select Com.* particularly chosen to inquire into a Bill. In *mittee.* the Choice whercof this Rule is observed in the House, that they who have given their Voice against the Body of a Bill, cannot be of the Committee. And, though any Member of the House may be present at any select Committee, yet he is not to give any Vote there, unless he be named to be of the Committee. As to their Number, they are seldom less than eight; but have been sometimes many more, and commonly Men well versed in Parliament Business.

Upon the first Meeting of a Committee in their Committee Chamber, they chuse among them a *Chair-Man*, who is much like the Speaker in the House.

After any Bill is committed upon the second Reading, it may be delivered indifferently to any of the Committee. Who are first to read it, and then to consider the same by Parts, if there be any Preamble, 'tis usually considered after the other Parts of the Bill. The Reason is, because upon Consideration of the body of the Bill such Alterations may therein be made, as may also occasion the Alteration of the Preamble, which is best done last.

The Committee may not raze, interline, or blot the Bill it self; but must in a Paper by it self set down the Amendments. Which ought to be done by setting down in the Paper the Number of the Folio where the amendment is made, naming the Place particularly where the Words of the Amendment are to be Inserted, or those of the Bill Omitted. The Breviate also annexed to the Bill must be amended accordingly, and made to agree with the Bill.

When all the Amendments are perfected, every one being Voted singly, all of them are to be read at the Committee, and put to the Question, *Whether the same shall be Reported to the House.* But, when the Vote is to be put, any Member of the Committee may move to add to those Amendments, or to Amend any other part of the Bill.

If the Vote of the Committee pass in the Affirmative, then commonly the Chair-man is appointed to make the Report. Which being done, that Committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new Power.

The usual Time for the House to receive the Reports is, after the House is full. And 'tis commonly the first Thing they go thereupon; unless there be Bills ingrossed, which are to take place, and publick Bills before private.

The Reporter must first acquaint the House That he is to make a Report from such a Committee, to whom such a Bill was Committed. Then standing in his place, he reads each of the Amendments, with the Coherence in the Bill: opens withal the Alterations, and shews the Reasons of the Committee for such Amendments, untill he has gone through all. When that is done, if his Seat be not next the Floor, he must come from his Place to the Bar, and so come up to the Table; where he delivers both the Bill and Amendments to the Clerk, to be read. Whilst he stands by the Clerk, the Clerk reads twice the Amendments only that are to be Inserted, and then he delivers the Bill with the Amendments to the Speaker.

Whereupon any Member may speak against all, or any of the Amendments, and desire the Coherence to be read. But he is to make all

his

his Objections at once to all the Amendments, without speaking again.

Note, that in the House of Lords, the Judges, and other Assistants there of the long Robe, are sometimes joyned to the Lords Committees, though they have no Voice in the House.

But, whereas in the House they sit covered by the Leave of the Peers, at a Committee they are always uncovered.

A *Grand Committee*, called a *Committee of the Grand whole House*, is the House it self resolved into a *Committee*, freedom of Debate from the Rules of the House to the Nature of a Committee; and therefore 'tis commonly called a *Committee of the whole House*. These grand Committees are used, when any great Business is in hand that requires much Debate; as Bills to impose a Tax, or raise Money from the People. Which Bills particularly do always begin in the House of Commons, as their Representatives.

In these Committees every Member is free to speak to one Question as often as he shall see Cause, and to answer other Mens Reasons and Arguments. So that it is a more open Way, and such as leads most to the Truth; the Proceeding more honourable and advantagious, both to King and Parliament.

When the House inclines to resolve it self to a Committee, it is done by a Question. Which being carried in the Affirmative, the Speaker leaves the Chair, and thereupon the Committee makes choice of a *Chair-man*. If a dispute arises about the Choice, the Speaker is called back to his Chair; and, after the choice is cleared, he leaves it. The *Chair-man* sits in the Clerks Place at the Table, and cites the Votes of the Committee; the ga-

thering whereof is according to the Rules of the House.

When the Committee has gone through the Matter in hand, the Chair-man, having read all the Votes, puts the Question, *That the same be Reported to the House.* If that be Resolved, he is to leave the Chair; and the Speaker being called again to the Chair, the Chair-man is to Report what has been resolved at the Committee, standing in his usual Place. From whence, if it be not in the Seat near the Floor, he is to go down to the Bar, and so to bring up his Report to the Table.

In case the Committee cannot perfect the Business at that sitting, leave is to be asked *That the Committee may Sit at another time that Business.* But, if the Matter has been thoroughly Debated, and is judged fit to be Resolved in the House, the Speaker is called to the Chair for that purpose.

In other Things the Proceedings are the same as in the House. And so much for Committees.

The Manner of Adjourning, Proroguing, or Dissolving the Parliament.

The Manner of Adjourning, Proroguing, or Dissolving the Parliament. The Parliament is either *Adjourned, Prorogued, or Dissolved*, at the King's Pleasure; and that in the House of Lords, with the same solemnity as I have already described.

Adjourning. An *Adjournment* and *Prorogation* are to some convenient time appointed by the King himself; but with this Difference, that an *Adjournment* do's not conclude the Session, while a *Prorogation* do's. So that by an *Adjournment* all Things debated in both Houses remain

statu quo, and at the next Meeting may be brought to an Issue. Whereas a *Prorogation* makes a Session ; and then such Bills as passed either House or both Houses, and had not the Royal Assent, must at the next Assembly begin new, before they can be brought to perfection.

Upon an *Adjournment*, or *Prorogation*, the King do's usually make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament. And he ought to be there in Person, or by Representation, as on the Day of their first sitting. Now the King's Person may be represented by Commission under the Great Seal to certain Lords in Parliament, authorizing them to begin, adjourn, prorogue, &c.

But 'tis Observable, that each House has also a Power to Adjourn themselves ; which when they do, 'tis at the most but for a few Days.

A *Dissolution* is that whereby the House of Commons becomes Vacant, in order to a new Election. Now a Parliament may be Dissolved by the King at any time, whether they be actually sitting, or not.

But if a Parliament do sit, and be Dissolved, without any Act of Parliament passed, or Judgment given, 'tis no Session of Parliament, but a Convention.

The King being the Head of the Parliament, if his Death happens when there is a Parliament, 'tis *ipso facto* Dissolved.

'Twas a Custom of old, after every Session of Parliament, for the Sheriff to Proclaim, by the Kings Command, the several Acts passed in that Session, that none might pretend Ignorance. And yet without that Proclamation, the Law supposes every one has notice by his Representative of what is transacted in Parliament.

But

But that Custom has been laid aside, since Printing came to be of Common Use.

The Parliament ought to sit by Law, at least once in three Years.

Of the Authority and Power of Parliaments.

*The Power
of Parlia-
ments.*

Thus I have laid open the Supream Court of *England*, which without the Kings Concurrence can legally do nothing that's binding to the Nation, but with it can do any thing. For whatever is done by this Consent is called firm, stable, and *sanctum*, and is taken for Law. Thus the King and Parliament may abrogate old Laws, and make new, settle the Succession to the Crown, Define of doubtful Rights whereof no Law is made, Appoint Taxes and Subsidies, Establish Forms of Religion, Naturalize Aliens, Legitimate Bastards, Adjudge an Infant (or Minor) to be of full Age, Attaint a Man of Treason after his Death, Condemn or Absolve them who are put upon their Trial; give the most free Pardons, Restore in Blood and Name, &c. And the Consent of the Parliament is taken to be the Consent of every Englishman, being there present in Person, or by Procuration.

King *John* having resigned up the Crown of *England* to the Pope, and submitted to take it at his hand again at a yearly Tribute, the Pope (in the Reign of *Edward III*) demanded his Rent, and all the Arrears. Upon which issued this Resolve of the Parliament, *that neither the King, nor any other, could put the Realm, nor the People thereof, into a foreign Subjection, without their Assent.* This was a high Resolution in Law, in one of the highest Points of Law, concerning the Kings Claim of an absolute Power,

Power, when the Pope was in his height. However this intimates, that with their joynt Consent the Crown may be disposed of.

Nor do's the Parliament derive their Authority from the Privy Council, as an Author seems to hint, with whom the Council-Board is the *Primum Mobile* of the Kingdom. For, tho' the King may, by Advice of his Privy Council, Convene, Adjourn, Prorogue, or Dissolve them; yet when Assembled, their Authority is deriv'd from the Original Constitution of our Government, of which they are an essential Part; and, together with his Majesty, make up a true and a noble *Primum Mobile*. 'Tis from that high Court, say's the Censurer of Dr. *Chamberlain's Present State of England*, that all inferiour Orbs derive their Motion. 'Tis that only which can enlarge and abridge all other Jurisdictions and Authorities whatsoever; and 'tis by virtue of an Authority derived from this Fountain mediately or immediately, or at least according to Rules and Directions prescribed here, that all other Courts, Magistrates, and Officers act in their several Stations.

But, how transcendent soever be the Power and Authority of the King and Parliament, yet it does not extend so far as to bar, restrain, or make void subsequent Parliaments; and, tho' divers Parliaments have attempted, yet they could never effect it. For the latter Parliament hath still a Power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, explain, or make void the former in the Whole, or any Part thereof, notwithstanding any Words of Restraint, Prohibition, or Penalty in the former; it being a Maxim in the Law of Parliament, *Quod Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*. 'Twas therefore but in vain, that the late King *James* pre-

pretended so to settle that Liberty of Conscience which he ushered in by his Declaration, as to make it a Law unalterable, like the Laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*. It was but a Blind for Dissenters to bring them into his Snare; and tho' he had really designed it, he must have been at least Immortal to secure it.

Their chief Business, to Redress Grievances. One of the fundamental and principal End of Parliaments was to Redress Grievances and ease the People of Oppressions. The chief Care whereof is in the House of Commons, as being the Grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present publick Grievances to be redressed, and publick Delinquents punished, as corrupted Counsellours, Judges, and Magistrates. Therefore Parliaments are a great Check to Men in Authority, and consequently abhorred by Delinquents. Who must expect one time or other to be called to a strict and impartial Account, and be punished according to the Demerits. Remember, said the Lord Bacon to his Friend Sir *Lionel Cranfield*, when he was made Lord Treasurer, That a *Parliament will come*.

Their Proceedings upon a Trial. In this Case the House of Commons (the Parliament sitting) Impeaches, and the House of Lords are the Judges; the Commons Inform, Present, and Manage the Evidence, the Lords upon a full Trial give Judgement upon it. And such is the Privilege of the House of Commons in this particular, that they may Impeach the highest Lord in the Kingdom either Spiritual or Temporal. But the Lords cannot proceed against a Commoner, except upon a Complaint of the Commons.

In a Case of Misdemeanour both the Lords Spiritual and Temporal are Judges, and the

Kings Assent to the Judgment is not necessary. But if the Crime be Capital, the Lords Spiritual (tho, as Barons, they might sit as Judges, yet they) absent themselves during the Trial; because, by the Decrees of the Church, they may not be Judges of Life and Death. For, by an Ordinance made at the Council at *Westminster* in 21 *Henry 2.* all Clergymen were forbidden *agitare Judicium Sanguinis*, upon pain to be deprived both of Dignities and Orders.

When a Peer is Impeached of High Treason, a Court is usually erected for his Trial in *Westminster-Hall*; and the King makes a Lord Steward (commonly the Lord Chancellor) to sit as Judge thereof. The Trial being over, the Lords Temporal resorting to their House give Judgment upon it, by Voting the Party arraigned, upon their Honours, *Guilty or not Guilty*; and he is either Condemned, or Acquitted by the Plurality of Voices. If found Guilty, he receives Sentence accordingly by the Mouth of the Lord High Steward.

The House of Lords is also, in Civil Causes, *The House* the highest Court of Judicature; consisting of *Lords* all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal as Judges, *the highest* assisted with the most eminent Lawyers both *Court of* in Common and Civil Law. And from this *Judica-* Court there lies no Appeal, only the cause (or *ture.* some Point or other of it) may be brought again before the Lords upon a new Parliament.

In Case of Recovery of Damages, or Restitution, the Parties are to have their Remedy (the Parliament being ended) in the Chancery, and not in any inferiour Court at the Common Law. But the Lords in Parliament, may direct how it shall be levied.

In short, by the ancient Laws and Constitutions of this Kingdom, it belongs to the House of Peers to interpret Acts of Parliament, in Time of Parliament, in any Cause that shall be brought before Them.

The Priviledges of Parliament.

The Priviledges of Parliament. I conclude with the *Priviledges of Parliament*, which are great in both Houses, and fit for so honourable a Court.

First as to the Persons of the Commons: they are priviledged from Suits, Arrests, Imprisonments, except in Case of Treason and Felony; also, from attendance on Trials in inferiour Courts, serving on Juries, and the like. Their necessary Servants that tend upon them during the Parliament, are also priviledged from Arrest, except in the aforesaid Cases. Which Priviledge is their due, *eundo, morando, redeundo*, that is, not only for that time the Parliament sits, but also during 40 Days before and 40 Days after the Parliament finished. And that, not only for the Persons of Members, and their necessary Servants; but also in some Cases, for their Goods and Estates during their Time.

Moreover this Priviledge do's likewise extend to such Officers as attend the Parliament as the Clerks, the Sergeant at Arms, the Porter of the Door, and the like.

But, if one was Arrested before he was chosen Burgess, he is not to have the Priviledge of the House.

Many are the Precedents, which shew the Resentments of this House against such as have offered to act contrary to these Priviledges and their severe Proceedings against some of them.

em, either for serving a *Subpœna* upon, or Arresting a Member of this House, or refusing to deliver a Member arrested for Debt, the Parliament sitting. For common Reason will have, that the King and his whole Realm having an Interest in the Body of every one of its Members, all private Interest should yield to the Publick, so that no Man should be withdrawn from the Service of the House.

And so much has been the Priviledge of the House insisted on, that it has been a Question, whether any Member of the House could consent to be sued during the Session; because the Priviledge is not so much the Person's as the House's. And therefore, when any Person has been brought to the Bar for any Offence of this nature, the Speaker has usually charged the Person in the name of the whole House, as a Breach of the Priviledge of this House.

Also, for offering to threaten, or to give abusive Language to any Member of the House, to speak irreverently of the Court of Parliament, in Time of Parliament, several have been sent for by the Sergeant to answer it to the House, and Committed.

Dec. 1641. it was Resolved, that *the setting any Gards about this House, without the Consent of the House, is a Breach of the Priviledge of the House, and that therefore such Gards ought to be dismissed.*

Which Resolve was followed by three others, *nine Contradicente*, The first, that *the Priviledges of Parliament were broken by his Majesty taking notice of the Bill for suppressing of disorders, being in agitation in both Houses, and agreed on.* The second, that *his Majesty, by compounding a Limitation and provisional Clause*

to be added to the Bill, before it was presented to him by the Consent of both Houses, was a Breach of the Priviledge of Parliament. The third, that His Majesty expressing his Displeasure against some Persons, for Matters moved in the Parliament, during the Debate and Preparation of that Bill, was a Breach of the Priviledge of Parliament.

And, whereas in January following the King did come to the House of Commons with armed Men, some posted at the very Door of the House, and others in other Places and Passage near it, to the Disturbance of the Member then sitting; and his Majesty, having placed himself in the Speaker's Chair, did demand the Persons of divers Members of the House to be delivered unto him; It was thereupon declared by the House, that *the same is a high Breach of the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament, and inconsistent with the Liberty and Freedom thereof; and therefore the House doth conceive, they could not with safety of their own Persons, or the Indemnities of the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament, sit there any longer without a full Vindication of so high a Breach of Priviledge, and a sufficient Guard wherein they might confide.*

Lastly, both Houses of Parliament are proper Judges of their respective Priviledges, and the inferiour Courts have nothing to do with it.

CHAP. II.

Of the King's Privy Council.

NEXT to the Court of Parliament, which *Of the Pri-*
is the great Wheel that gives motion to *vy Council.*
the rest, is *the King's Privy Council.* A Court
of great Honour and Antiquity; Incorporated
(as it were) to the King Himself, and bearing
part of his Cares in the great Business of the
Government. Insomuch that, upon their Wis-
dom, Care, and Watchfulness depends in a
great measure the Honour and Welfare of His
Majesties Dominions, in all parts of the World.
For, according to their Oath, they are chiefly
to advise the King upon all Emergencies to
the best of their Judgment, with all the Fide-
lity and Secrecy that becomes their Station.
And, as the King has the sole Nomination of
them, so 'tis his main Interest to make choice
of such eminent Persons as are best able, with
their Wisdom, Experience, and Integrity, to
answer those great Ends they are appointed
for.

They ought to be Persons of several Capa-
cities, that nothing be wanting for good Counsel
and Advice in a Court from whence the Safety,
Honour, and Welfare of the King and Kingdom
very much depend. And they are for the
most part pickt out amongst the Nobility;
but, for Church-Affairs, the Archbishop of
Canterbury

Canterbury and the Bishop of *London* use to be Members thereof.

The Number of them is at His Majesty's pleasure, sometimes more, sometimes less. At present they are no less than 42. But it is rare to see 'em all met together. They always sit in the Kings Court, or Pallace, in a Room called the Council Chamber, where the King often sits with them. Who proposes to the Council-Board what his Majesty thinks fit to have their Advice upon, particularly such Emergencies of state both at home and abroad as deserve their serious Consideration, but keeps in his own Breast what he thinks convenient. At all Debates the lowest Councillour delivers his Opinion first, and the King's Judgement coming last determines the Matter.

The usual Day at this time for their Sitting is *Thursday* in the Morning, out of Parliament or Term-time, otherwise in the Afternoon. But upon extraordinary Occasions, the King calls 'em together at any Time.

'Tis in the Power of the Privy Council to inquire into and examine all Crimes against the Government, and to commit the Criminals in order to their Trial. But, whether it be within the Province of this Board to determine Matters touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, as *Dr. Chamberlain* intimates in his *Present State*, I leave it to the Gentlemen of the Long Robe. Only I shall alledge his Censurer's Opinion in the Thing. Who, in opposition to it, doth quote *Magna Charta* in these Words, *Cap. 29* *No Freeman shall be disseized of his Freehold, but by the lawful Judgment of his Peers, and by the Law of the Land.* Upon which Writs have been grounded, at the suit of Persons that have been put to answer to Matters of Freehold at the

Cour

Council-Table. He quotes likewise a declarative Act of Parliament passed in the Reign of Charles I. which imports, *That neither His Majesty, nor his Privy Council, have, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, or Authority by English Bill, Petition, Articles, Libel, or other Arbitrary way whatsoever, to examine, or draw into question, determine, or dispose of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods or Chattels of any the Subjects of this Kingdom; but that the same ought to be try'd and determin'd in the ordinary Courts of Justice, and by the ordinary Course of the Law.* Whether this reaches Controversies arising from the King's Grants, which seem proper to this Board, I shall not determine.

And, whereas Dr Chamberlain asserts, *The Judges of England, in some difficult Cases, were wont to give Judgment, till they had first consulted the King, or his Privy Council,* his Censure takes also hold of him here. Who grants indeed, that the Parliament, especially the Commons were sometimes willing to ease themselves in Matters, that having a respect to foreign Affairs, did not fall so naturally within their Judgment. And those were commonly the Things so transmitted, tho' very often they took them under Debate.

He also takes up the Dr. for saying, *That the King, with the Advice of his Privy Council, do's publish Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute or Common-Law.* Which he looks upon as a dangerous and false Position, as if in Cases where there is no Law to the contrary, the People of England were bound by a Proclamation; So that a Proclamation can make a Law, provided it does not thwart with a former Law. Whereas in the Reign of King James I, upon several Questions

Questions put to the Judges concerning the force of Royal Proclamations, they gave in their Opinion, that the King could not create any Offence by his Proclamation, which was not an Offence before; that no indictment was ever heard of to run *Contra Regium Proclamationem*, against the King's Proclamation; and that where there is no Law, there is no Transgression.

Lastly he checks him for saying, *That in Cases where the publick Peace, Honour, or Profit of the Kingdom may be indangered for want of speedy Redress, there the King with his Privy Council usually makes use of an Absolute Power, if need be* Concerning which, he desires the Doctor to remember the Case of Ship-Money, and the Act of 16 Car. 1. Intituled, *An Act for the declaring unlawful and void the late Proceedings touching Ship-Money, and for the vacating all Records and Processes touching the same.*

As for Controversies arising in point of Law amongst the King's Subjects in the Norman Isle of Jersey, Gernsey, &c. the King and Council are the proper Judges of them without Appeale the King as Duke of Normandy.

What remains is to say something of the two great Offices belonging to the Council-board *Viz.* The Lord Presidents, and the Secretaries of State.

The Lord President, who is one of the Nine Great Officers of the Crown, is so called, because he presides in the Privy Council, and is in manner the Director of it. 'Tis he that reports to the King, when His Majesty has been absent from the Council, the state of the Business transacted there.

The Secretaries of State are by their Place Members of the Privy Council, and sit with the rest at the Board. They are comm

both enjoying an equal Authority, and therefore stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*.

Besides the publick Concerns of the Nation, most of which pass through their hands, they are also concerned with Grants, Pardons, Dis-sensations, &c. relating to private Persons. For Home-Concerns, publick or private, both the Secretaries do equally receive and dispatch whatever is brought to them. But, for foreign Affairs, each has his distinct Province; receiving Letters and Addresses from, and making all dispatches to the several Princes and States in his Province.

They keep each of them his Office (called the *Secretaries Office*) at *Whitehall*, where they have their Lodgings for their own Accommodation, and those that attend upon it; with a liberal Diet at the King's Charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it. Their Place is worth about 3000 *l.* a Year. Each Secretary has an Assistant under him, called *Under-Secretary*; and two *Clerks*, whose salary is 60 *l.* each *per annum*.

The *Signet*, one of the King's Seals, is in their custody. To which belongs the *Signet-Office*, where four Clerks wait Monthly by turns, pressing such Things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy Seal, or Great Seal. He that is in waiting is always to attend the Court, wheresoever it removes; and to prepare such Writs or Letters for the King to sign (not being Matter of Law) as by Warrant from the King, Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council is directed to prepare. And to this Office Grants prepared by themselves, or the Kings learned Council at Law, for the King's hand, are returned, when signed, and there transcribed in. The Transcription is carried to one of the *Principal Secretaries of State*, to be sealed with

with the Signet. This done, it is directed to the Lord Privy Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy Seal upon it. But then it must be first transcribed by the Clerks of the Seal, who are also four in Number; and, when it has the Privy Seal affixt, 'tis sufficient for the Payment of any Monies out of the Exchequer, and for several other Uses. If the Grant requires the passing the Great Seal, as several Grants do, the Privy Seal is a Warrant to the Lord Chancellor (or the Lords Commissioners) to pass it; the Signet was to the Lord Privy Seal. But here also a new Transcription must be made of the Grant. The Reason why a Grant must go through so many Hands and Seals, before it can be perfected, is, that it may be duly considered, and all Objections cleared, before it takes effect.

The Paper-Office, at *Whitchall*, is also depending on the Secretaries of State. Where all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through their Offices (as Matters of State and Council, Letters, Intelligences, and Negotiations of foreign Ministers here, or of the Kings Ministers abroad) are from time to time transmitted, and there remain disposed by way of Library. The Keeper whereof has a yearly Salary of 160 *l.* payable out of the Exchequer.

To conclude, a Privy Counsellour, tho' but a Gentleman, has Precedence of all Knights Bachelors, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts. And a Secretary of State has this special Honour, that, if he be a Baron, he takes place (as such) of all other Barons. So honourable an Employment it is, that in the late Reign of *Earl of Sunderland* was both principal Secretary of State, and Lord President of the Privy Council.

C H A P. III.

of the Courts of Chancery, Kings-Bench, Common-Pleas, Exchequer, and Dutchy of Lancaster. With the four Terms of the Year wherein they sit. Also of the Court of Requests, now abolished.

FOR the publick Administration of Justice, *Courts of Justice.* there are several Courts of Judicature that from time to time at *Westminster*. Three of them in *Westminster-Hall*, viz. the *Common-Pleas* near the Gate, the Court of *Chancery* and the *Kings-Bench* at the further End, and the other Two above Stairs.

Which Courts are opened four times a Year, *Terms*, called by the Names of *Easter, Trinity, (or Midsummer,) Michaelmas, and Hilary Term*.

Hilary Michaelmas Trinity Easter	Term	Begins the 17th. Day after Easter.	Lasteth 27. Days.
		the fifth day after Trinity-Sunday.	20. Days.
		October 23.	37. Days.
		January 23.	21. Days.

Courts of
Justice.

Amongst which *Hilary Term* is so called from *S. Hilary*, a Bishop.

Now the foresaid Courts, except that of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, were not Instituted by any Statute or Written Law, but have their Original from the ancient Custom of *England*.

And 'tis observable, that the Twelve Judges belonging to the Courts of Kings-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, sit in their respective Courts in Robes, and Square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity. Which some look upon as a Custom retained from the ancient Judges of these Courts, when they were common Clergy-men and Doctors, Bishops and Prelates.

Of the Court of Chancery in particular

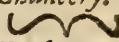
High Court
of Chancery

Of all the foresaid Courts, the *High Court of Chancery* is the most ancient, and has the pre-eminency. The same is otherwise called the *Court of Equity*, for that Causes are here try'd, not according to the Strictness of Law but by the Rules of Equity.

Here the Proceedings are much like those of the Courts of the Civil Law. The Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, and the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of twelve Men, but Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

Lord High
Chancellor.

Who bears the Title of *Lord High Chancellor of England*, or *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*, the highest Dignity a Lay-man is capable of, which he holds of the King *Durante Beneplacito*, that is, during His Majesty's Pleasure. Since the late Revolution, this Office has been executed by three Lords Commissioners, till the King was lately pleased to confer it altogether upon the present Lord Keeper.

Next to whom there are twelve Assistants, *Court of*
Chancery. Masters of the Chancery, all Civilians. The prin-
 cipal of which is called *Master of the Rolls*, as 
 having the Custody of all Charters, Patents, *Twelve*
 Commissions, Deeds, and Recognizances; *Assistants.*
 which, being made up in Rolls of Parchment,
 give occasion for that Name. The very House
 where they are kept is called *the Rolls*;
 which, being founded at first for the converted
 Jews, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*,
 annexed for ever unto this Office. Here are
 kept all the Rolls since the beginning of *Ri-*
chard the Third's Reign; and the former Rolls,
 in the Tower.

In the Chancery-Court he sits next to the *His Seat in*
 Chancery. Chancery. Chancery.
 Masters of Chancery besides. But *Jure Officii*,
 by virtue of a Commission, he may hear
 Causes at the Rolls, with two Masters, without
 Chancery.

In Parliament, when he is sent for up to the *His Seat in*
 House of Lords, he sits upon the second Wool- *Parlia-*
 ment. ment.
 next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*.
 His Place is in the King's Gift, either for Life,
Durante Beneplacito. And he has himself in *Offices in*
 his own Gift the Offices of the *Six Clerks in*
 his Gift. *his Gift.*
 Chancery, of the *Examiners*, the *three Clerks of the*
Exchequer, and the *six Clerks of the Rolls Chappel*.

In short, the *Masters of Chancery* sit three at a *Seats of the*
 time with the Lord Chancery. *Masters of*
 Term-time, and two at a time out of Term, *Chancery.*
 when he hears Causes at his own House. Who
 refers unto them the further hearing of
 Causes. They have a publick Office, where
 more of them do constantly attend to take
 Fees, &c. Their Salary, which is paid quar-
 terly out of the Exchequer, is 100 l. each, besides
 their own Money.

*Court of
Chancery.*

Six Clerks. Next in degree to the twelve Masters are the *Six Clerks* in Chancery, whose Office is in *Chancery-Lane*. Their Business is to inroll Commissions, Patents, Warrants, Pardons, &c. that are passed the Great Seal. For the Dispatch whereof each of them has ten *Under-Clerks*, all 60. Some of which get severally four, five or six hundred Pounds a Year. And these have also their *Under-Clerks*.

Examiners

The *Examiners* are but two. And their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit of Chancery on both sides.

*Clerks of
the Petty
Bag.*

The *Three Clerks of the Petty Bag*, whose Office is also under the Master of the Rolls, make all Patents for Customers, Comptrolers, all *Conge d'Esloires*, first Summons of the Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses to Parliament, &c.

*Clerk of the
Crown.*

But there are several other Offices belonging to this Court. Amongst which that of the *Clerk of the Crown* is of high Importance. Whether by himself or Deputy, ought constantly to attend the Lord Chancellour or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of State. In Parliament time he hath a Place in the Upper House. He makes all Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Goal-Delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions relating to Justice. Upon the Death or Removal of any Members of Parliament sitting, he makes the Writs for new Elections.

Protonotary.

There is also a *Protonotary*, whose Office is chiefly to dispatch Commissions for Embassies.

*Clerk of the
Hamper.*

The *Clerk of the Hamper*, or *Hamaper*; who receives all the Money coming to the King from the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs. In Term-time, and at all Times

Sitting

ting, he attends the Chancery Court, with *Court of*
sealed Charters, Patents, &c. put up in *Chancery.*
thern Bags. Instead of which, Hampers
ere probably used in former times, whence
e Clerk came to be called the *Clerk of the*
mper. By whom the Bags are delivered to
e *Comptroler of the Hamper.*

A *Clerk of the Patents*, another of the *Re- Clerk of*
ts, and a *Secretary of the Presentation of Spiri- the Patents*
al *Benefices.*

The *Principal Register of the Court of Chan- Principal*
y, and the *Registers for the Rolls. Register.*

The Office for filing all *Affidavits* in this *Affidavit*
urt, which is held by *Letters Patents, and Office.*
ot at *Symonds-Inn in Chancery-Lane.*

The *Sub-pæna Office*, out of which issue *Sub-pæna*
rits to summon Persons to appear in Chan- *Office.*
y.

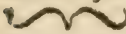
The *Alienation Office*, whereunto all Writs of *Alienation*
enant and Entry (upon which Fines are *Office.*
ied, and Recoveries suffered) are carried, to
ve Fines for Alienation set and paid there-
on. This Office is executed by three Com-
issioners, who set those Fines.

To which add the *Cursitors Office*, kept near *Cursitors*
colns-Inn. Where are made out all Original *Office.*
rits by 24. *Cursitors* (or their Deputies) ha-
g each of them certain Counties and Cities
otted, into which they make such Original
rits as are required.

In short, there are no less than 72. Offices *72. Offices.*
koned in the Court of Chancery. Amongst
ich the *Warden of the Fleet*, and the *Sergeant*
Arms, are considerable. *Warden of*
the Fleet.

The *First* so called from his Office, which is
ake care of the Prisoners of the *Fleet*, that are
t thither from this Court, and other Places.

Court of
Chancery.

 Sergeant
at Arms.

Times of
sitting.

The *Sergeant at Arms* is he that carries the gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellour (or Lord Keeper) for the time being.

Lastly, 'tis to be observed of the Court of Chancery; That, whereas the other Courts sit only in Term-time, and have no Power to act as Courts of Justice out of Term, the Chancery is open in Vacation, as well as Term-time. For if a Man be wrongfully Imprisoned in the Vacation, the Lord Chancellour (or Lord Keeper) may grant a *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice as in Term-time. Which is not in the power, either of the Kings-Bench, or Common-Pleas, to do in the Vacation. The Court may also at any time grant Prohibition.

The Court of Kings-Bench.

Court of
Kings-
Bench.

This Court is called the *Kings-Bench*, because anciently the King sat there in Person on a high Bench, whilst the Judges sat on a low Bench at his Feet.

Causestry'd
in this
Court.

In it are handled all Pleas between King and Subject; as Treasons, Misprision of Treason, Misdemeanours, and other Crimes against the King. Here any Officer of this Court may be sued, and impleaded by Bill; because, if he should be sued in any other Court, he would not be allowed the Priviledge of this, by reason of his necessary Attendance here. And the Officers of this Court are priviledged by Law, for the same Reason, to Implead others in this Court.

Principal
Judge of
this Court.

To which belong four Judges; the principal called the *Lord Chief Justice of the Kings-Bench*, being created by Writ, and the other three by Patents. All of them advanced to the Dignity from the Degree of Sergeants at Law.

of which the Lawn Coif which they wear under Court of
black Cap is a Badge. Their Salary from the King's-
Bench. is each 1000 l. per Annum.

Here is first, the Crown-Office, to which be- Crown-
ongs the Clerks of the Crown, a Secondary, and Office.
veral entring Clerks. The first is a Cap-Officer,
nd sits covered in Court. The entring Clerks
ave Counties assigned them, and usually are
ttornies for Defendants prosecuted at the
ing's Suit.

2. The Protonotary's Office. To which be- Protonota-
ongs the Protonotary, a Cap-Officer, who has ry's Office.
l the Clerks of the Plea-side under him. Here
a Secondary, a Clerk for filing Declarations, a
lerk of the Remembrances, and a Clerk of the
ails and Postes.

3. The Custos Brevium's Office, so called from Custos Bre-
s Cap-Officer, the Custos Brevium & Recor- vium's
rum, who is also Clerk of the Effoins and Office.
Varrants of Attorney. Here seven Clerks are
ppointed for Sealing Records of Nisi Prius for
he several Circuits and Cities, all Officers for
ife. And so are the two Deputy Clerks, one
f the Inner, and the other of the Outward
reasury.

The other Officers are two Book-bearers, who Other Offi-
rry the Records into Court. The Marshal, cers.
Keeper of the King's-Bench Prison, and his
puty. The Clerk of the Papers. Another Clerk
the Papers, on the Plea-side. The Clerk of
e Rules, and his Deputy. The Clerk of Errours,
d his Deputy. And the Sealer of Writs. Besides
Head-Crier, two Under-Criers, two Ushers, and
ur Tip-staves.

Lastly, here are a great many Filazers for the Filazers.
veral Counties of England; who make out all

Court of
Kings-
Bench.

Process upon original Writs, Actions personal and mixt.

The Court of Common-Pleas.

Court of
Common-
Pleas.

This Court is so called, because this is the Place where the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject are debated, according to the Strictness of the Law.

Four Judges

Here are also four Judges, who hold the Places by Letters Patent, with the same Fee as the King's-Bench Judges. The Principal whereof is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*.

None but Sergeants at Law may plead in this Court; though they have the Priviledge to plead (as all other Barristers) in other Courts.

Officers be-
longing to
this Court.

Many are the Officers belonging to this Court. The Principal whereof are the *Custos Brevium*, three *Protonotaries*, and a *Chirographer*; all Cap Officers, sitting in the Court with black round Caps on, such as were in fashion before the Invention of Hats, and every one holding his Office for Life, as a Freehold.

*Custos Bre-
vium.*

The *Custos Brevium* receives and keeps all Writs returnable here, and all the Records of *Nisi Prius* called *Postcas*. The second *Protonotary's* Place, and that of Clerk of the Juries are both in his Gift.

*Protono-
taries.*

The *Protonotaries* enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, Judgments, and Actions, and make out Judicial Writs. In their Offices all the Attorneys of this Court enter their Causes. And each of them has a *Secondary*, who draws up the Rules of Court, &c. Now these *Secondaries* are commonly taken out

out of the ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court of Common-

The *Chirographer's* Business is to ingross Fines Pleas. acknowledged. He has under him a Register, and several Clerks, having each so many Counties allotted unto him, for which he Ingrosses the Fines levied of Lands in his respective Division.

Besides the foresaid Officers, here is a Clerk of the Treasury, who keeps the Records of this Court. His Place is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice.

The Clerk of the Inrollment of Fines and Records, who is by Statute under the three Puisne Judges of the Court, and removable at their pleasure.

The Clerk of the Outlawries, whose Office doth properly belong to the Attorney General, and he exercises it by Deputy.

The Clerk of the Warrants, who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolls all Deeds acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court.

The Clerk of the King's Silver, to whom every Fine, or final Agreement upon Sale of Land, is brought, after it has been with the *Justos Brevium*, and the Money paid for the King's Use.

The Clerk of the Juries, who makes out the Writs for appearance of the Jury, and those called *Habeas Corpus*.

The Clerk of the *Essoins*, or Excuses, for lawful Cause of Absence.

The Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, who makes out the Writs of *Supersedeas*, which formerly was done by an Exigenter.

*Court of
Common-
Pleas.*

*15. Fil-
azers.*

*Four Exi-
gents.*

Here are also fifteen *Filazers* for the several Counties of *England*. who make out (amongst other Things) all Proceſs upon Original Writs. Their Places are in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice, and hold for Life.

Four *Exigents*, who make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Proceſs of Outlawry does lye. In which Caſe the Party againſt whom ſuch Proceſs is made is ſummoned by the Sheriff at five ſeveral County Courts; and, if he appear not, he is Outlawed that is, excluded from the Protection of the Law. Which looks upon him as unworthy of it, that ſtands in Contempt of it.

*Four Criers,
and a Por-
ter.* Laſtly, there are four *Criers*, and a *Porter* be-
longing to this Court.

The Court of Exchequer.

*Court of
Exchequer.*

*Cauſeſtry'd
relating to
the King's
Revenues.*

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, the one of Law, and the other of Equity. The firſt, before the Barons of the *Exchequer*; the laſt, before the Lord Treasuſurer, and Barons of the *Exchequer*, in the *Exchequer Chamber*. In the firſt are try'd, according to Law, a Cauſes relating to the King's Revenue; as concerning Accounts, Diſburſements, Custom and Fines impoſed. And there are properly but four Judges belonging to this Court, viz. the Lord Chief Baron, and three other Barons of the *Exchequer*; who, with the other eight Judges of the King's-Bench and the Common Pleas, make up the Number of Twelve.

'Tis true, the Lord Treasuſurer, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, may ſit as Judges in this Court but they ſeldom do it.

*Curſitor
-on.*

Besides the foreſaid Barons, there is another called the *Curſitor Baron*; who ſits with the

at Court, yet is not counted one of the Twelve Court of Judges. His proper Office is to administer the Exchequer. Oath to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the Custom-house.

But 'tis worth observing how these Judges *How these* came by the Title of Barons. For, whereas *Judges* in latter Times Men learned in the Law have *came by the* usually filled up this Station, none but Barons *Title of Ba-* of the Realm did use formerly to sit here as *ron.* Judges. Which Title has continued ever since amongst their Successors here.

The next Officer to the said Barons is the *King's Re-* King's Remembrancer, whose Office has been a *membran-* long time managed by a Deputy. Under whom *cer.* are eight sworn Clerks, the first two going by the Name of *Secondaries*. In this Office are entered all Accounts concerning the King's Revenue, except Sheriffs and Bayliffs Accounts; all Securities, either by Bond or Recognizance to the King, for the Fidelity of Persons intrusted with any of His Majesty's Revenue; and all Proceedings thereupon. And from this Office issue forth Proceſs for all Accomptants to come in, and account. Which Office is in the King's Gift.

The *Treasurer's Remembrancer*, who has like- *Treasurer's* wise several Clerks under him, and the first two *Remem-* distinguished from the rest by the Name of *Se-* brancer. *ondaries*. His Office is to make Proceſs against all Sheriffs, Bayliffs, &c. for their Accounts. All Charters and Letters Patents, upon which any Rents are reserved to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office by the Clerk of the Petty-Bag. And Proceſs is made out of it, to levy the King's Fee-Farm Rents, &c. This Office is also in the King's Gift.

The

Court of Exchequer. The Remembrancer of the first Fruits and Tenths, who takes all Compositions for the same, and makes Process against such as do not pay them. He has two Clerks under him; and his Office is kept in Hatton-Garden.

Remembrancer of the first Fruits and Tenths. The Clerk of the Pipe, who receives into his Office all Accounts which pass the Remembrancer's Office. He makes Leases of the King's Lands and extended Lands, by Order of the Lord Treasurer, or Chancellour of the Exchequer. He has under him eight sworn Clerks, by whom all Accounts of Sheriffs and Bayliffs are made up; and, when the Accounts are even, he gives them their *Quietus est*. All Tallies vouching the Payments contained in such Accounts are examined and allowed by the chief Clerk of the Pipe, called the *Secondary*.

Comptroler of the Pipe. The Comptroler of the Pipe, who writes out the Summons twice a Year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charged in the great Roll of the Pipe. He also writes in his Roll all that is in the great Roll, and nothing entred in this can be discharged without his privity.

Foreign Opposer. The Foreign Opposer, whose Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the Schedules of the Green Wax. This Office is kept in Grays-Inn.

Clerk of the Pleas. The Clerk of the Pleas, in whose Office all the Exchequer Officers, and other Debtors to the King, are to Plead and be Impleaded, as in the Common Law. Therefore here are four sworn Attorneys.

Clerk of the Estreats. The Clerk of the Estreats, who receives every Term the Estreats (or Extracts) out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them out to be levy'd for the King. He also

also makes Schedules of such Sums as are to be discharged. *Court of Exchequer.*

A Clerk of the Parcels, and another of the *Two Clerks.*

There are also belonging to this Court

Two Auditors of the Inquest, who Audit the great Accounts of the King's Customs, War-robe, Mint, First-fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, Moneys Impressed, &c. *Auditors of the Inquest.*

Seven Auditors of the Revenue, who Audit Accounts of the King's Lands, Revenue, and Taxes granted by the Parliament. *Auditors of the Revenue.*

Two Deputy-Chamberlains. In whose Office at Westminster are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies ranged by Months and Years; and by that means easily found out, to be *Two Deputy Chamberlains.*

Several Receivers, whose Accounts are yearly made up by the Auditors. *Receivers.*

The Chief Usher of the Exchequer, an Office of Inheritance, four Under-Ushers, a Marshal, and Messengers. *Chief Usher of the Exchequer.*

As to the Officers belonging to the Lower Exchequer, where the King's Revenue is received and disbursed: See Page 184. of the second Part.

The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

This Court, also kept at Westminster, concerns particularly the Revenue belonging to Lancaster. The Dutchy, long since annexed to the Crown.

The chief Judge of this Court is the Chancellor of the Dutchy, assisted by the Attorney of the same. *The chief Judge.*

*Dutchy of
Lancaster.*

Next to whom is the *Receiver General* the *Vice-Chancellour of the Dutchy*, and *Messenger*.

*Court of
Requests.*

I conclude with the ancient *Court of Requests* at this time disused; which was a Court of Equity, much of the same nature with the Chancery, but inferiour to it. Called *Court of Requests*, as being principally Instituted for the help of such Petitioners as in conscionable Case dealt by Supplication with the King. This Court followed the King, and was not fixt in any Place. But in process of Time it assumed so great a Power, and grew so burdensom and grievous to the Subject, that it was taken away (together with the *Star-Chamber*) by a Statute made in the Reign of *Charles I.*

CHAP

C H A P. IV.

Of the Assizes, and Sessions. With an Account of Constables, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Juries; and our Method of Trying Malefactors, different from other Nations.

FOR the Distribution of Justice in the *Assizes and Sessions.* Country, both in Civil and Criminal Matters, the Twelve Judges aforesaid go twice a Year by Commission from the King, to exercise their Judicial Power in the several Counties the King is pleased to appoint them for. Which their Progress is called the *Circuit*, and their Courts the *Assizes*; distinguished into *Lent* and *Summer-Assizes*, that falling out presently after *Hilary Term*, and this after *Trinity Term*.

In my Division of *England*, Page 6. of the *See Part I.* first Part, you will find *England* divided into Page 6. *ix Circuits*, to each whereof two Judges are appointed. And, as for *Wales*, it is divided into two, *North* and *South-Wales*; for each of which two Sergeants at Law are appointed.

Now the Assizes are usually held at the *The Reception of the* County-Town, with great Attendance and *Judges in* feasting. The Sheriff of the County is bound *their Cir-* to attend in Person, with his Under-Officers, *uits.* the Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Constables, Jaylor, Sergeants or Beadles, and a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all riding on Horse-back at the Reception of the Judges; whom they wait on and guard, so long as they continue in the County. If the Sheriff cannot come himself, be

Affizes and Sessions. he must depute one to fill up his Place ; who is to be allowed by the Judges. The Justices of Peace are also to wait on the Judges. And if either the Sheriff, or they, fail in this part of their Duty, without lawful Impediment, the Judges may set a Fine upon him or them, at their pleasure and Discretions.

Dispatch of the Judges in their Circuits. The Dispatch of these Itinerant Judges in the Administration of Justice in their several Circuits is worthy our Observation. For within each County all Controversies grown to Issue in the Courts at *London*, are commonly determined here in two or three Days. Which is done, not as in foreign Countries, by the sole Arbitrement of the Judges ; but by a *Jury of Twelve Men* in each County, chosen by the Sheriff thereof, and only directed in point of Law by the Judges. For every Trial by Assize (be the Action Civil or Criminal, publick or private, personal or real) is referred for the Fact to a Jury, as it is in most Courts of the Common-Law ; and, as they find it, so passeth the Judgment.

A Commission of Oyer and Terminer. By a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, directed to them and others of the best Account in their Circuits, they are Impowered to Judge of Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and Misdemeanors. And, by another Commission, called of *Goal-Delivery*, directed only to themselves and the Clerk of the Assize Associate, they are to deal with every Prisoner in Goal, for what Offence soever he be there.

The Commitment of Malefactors. The Commitment of Malefactors is commonly by some Justice of Peace. Who, upon Examination of the Fact upon Oath, the Malefactor being brought before him by a Constable commits him to the County Goal, if the Evidence

ence be found plain against him. Then the *Affizes and* Case is brought in before the Justices of Peace *Sessions.* at the next Quarter-Sessions. Which leads me to a previous Account of *Constables, Coroners, Justices of Peace, and Juries,* before I speak of our Method of Trying Malefactors.

Constables, called in some Places *Headboroughs*, *Constables.* and in others *Tithing-men*, were formerly called (says Sir Thomas Smith) *Custodes Pacis*, or Guardians of the Peace, and were in much greater Esteem than they be now, whose Power and Authority he supposes to have been equal with that of the present Justices of Peace.

Lambert looks upon this Office as a Stream of Lambert's that great Dignity lodged in the Lord High *Opinion of* Constable of England. Out of this high Ma- *this Office.* jistracy, says he, were drawn those lower *Constables*, which we call *Constables of Hundreds and Franchises.* First ordained by the Statute of *Vinchester*, 13 Ed. 1. which appoints for the Conservation of the Peace, and view of Armour, two Constables in every Hundred and Franchise, called in Latin *Constabularii Capitales*, in English, High Constables. And, by reason of the Increase both of People and Offences, others were made in process of time, called *Petty Constables*, which are of like Nature, but of inferiour Authority to the other.

The Office of a Constable is properly to *The Office* apprehend such as break the Peace, and com- *of a Con-* mon Malefactors, and even Persons suspected of *stable.* any Crime, upon a Charge given them, or a Warrant for it from a Justice. For a Badge of his Authority, he carries a long Staff painted, with the King's Arms; and, for a Surprise, sometimes he uses a short Staff, which he hides till

Constables. till he thinks it convenient to produce it. The Party apprehended he keeps in his Custody, till he can bring him before a Justice of Peace; who, upon a strict Examination of the Fact, and hearing of the Evidence, commits the Party to Prison, if he sees cause, in order to his Trial. Upon which the Constable conducts him to Prison, and there delivers him to the Goalers Custody, with the *Committimus* directed by the Justice of Peace to the Jayler. And the Party must lye in Prison, till the Justices of Peace do meet either at their Quarter-Sessions, or at their Goal-Delivery, when the Prisoners are by Law either condemned, or acquitted.

His Power when upon Duty. When he is upon Duty, and about to apprehend one, he may call his Neighbours to aid; and whoever declines to give him assistance, is liable by Law to Punishment.

His Power in case of Theft, Robbery, or Murder. In case of Theft, Robbery, or Murder, in a Country Town or Village, if the Malefactor be upon flight, the Constable having notice of it, is to raise the Parish in pursuit of him. And this is called *Hue and Cry*. If the Malefactor be not found in the Parish, the Constable and his Assistants are to go to the next, to get the *Hue and Cry* raised there by the Constable of it. In this manner the *Hue and Cry* is carried from Parish to Parish, till the Criminal be found. And that Parish which does not do its Duty, but gives way by its Negligence for the Malefactor's Escape, is not only to pay a Fine to the King, but must repay to the Party robbed his Damages.

When the Malefactor is taken. When the Malefactor is taken, he is presently carried by the Constable, or any other by whom he was apprehended, to a Justice of Peace. Who examines the Malefactor, writes the

the Examination, and (if he do confess) his *Constables*. Confession. Then he binds the Party robbed, or him that sueth, together with the Constable, and so many as can give Evidence against the Malefactor, to appear at the next Sessions of Goal-Delivery, there to give their Evidence for the King. He binds them in a Recognizance of 10. 20. 30. 40. or 100 *l.* more or less according to his Discretion and the quality of the Crime. Which, being certified under his hand, fails not to be levied upon Recognizance, if they fail of being there.

Thus the *Constables*, which formerly had much the same Authority as our modern Justices of Peace, are now subservient to them upon all Occasions, either to bring the Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison. And accordingly this Office does commonly fall into the hands of Tradesmen and Artificers, and men of small Experience and Ability; who hold it for a Year, there being commonly two of them to each Parish, chosen by the Vestry. But the hardest part of their Office, in London especially, is their Watching a Nights, and walking the Rounds in their several Parishes. But then they have the chief Command of the Watch; and because seldom a greater Power appears abroad at that time, therefore a Constable came to be called the *King of the Night*.

The choosing of Constables, and their Business.

Coroners, vulgarly pronounced *Crownors*, are a sort of Officers so called, because they deal principally with Pleas of the Crown, or Matters concerning the Crown. There are four of them in every County, except *Cheshire*, and every County of *Wales* that has but two. Whose Office is to inquire by a Jury of Neighbours, upon

Coroners.

Coroners.

upon Suspicion of Murder, how and by whom the Party came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, upon View of the Body. Which Inquisition taken by the Coroner he is to deliver at the next Goal-Delivery, or certify the same to the King's-Bench. He ought therefore to put in Writing the Effect of the Evidence given to the Jury before him, and has power to bind over Witnesses to the next Goal-Delivery in that County.

For doing his Office, he is to take nothing, upon grievous Forfeiture. But by 3 H. 7. he is to have upon an Indictment of Murder 13 s. 4 d. of the Goods of the Murderer.

The Choice
of a Coroner

A Coroner is, by virtue of a Writ out of Chancery, chosen by the Freeholders of the County. And his Office was held of old in so great Esteem, that none could have it under the Degree of a Knight. The Court he holds is a Court of Record.

Justices of
Peace.

The *Justices of Peace*, anciently called *Wardens* (or *Guardians*) of the Peace, are such as the King appoints by Commission to attend the Peace of the County they live in. Their Office is to examine, and commit to Prison upon good Evidence, Rioters, Vagabonds, Thieves, Murderers, and almost all Delinquents, and to see them brought forth in due time to their Trial. If one be threatned by another, and Swears himself before a Justice to be in danger of his Life, 'tis in the power of the Justice to bind over the threatning Party to his good Behaviour; that is, to make him find good Security for his good Behaviour during a Year and a Day, or to commit him to Prison.

The Number of Justices is not limited, but as His Majesty thinks fit. And in some Cases

Commission is directed to Seven, or any Three *Justices of* them, with these Words in the Commission, *Peace.*
Quorum A. B. & C. D. esse volumus. From the Word *Quorum* these Justices are called *Justices of the Quorum*, without whom the rest of the Justices cannot proceed in some Cases.

Four Times a Year do the Justices of each *Quarter-* County keep a Court, called the *Sessions.* Where the Grand Inquest (or Jury) of the County is summoned to appear; who, upon Oath, are to inquire of Malefactors, Rioters, and suspected Persons.

The *Grand Jury* does commonly consist of 4 substantial Gentlemen, or some of the better sort of Yeomen, chosen by the Sheriff out of the whole Shire, to consider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court. Which Bills they do either approve by Writing upon them *illa vera*, or disallow by Indorsing *Ignoramus*. Presently upon the Allowance of a Bill, the Party concerned is said to be Indicted, and is committed to Prison. But what Bills are disallowed are delivered to the Bench, by whom they are forthwith cancelled or torn. If the approved Bills touch Life and Death, they are further referred to another Jury to be considered of, because the Case is of such Importance; but others of lighter moment are proceeded upon by fining the Delinquents, without any more ado. Unless the Party traverse the Indictment, or challenge it for Insufficiency, or remove the Cause to a higher Court by a *certiorari*; in which two former Cases it is referred to another Jury, and in the latter transmitted to a higher Court. In short, the Trial is usually referred to the next Assizes, when the Judges go their Circuits.

*Justices of
Peace.*

Originally this Court seems to have been erected only for Matters touching the Peace, but now it extends much further. The Sheriff, or his Under-Sheriff, is bound to attend it, with the Constables, Bayliffs, &c.

*Method of
Trying Ma-
lefactor.*

To come now to our Method of Trying Malefactors, the Judges at the Assizes sit either in the Town-house, or in an open Place, where a Tribunal is set up for Judgment. The Judges sit in the middle, the principal Justices of Peace on each side of them according to their Degree, and the rest on a lower Bench, before the Judges Seat. Something lower a Table is set before them, at which the *Custos Rotulorum*, or Keeper of Writs, the Under-Sheriff, the Escheater, and the Clerks do sit. Near the Table there is a Bar for the Jury to come in, when they are called; and, behind that space another Bar for the Prisoners to stand at, who are brought thither in Chains.

*The Cryer
command-
eth Silence.*

Then the Cryer cryeth, and commandeth Silence. One of the Judges makes a short Speech, wherein he declares (amongst other Things) the Cause of their Coming. His Speech is no sooner ended, but the Prisoners are called in by Name, and every one must answer to his Name. Then the Keeper of the Writs produces the Indictments, and the Judges name one, two, or three of the Prisoners Indicted, to proceed upon their Trial.

*A Malefa-
ctor call'd
to the Bar.*

The Clerk bids one of them come to the Bar, and hold up his hand. Then he charges him with his Crime, to which he bids him answer *Guilty, or Not Guilty.*

If the Prisoner stands mute, and will not answer, after he has been once or twice so interrogated (which happens very seldom,) is Judged Mute, or Dumb by Con-
Method of Trying Malefactors.
 macy; the Punishment whereof is to be
 essed to Death, of which more after-
 rds.

If the Prisoner cries *Guilty*, (which is but
 dom too) his Trial is over, and all the Busi-
 ss is to pronounce Sentence upon him, ac-
 cording to Law.

But the common Answer is *Not Guilty*, though
 e Party be never so apparently Guilty, and
 Answer be perhaps contrary to his Confessi-
 of the Fact before the Justice of Peace by
 om he was examined and committed. The
 ason is, because he flatters himself, that he
 y chance to come off for want of right Evi-
 ce. For the Law of *England* is so ten-
 of Mens Lives, that, unless the Evidences
 hich are upon their Oaths) be positive
 clear against any Prisoner, he may come

Upon the Prisoner's pleading *Not Guilty*, the
 rk asketh him, whether he will be Tried
 God and the Country. If he answer *Yes*, the
 rk tells him, he has been *Indicted* of such a
 me, &c. That he has pleaded *Not Guilty* to
 and that being asked how he would be
 ed, he has answered *by God and the Country*.
 en he tells him of the *Jury* present, that
 resent the Country; and, if he has some-
 g to object against any of them, he bids
 take a view of them, and speak, for that
 stands upon Life and Death.

Upon this the Jury is Sworn, consisting 12. *Jury*
 Twelve Men at least. And, if the Pri- *Men Sworn*
 er be a Stranger, 'tis a Party Jury, con-
 sisting

Method of Trying Malefactors. sisting half of English-men, and half of Foreigners. In case the Prisoner has no Exception to make against any of them, by that time Twelve are Sworn, these stand to give the Verdict. Whereupon the Cryer says aloud

The Evidence called in. If any one can give Evidence, or can say any thing against the Prisoner, let him come now in. for he stands upon his Deliverance. If none come in, the Judge doth ask who sent him to Prison. And, if the Justice of Peace be present who did it, he delivers up the Examination he took of him, subscribed by those whom he has bound to give Evidence; who, for not appearing, must pay their Recognizance. In the mean time the Jury acquit the Prisoner though he has confessed the Crime to the Justice of Peace.

But, if they come in that are bound to give Evidence, first the Justices Examination is read; and then the Party robbed (being present) is sworn, next to him the Constable and such as were with him at the taking of the Prisoner, and at last as many more as are then to give Evidence. Who are all set in a convenient place to see the Judges and Justices, the Jury, and the Prisoner, so as to hear them, and to be heard of them all.

In case of Robbery.

In case of Robbery, the Judge, after they be sworn, asketh first the Party robbed, he know the Prisoner, and bids him look upon him. The Party robbed says Yes and upon that relates the Robbery, with all its Circumstances. But the Prisoner standing still upon the Negative, those who were at the Taking of him, or any other that can give Evidence against him, are heard one after another.

The Prisoner on the other side is free to *Method of*
 take what Defence he can. And, though the *Trying Man*
 be Party against him as one that has *defactors.*
 taken his Peace, yet the Judges do freely hear
 what he can say for himself, provided he
 stays within bounds. But he is allowed no
 Council, which in Civil and Pecuniary Matters
 is never denied; be it for Land, Rent,
 Right, or Possession, though he plead against
 the King.

When the Judge has heard them all, he *The Judge's*
 asks them if they can say any more. Upon *Charge to*
 their silence he directs the Jury, and bids *the Jury.*
 them to discharge their Consciences. If the Case
 is plain, they consult together without going
 into the Bar; and, if they do all agree, the
 Foreman of the Jury, in the Name of him-
 self and the rest, pronounces the Prisoner
 guilty. If the Case requires a Debate, they
 withdraw into a Room, only with a Copy of
 the Indictment; and there they are to remain
 themselves, till they be all agreed on the
 verdict, without Bread, Drink, Meat, or Fire.
 For which purpose there is a Bayliff appointed
 to watch them. And, if any of the Jury
 should happen to die in the mean time, the
 Prisoner would be Acquitted *ipso Facto*.

But, when the Jury have agreed upon the
 verdict, they give notice of it to the Bayliff,
 who pray to be heard. Then the Prisoner
 is sent for again to the Bar, each one of
 the Jury is called in by his Name, and he
 answers to it. The Clerk asketh, if they be
 agreed, and who shall speak for them. Which
 being answered, the Prisoner is bidden to hold
 up his hand, to whom the Clerk speaks in
 these Words; *Thou art Indicted by the Name*
of such a Place, &c. and being Arraigned

Method of Trying Malefactors. Thou pleadst thereto Not Guilty ; being Ask how Thou wouldst be Tried, Thou saidst By God and the Country ; These honest Men were giv

to thee by God and thy Prince for thy Country. Harken what they say. Then he asketh of the Jury , What say you ? Is he Guilty , or Not Guilty ? The Fore-man makes answer in one word, Guilty, or in two, Not Guilty. The first is Death to the Prisoner , and the last Acquits him ; for neither the Judges, nor the Justice can alter or reverse this Judgment.

Then the Clerk asketh, what Lands or Chattels the Prisoner had at the time of the Felony committed. Which is commonly answered by the Jury with an *Ignoramus*. But the Sheriff and the Escheator are diligent enough to find it out, both for the Prince's and their own Advantage.

Upon this the Judge doth ask the Prisoner Convicted what he can say for himself, whereupon Sentence should not pass upon him. If he can read never so little, he demands the *Benefit of the Clergy* , an ancient Liberty of the Church which has been confirmed by divers Parliaments. By vertue whereof one in Orders arraigned of Felony by a Secular Judge, might pray his Clergy, which was as much as if he prayed to be delivered to his Ordinary , to purge himself of the Offence objected. But the ancient Course of the Law in this point of Clergy is much altered , so that Lay-men have been made capable of this Benefit in many Cases ; As in Theft of Oxen, Sheep, Mony, and other Things, not forcibly taken to the Terrour of the Owner. So favourable is our Law , that for the first Fault the Felon shall be admitted to his Clergy. In order to which the Bishop sends a Clergy-man, with

Commission under his Seal, to be Judge *Method of*
 that matter at every Goal-Delivery. If *Trying Ma-*
 e Prisoner demands to be admitted to his *defactors.*
 ok, the Judge commonly gives him a
 alter, and turns to what place he pleases.
 he Prisoner reads as well as he can, and
 happens most times but sadly. Then the
 dge asketh of the Bishop's Commissary,
git ut Clericus? To which the Commissary
 ust answer *Legit*, or *Non legit*; for these
 the formal Words, and our Men of Law
 e the most precise in their Forms. If he
Legit, the Judge proceeds no further to
 ntence of Death. But, if he say *Non legit*,
 e Sentence follows either that Day or the
 xt, in these Words, *Thou A. hast been In-* *Sentence of*
ted of such a Felony, and therefore Arraigned; *Death.*
ou hast pleaded Not Guilty, and put thy self
n God and thy Country; They have found
e Guilty, and Thou hast nothing to say for
self; The Law is, that Thou shalt return to
Place from whence thou camest, and from
nce Thou shalt go to the Place of Execu-
e, where Thou shalt Hang by the Neck till
u be Dead. Whereupon he charges the
 rriff with the Execution. But he that
 meth his Clergy in Cases where it is ad-
 ted, is in the presence of the Judges
 nt in the brawn of his Hand with a
 Iron, marked with the Letter *T.* for a
 ief, or *M.* for Manslayer. Then he is deli-
 ed to the Bishop's Officer, to be kept in the
 op's Prison; from whence, after a certain
 e, he is delivered by a Jury of Clerks.
 if he be taken and found Guilty again,
 his Mark discovered, then 'tis his Lot to be
 ged.

Method of
Trying Ma-
lefactor's.

Delive-
rance by
Proclama-
tion.

But he whom the Jury pronounces *Not Guilty* is Acquitted forthwith and Discharged, paying the Jaylor his Fees.

And, as to those Prisoners who stand not Indicted, but were only sent to Prison upon Suspicion, the Way is to proclaim them first in this manner; *A. B. Prisoner stands here at the Bar; If any Man can say any thing against him, let him now speak, for the Prisoner stands at his Deliverance.* If upon this no Evidence appears against him, he is set free, paying the Jaylor his Fees. Which Way of Deliverance is called Deliverance by Proclamation.

CHAP. V.

Of Sheriffs, Mayors, and Aldermen,
Bayliffs, and Stewards, with their
respective Courts. Of the Marshalsea,
and Courts of Conscience.

IN every County there is a Magistrate by *Sheriffs.*
the Name of *Sheriff*, whose Power extends
over the Country, except such Cities and
Towns as are Counties of themselves. Only
the County of *Middlesex* has two, called the
Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

Heretofore the Sheriffs were chosen by the *Election of*
Suffrages of the People, whereas they are now *Sheriffs.*
appointed by the King, after this manner.
First, the Judges nominate six fit Men of
each County, Knights or Esquires of good
States. Out of that Number three are chosen
by the Privy Council and the Twelve Judges,
out of which His Majesty selects whom He
thinks fit. Formerly a Sheriff served many
years together; and to this day, by Charter
from King *John*, this Office is Hereditary to
the *Cliffords* in the County of *Westmorland*.
Which Case excepted, it is at present but a
yearly Office.

As it is Ministerial, the Sheriff is to execute *The Sheriff's*
the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed *Office, &c.*
to him out of the King's Courts, to Impanel
juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to
trial, and to see the Sentences executed. In
short, there is no Execution of the Law but
by the Sheriff; for by him all Suits begin,
and all Process is served. He is likewise to

Sheriffs.

collect all publick Taxes, Fines, Distresses and Amerciaments into the King's Exchequer or where-ever the King shall appoint; and to make such Payments out of it, as he shall have due Order for. At the Assizes he is to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges, so long as they continue within the County.

County-Court.

But his Office is also Judicial; so that he keeps two several Courts, the one called the *County-Court*, and the other the *Sheriff's Turn*. The *first* held every Month by the Sheriff himself, or his Deputy the Under-Sheriff wherein he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings. But there is no Court of Record.

Sheriff's Turn.

The *Sheriff's Turn* is held twice a Year, viz. within a Month after *Easter*, and so after *Michaelmas*. In this Court he inquires of all criminal Offences against the Common Law wherein he is not restrained by any Statute. For all Peers of the Realm, and such as have Hundreds of their own to be kept, are exempted from the Jurisdiction of this Court. In short, this is a Court of Record, and the King's *Leet* through all the County.

Mayors.

In Cities the Citizens chuse themselves for their Governour a *Mayor*, commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. And, in some other Corporations, a *Bayliff* is chosen of a certain Number of Burgeses.

The *Mayor* is the King's Lieutenant, and during his Mayoralty (which is but for one Year) is in a manner a Judge to determine Matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law. Therefore he keeps a Court, with his Brethren the *Aldermen*. With these, and the Common Council, he can make By-Laws, for the

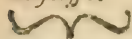
the better Government of the City, provided *Mayors.*
 they be not repugnant to the known Laws of
 the Realm. So that the Mayor, Aldermen,
 and Common-Council assembled, are in a man-
 ner, an Image of the King, Lords, and Commons
 convened in Parliament.

If the Citizens be Taxed, 'tis by themselves
 their Representatives; every Trade having
 one of their own Members always of the
 Council, to see that nothing be enacted to their
 prejudice.

But the *Sheriffs* have also a good share in the
 Government of Cities; as being the proper
 Judges of Civil Causes within the same, and the
 principal Officers appointed to see all Execu-
 tions done, whether Penal or Capital.

As every County of *England* is divided into *Bayliffs.*
 Hundreds, so the King's Subjects formerly had
 Justice ministred to them by Officers of Hun-
 dreds, called *Bayliffs*, who might hold Plea of
 Appeal and Approvers. But, in the Reign of
 Edward III, these Hundred-Courts (certain
 franchises excepted,) were dissolved into the
 County-Courts. Yet there are still divers con-
 siderable Towns, the chief Magistrates whereof
 have retained the name of *Bayliff*, as *Ipswich*,
Exmouth, *Colchester*, &c. Where the *Bayliff's* Au-
 thority is the same with the *Mayor's* in other
 places, and they keep Courts accordingly.

The Truth is, they differ in nothing but the
 name. For the Mayor of *London*, before the
 reign of *Richard* the First, was called the *Bay-*
liff of *London*. So King *John*, following the
 example of *Richard*, made the *Bayliff* of *Kings-*
ton a Mayor, in the Year 1204; and *Henry V.*
 made the *Bayliff* of *Normwich* a Mayor, Anno
 1419.

Bayliffs.

But there are others to whom the name of *Bayliff* is still appropriate; as the *Bayliff* of *Dover-Castle*; that is, the Governour thereof. There be likewise *Bayliffs* of Mannors, or Husbandry; such as have the Oversight of Under-Servants to private Men of great Substance, that set every Man to his Labour and Task, gather the Profits to their Lord and Master, and give him an Account thereof.

Bayliffs Errants, and Bayliffs of Franchises.

The vilest sort of *Bayliffs* to this day are those Officers that serve Writs, and Arrest People by virtue thereof. And these are of two Sorts, *Bayliffs Errants*, and *Bayliffs of Franchises*. The first are such as the Sheriff makes and appoints to go any where in the County to serve Writs, to summon the County Sessions, Assize and such like. *Bayliffs of Franchises* be those that are appointed by every Lord of a Mannor, to do such Offices within his Liberty as the *Bayliff Errant* doth at large in the County.

Stewards.

By *Stewards* I mean here such as are employed by some Lords of Mannors to hold the Courts, called *Court-Leet*, or *View of Franchises*; the word *Leet* signifying properly Law-Day.

Court-Leets are Courts of Record.

This is a Court of Record, not incident to every Mannor; but to those only which by special Grant, or long Prescription, hold the same. For 'tis likely Kings did not intrust any with this Power, but such as they had great Kindness for and Confidence in. To this Court those that are within the Homage, and sometimes those out of it, are called to Swear Fidelity to the Prince. Here also Inquiry is made of Privy Conspiracies, Frays, Blood-shed, and Murders. To which was added the Oversight of Measures. And what Offences are found

especially

Especially great ones, ought to be certified *Stewards.*
 to the Justices of Assize, by a Statute made
 in the Reign of *Edward III.* For in whose
 Mannor soever this Court be kept, it is ac-
 counted the King's Court, because the Autho-
 rity thereof originally belongs to the Crown.

In short, this Court (first derived from the *Derivation*
 Sheriffs Turn) is ordinarily kept but twice a *of this Court*
 Year, and that at certain times.

But there is another Court incident to *Court Barons*
 every Mannor, called *Court-Baron*, because in
 ancient times every Lord of a Mannor was stiled
 Baron.

To this Court are all the Tenants Summoned
 that belong to the Mannor; where part of the
 Tenants being Sworn, make a Jury, which is
 not called the Inquest, but the Homage. Here
 the Steward sits as Judge, and directs the Jury
 to enquire of such Things as are proper for this
 Court. And these principally inquire of Copy-
 holders and Free-holders that be dead since the
 last Court, and bring in their Heirs and next
 successors. They likewise Inquire of any In-
 roachment or Intrusion of Tenants against the
 Lord, or among themselves. They also make
 Orders and Laws amongst themselves, with a
 penalty annexed for Transgressors payable to
 the Lord of the Mannor.

In short, these Courts are of great Use for *The Use of*
 Men that are willing to be ordered by their *these Courts*
 Neighbours, and who prefer their Quiet and
 Advantage in Husbandry to the Trouble and
 Charges of Law-Suits. Otherwise either Party
 may procure a Writ out of a higher Court, to
 remove the Plea to *Westminster*.

Courts Baron may be held every three Weeks,
 or at any longer time, according to the Lords
 pleasure,

Marshalsea The *Marshalsea* is a Court that judges Debts for which People have been Arrested within the King's Verge, and sent to the Prison in *Southwark* called the *Marshalsea*. Which Name it got from the proper Judge thereof the Knight Marshal of the King's House.

Courts of Conscience. The *Courts of Conscience* are inferiour Courts established and settled by Parliament in many Parts of the Realm, for the Relief of poor People whose Debt does not amount to Forty Shillings. So that by any of these Courts the Creditor may recover his Debt, and the Debtor pay it upon easy Terms.

C H A P. VI.

*Of the Forest Courts, the Court Martial,
and Court of Admiralty.*

FOR the Conservation of the King's Forests, *The Forest* and to prevent all Abuses therein, there *Courts.* are three Courts established; one called the *Justice of Eyres Seat*, another the *Swainmote*, and the third the *Court of Attachment*.

The *first* is (or should be, by ancient Custom) held every third Year by the Justices in Eyre of the Forest, journeying up and down for the purpose afore said.

Swainmote is another Court, as incident to a *Swainmote* Forest, as a Pie-powder Court to a Fair. By the Charter of the Forest it is held thrice a Year before the Verderors, as Judges. What Things are Inquirable in the same, you may read in *Crompt. Jurisd.* Fol. 150.

The lower Court is called the *Attachment*, *Attachment.* because the Verderors of the Forest have therein no other Authority, but to receive the Attachments of Offenders against Vert and Venison taken by the rest of the Officers, and to Inroll them, that they may be presented and punished at the next Justice-Seat. Now the Attachments are made three manner of Ways, 1. By Goods and Chattels, 2. by the Body, Pledges, and Mainprize, 3. by the Body only. This Court is kept every Forty Days.

The *Martial Court* is concerned in Dignities, *Martial* or Matters of Arms, and judges of any Suit *Court.* concerning Nobility, Gentility, or Arms. The Place

Martial
Court.

Place anciently appointed for holding thereof was the King's Hall, where the Constable and Earl Marshal of *England* sat as Judges. But now that great Office of Constable of *England* is laid aside, the whole Power is vested in the Earl Marshal; and the Hall in the Colledge of Arms is the Place appointed for keeping the said Court, to the Relief of any amongst the Nobility and Gentry that is abused in Matters of Honour and Arms.

Court of
Admiralty

The Court of Admiralty is about Maritime Concerns, and the Judge thereof is commonly a Doctor of the Civil Law. For, the Sea being out of the reach of the Common Law, the Proceeding of this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil Law.

Jurisdiction
of this
Court.

And, whereas the Sea by its Flux and Reflux advances and runs back twice a day which makes the Bounds of the Sea and Land movable every day; It is agreed upon, that so far as the Low-Water Mark is observed, is within the Counties Jurisdiction; and Causes thence arising are Determinable by the Common Law. But, upon a full Tide, the Admiral has Jurisdiction (as long as the Sea flows) over all Matters done between the Low-Water Mark and the Land. So that here is *Divisum Imperium* between the Common Law and the Court of Admiralty.

The Laws
it goes by.

Besides the Civil Law which this Court proceeds by, great Use is made here of the Maritime Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*; two Islands, the former whereof is in the Mediterranean not far from the Continent of *Asia*, the other in the Ocean near the Mouth of the *Garonne* in the Bay of *Aquitain*.

The *Rhodian* Laws were compiled by the Court of Inhabitants of *Rhodes*, a People anciently very Admiralty powerful at Sea; and whose Maritime Laws were esteemed so just and equitable, that the *Rhodian* very *Romans* (so skillful in making of good Laws. Laws) referred all Debates and Controversies in Sea-Affairs to the Judgment of the *Rhodian* Laws.

Those of *Oleron*, called *le Rolle d' Oleron*, *Oleron* were made by Order of King *Richard I.*, then *Laws* possessed of *Aquitain*, and being at *Oleron*. Which proved such excellent Laws for Sea-Matters, that they came to be almost as much respected and made use of in these Western parts, as the *Rhodian* Laws in the *Levant*. To which King *Edward III.* added very excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, still in force. In Imitation whereof several other sea-faring Nations have done the like, for their respective Sea-Trade.

As to Criminal Matters, especially about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court of Admiralty was according to the Civil Law, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* When two Statutes were made for Criminal Matters to be tried by Witnesses and a Jury by the King's special Commission to the Lord Admiral, where some Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners.

The Writs and Decrees of this Court run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, or his Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Judges of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, Marshals, and other Officers and Ministers as well within Liberties as without.

Court of
Admiralty
*Officers of
this Court.*

To this Court belongs a *Register*, and a *Marshal*. The *Marshal* attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the King's Arms, and the Lord High Admiral's.

Here the Lord Admiral has his *Advocate* and *Proctor*; by whom all other *Advocates* and *Proctors* are presented, and admitted by the Judge. All the Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral, and now of the Lords Commissioners.

The Court is held in the Afternoon in the Common-Hall at Doctors-Commons. But the Admiralty-Session, for the Trial of Malefactor and Crimes committed at Sea, is still held at the ancient Place, *viz.* S. Margaret's-Hill in Southwark.

CHAP

C H A P. VII.

Of the Courts of London. And first of the Mayor's Court, the Court of Aldermen, the Common-Council Court, the Court of Goal-Delivery, the Two Sheriffs, and the Chamberlain's Courts.

THE *Lord Mayor's Court* is a Court of Record, *Lord Mayor's Court.* held in the Chamber of *Guildhall*. The Recorder of the City is Judge of this Court; but the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen may sit as Judges with him, if they please. In this Court all manner of Actions may be entred and try'd by a Jury, as in other Courts, for any Debt, Trespass, or other Matter whatsoever, arising within the Liberties of *London*, and to any value. There are only four Attorneys belonging to it; and six Serjeants at Mace, one of them constantly attending at the Lord Mayor's House, and the rest at the Attornies Offices.

The Charge of entring an Action in this Court is but 4 *d.* besides the King's Duty. It may be brought to a Trial for 30 *s.* Charge, and in fourteen days time; the Day for Trials being every *Tuesday*. An Action entred in this Court will remain in force for ever; although no Proceedings be had thereupon. Whereas an Action entred at either of the Compters expires, and may be crossed after sixteen Weeks.

The Advantages of making Attachments *Attachments* in this Court are considerable, as you may see in

Lord Mayors in the Book called *Lex Londinensis*, or the City Court. Law.


Court of Aldermen.

The Court of Aldermen is a Court of Record, held in the Inner-Chamber of *Guildhall* every *Tuesday* and *Thursday*, except Holy-days, and in the Time of Sessions of Goal-Delivery. This Court does constantly appoint the Assize of Bread, determines all Matters touching Lights, Water-courses, and Party-Walls, and here must be sealed all Bonds and Leases that pass under the City-Seal.

Places in the Gift of the Lord Mayor, &c.

Several Places are in the Gift of the Lord Mayor and this Court. *Viz.* The Recorder, Sword-bearer, Four City Counsel, a City Remembrancer, the Common Hunt, Water-Bayliff, City Solicitor, Comptroler of the Chamber, two Secondaries, four Attorneys of the Lord Mayor's Court, Clerk of the Chamber, Hall-Keeper, Three Sergeant Carvers, Three Sergeants of the Chamber, Sergeant of the Channel, Yeomen of the Chamber, Four Yeomen of the Water-side, Yeoman of the Channel, Under Water-Bayliff, Meal-Weighers, Clerk of the Cities Works, Six Young-men, Two Clerks of the Papers, Eight Attorneys in the Sheriff's Court, Eight Clerk-fitters, Two Protonotaries, Clerk of the Bridge-house, Clerk of the Court of Requests, Beadle of the Court of Requests, Thirty six Sergeants at Mace, Thirty six Yeomen, the Gager, Sealers and Searchers of Leather, Keeper of the Green-Yard, Two Keepers of the Compters, Keeper of *Newgate*, Keeper of *Ludgate*, Measurer, Steward of *Southwark*, Bayliff of *Southwark*, and Bayliff of the Hundred of *Ossulston*.

There are other Places in the Gift of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs; as the City-Car-

Carpenter, and other Artificers, 15 Coal-Meters, *Court of*
 10 Corn-Meters, 4 Salt-Meters, and 2 Fruit- *Aldermen.*
 Meters. But the Rent-Gatherer has been put 
 n by Mr. Chamberlain.

If any Officer (says *Lex Londinensis*) shall mis-
 behave himself in his Office, upon Complaint
 made thereof to this Court, and Proof of the
 Fact, such Offender may be, and is usually
 suspended from the Profits of this Place, during
 the pleasure of this Court.

The Rulers of the Company of Water-men
 are annually elected and appointed by this Court.

The *Court of Common-Council* consists of two *Court of*
 Orders, as the Parliament of *England*, viz. the *Common-*
 Lord Mayor and Aldermen, which represent the *Council*,
 House of Lords, and the Common-Council-Men
 which represent the House of Commons, whose
 Number amounts to 231, belonging to their re-
 spective Wards, whereof some have more, some
 less. This Court is held in the Chamber of
 Guildhall, at such Times as the Lord Mayor
 appoints and directs, being in his Lordship's
 power to call and dismiss this Court at his plea-
 sure.

Several Committees are annually appointed and *Committees*
 elected by this Court for the better and more
 speedy Dispatch of the City-Affairs, who make
 report to this Court of their Proceedings, as
 Occasion requires. *Viz.* a Committee of 6 Alder-
 men and 12 Commoners, for letting and demising
 the Cities Lands and Tenements; who usually
 meet every *Wednesday* in the Afternoon at *Guild-*
hall for that purpose. A Committee of 4 Alder-
 men, and 8 Commoners, to let and dispose of
 the Lands and Tenements given by Sir *Thomas*
Bresham, who usually meet at Mercer's Hall, at
 such Times as the Lord Mayor for the time being
 directs.

Court of
Common-
Council.

Commissioners.

directs and appoints ; and the Lord Mayor himself is commonly chosen one of this Committee

This Court does also annually elect Commissioners for the Sewers, and Pavements. And by this Court are annually elected a Governour Deputy-Governour, and Assistants, for the Management of the Cities Lands in *Ulster* in *Ireland*. Also, the Garbler and Coroner, and the Bayliff of *Southwark* are elected by Common Council.

Privileges
of this Court

A Stranger born may be made Free of this City by Order of this Court, and not otherwise. The Places of Common Sergeant, Town Clerk and Common Crier, are in the Gift of this Court. The Judges of the Sheriffs Court have sometimes been elected by this Court, and sometimes by the Court of Aldermen.

Court of
Hustings.

The *Hustings* is a very ancient Court of Record, always held in *Guildhall*, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of *London* for the time being. When any Matter is to be argued or tried in this Court, Mr. Recorder sits as Judge with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and gives Rules and Judgment therein. And, though the Original Writ be directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs jointly ; yet these, by Commandment of the Lord Mayor, are Ministers to execute all Process out of this Court.

Inrollments
in this
Court.

In this Court Deeds may be Inrolled, Recoveries passed, Wills proved, and Outlawries sued out. Replevins, Writs of Error, Right, Patent Waste, Partition, and Dower may be determined here for any Matters within the City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof.

The Attorneys of the Lord Mayor's Court are Attorneys also in this Court ; and the second Attorney is always Clerk of the Inrollments and Inrolls all Deeds brought for that purpose

Now

Now a Deed Inrolled in the *Hustings* is counted *Court of*
 as good as a Fine at Common Law; for that it *Hustings.*
 bars the Wife from claiming her Dower.

In this Court also the *Burgesſes* to ſerve for *Burgesſes*
 the City in Parliament are elected by the Livery, *for Parlia-*
 men of the reſpective Companies, which is done *ment.*
 after this manner, in the preſence of the Court.
 Firſt, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are put up
 (according to ancient Cuſtom) for Candidates,
 and after them are uſually nominated four Com-
 poners. And out of them all, the four that have
 the plurality of Voices are declared by the Sheriffs
 to be duly choſen. But, if there be any Conteſt
 about the Election, it is uſually decided by a Poll.

The *Court of Goal-Delivery* is uſually held *Court of*
 eight times a Year at the *Old-Baily*, both for the *Goal-Deli-*
 City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, for the *very.*
 Trial of Criminals. The Lord Mayor is the chief
 Judge of this Court, aſſiſted by ſome of the Judges,
 beſides the Recorder, and the two Sheriffs. He has
 the Power of Reprieving condemned Perſons.

The *Two Sheriffs Courts* are held in *Guildhall*, *Two Sheriffs*
 the one by one Sheriff, every *Wednesday* and *Courts.*
Friday, for Actions entred at the *Woodſtreet*
 Compter; the other by the other Sheriff, every
Thursday and *Saturday*, for Actions entred at the
Poultry Compter.

To theſe Courts belong eight Attorneys, *Officers be-*
 whoſe Buſineſs here is not to keep any Record, *longing to*
 but only to aſſiſt their Clients, and take their Fees *this Court.*
 due to them in every Cauſe. Two Secondaries,
 who allow and return all Writs brought to re-
 move Cauſes out of theſe Courts. Two Clerks of
 the Papers, whoſe buſineſs is to draw the Sub-
 poena's for Witneſſes to appear, and to file and
 copy all Declarations upon Actions in theſe
 Courts.

Two Sheriffs Courts. Two Protonotaries, who draw and in-
gross all such Declarations. Eight Clerk-sitter
who enter Actions and Attachments, and take
Bails and Verdicts.

Actions tried in these Courts In these Courts may be tried Actions of Debt,
Case, Trespass, Accompt and Covenants broken,
Attachments, and Sequestrations. And, if either
Party shall have a Witness that cannot stay in
London till the Day of Trial, his Testimony may
be taken in writing; which will be allowed a
good Evidence.

Chamberlain's Court As to the *Chamberlain's Court*, or Office, 't
kept in the Chamber of Guildhall. As he is in-
trusted with the Cities Cash, and the Orphan
Mony, so when he takes this Office upon him
he must give good Security to the Court of
Aldermen; and he is accountable to Auditor
appointed and chosen for that purpose. To him
belongs the Business of Apprentices, over whom
he has a great Authority. Therefore he attend
at Guildhall usually every Forenoon, to Inrol
and turn over Apprentices, and to make such
Free as have duly served the full Term of Seven
Years, and have not married nor taken Wages
in that Time.

It decides Matters relating to Masters and Apprentices. When any Difference happens betwixt a Ma-
ster and his Apprentice, the most prudential
Way is to refer the matter before the Cham-
berlain, who will freely hear both Parties, and
decide the Controversy for three Shillings
Charge, viz. one Shilling to the Officer for the
Summons, and two Shillings to the Clerk for
the Order. Whereas, if they proceed at Law
for Relief, it may cost both Parties five or six
Pounds in Charges; and the Conclusion may be
less satisfactory, than if decided by such Refe-
rence as aforesaid.

If an Apprentice shall be unruly and disorder-
 y in his Master's House, or commit any noto-
 rious Fault, Mr. Chamberlain (upon Complaint
 made thereof) will send one of his Officers for
 such Apprentice, and send him to *Bridewell*, or
 punish him otherwise, according to the nature
 of the Offence.

And, if any Master shall misuse his Ap-
 prentice, by beating him unreasonably, or
 with unlawful Weapons, or by neglecting to in-
 struct him, or to find him Necessaries, Mr. Cham-
 berlain (upon Complaint thereof made) will
 send a Summons for the Master to appear be-
 fore him; and upon hearing both Parties, will
 believe the Apprentice, or leave him to take
 his Remedy against his Master in the Lord
 Mayor's Court. And, if the Master shall refuse
 to appear before the Chamberlain being duly
 summoned, my Lord Mayor, or Mr. Recorder
 (upon Complaint made thereof) will grant a
 Warrant to apprehend such Freeman, and com-
 pel him to appear.

When an Apprentice is, by consent of his
 Master, to be turned over to another Master
 of the same Trade, it must be done first be-
 fore the Company where he was bound, and
 then before the Chamberlain. For hereby the
 first Master is discharged from him, and the
 second obliged to keep him, as the Apprentice
 on his side is obliged to serve him the full Term
 of the Indentures. Otherwise there is no Obli-
 gation upon the second Master to keep such
 Apprentice, nor upon this to serve him, so that
 the Apprentice may sue out his Indenture against
 his first Master.

If any Master shall refuse to make his Ap-
 prentice Free when the Term in his Indenture
 is expired, upon Complaint thereof made,
 Mr.

Chamber-
lain's Court

Mr. Chamberlain will cause the Master to be Summoned before him ; and, if he cannot shew good cause to the contrary, will make the Apprentice Free.

Lastly, if any Freeman, to make an Apprentice Free of *London*, do testify, that he has really served him the full Term of seven Years, when he has not served him so long, both he and the Apprentice may be Disfranchised, and Fined at the pleasure of Mr. Recorder, and Mr. Chamberlain will in such case cause the Free-mans Shop to be shut up.

CHAP.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Orphans Court, the Court of Conscience or Requests, the Court for the Conservation of the River, and the Pie-powder Court.

THE *Orphans Court* is held before the Mayor and Aldermen, who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen of London, that are or shall be under the Age of 14 Years at the time of their Father's Decease. This Court meets at *Guildhall* but once a Year, viz. on the Monday Morning after *Mid-lent Sunday*, which is termed *Call-day*. Or then they meet purposely to hear the Names called over of all the Securities that are bound for Orphans Portions; and upon that Day one of every of the Sureties ought to appear to give an Account, whether the other Securities are living, and in good Condition, and whether the Orphans are living and married.

If none of the Securities appear upon that Day, they forfeit their Bonds and Recognizances. Then the Clerk of this Court (who is always the youngest Attorney in the Lord Mayor's Court) makes out Process against them, and brings them to an Account, and they must pay the Charges of the Process.

But, that you may know more fully how this great Concern of the Orphans is managed to their Benefit, and what Care is taken of their Welfare, I shall make bold to enlarge

Orphans
Court.a little upon this Subject, out of *Lex Londi-
nensis*.

When a Freeman of *London* dies, leaving Children under Age, the Clerks of the respective Parishes within the Bill of Mortality ought to give the Name of such Freeman to the common Crier of the City. Who is thereupon to summon the Widow or Executor of such Freeman to appear before the Court of Aldermen, there to be bound to bring in an Inventory of the Testator's Estate, within the space of two Months. And, that the Inventory may be given in due time, the Court of Aldermen have made an Order, not to allow any finding Mony (or Interest) for any Mony that shall be paid into the Chamber of *London* by any Executor or Administrator belonging to any Freeman Estate, until such time as the Executor or Administrator do bring in and exhibit upon Oath a true and perfect Inventory to the best of his Knowledge.

If the Party summoned do not appear, the Lord Mayor sends his Warrant, and forces an Appearance. And, if any Executor refuse to become bound to bring in an Inventory, the Court of Aldermen have power to send him to *Newgate*, there to remain till he submit, and the Courts at *Westminster* will not release such Person.

After the Bond given, the Executor must procure four Freeman to appraise the Testator's Goods. In order to which he must cause them to appear before a Justice of Peace in *London* and take their Oaths, that they shall make a just and true Valuation and Appraisement of the Goods and Chattels of the Deceased, according to the best of their Judgments and Skills.

When

When the Appraisement is to be made, the *Orphans*
Common Crier is to have notice of it before- *Court.*
nd, being appointed by the Court of Alder-
en to see the same be fairly done, and to the
ft advantage of the Orphan. And, unless
e Common Crier, or his Deputy be pre-
nt, and the Inventory signed by the Common
ier, the Court of Aldermen will not allow
ereof.

The Appraisement being made as aforesaid,
d signed by the Common Crier and the Ap-
aisers, it must be given to the Common Ser-
ant of the City, or one of his Clerks, at his
fice in *Guildhall-Yard*; he being the only
rson intrusted by the Court of Aldermen, to
ke all Inventories and Accounts of Freemens
ates. If he approves thereof, he will cause
to be Ingrossed, and a Duplicate of it to be
ade for the Executor or Administrator. And,
hen the same is examined by him, and his
nd set thereto in testimony thereof, the Exe-
tor or Administrator must in the Court of
dermen swear the same Inventory to be a
e Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of
e Party deceased, according to the best of his
nowledge.

When the Inventory is so exhibited, the
ecutor must become bound in a considerable
nalty, either to bring in the Mony that shall
bear due to the Orphans by the Inventory,
within two Months to give good Security to
y the same into the Chamber of *London* for
e Use of the Orphans, when they shall come
Age, or be married.

If the Executor pay the Mony into the
amber of *London*, the Court of Aldermen
ally allow five *per Cent* Interest for so much

P p

Mony

Orphans
Court.

Mony of the Testator's Estate as is due to the Orphans by the Custom of *London*, so as the same exceed not 500 *l.* and for Legacy-mony 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Cent.

But, if the Executor shall not think fit to pay the Mony into the Chamber, he must become bound with three Sureties to the Chamberlain of *London* for the time being in one or more Recognizances, or else by Bond to pay the Mony due to Orphans. And, in case the Security live without the Liberties of *London*, they must be bound by Bond.

Now, as to Recognizances, the Custom is never to make any touching Orphans of great Penalty than 400 *l.* and not for the Payment of above 300. Therefore, if the Sum (for Example) be 900 *l.* the Security must become bound by three Recognizances, each for the Payment of 300 *l.*

If a Freeman leaves Lands and Tenements to his Children, the Executor must become bound with Sureties to account for the Rent and Profits thereof.

The Securities must take particular care that none of the Orphans marry, or be put Apprentice with their Consents, without the Leave of the Court of Aldermen first obtained for that purpose. And as the Orphan comes to be of the Age of 21 Years, or to be married with the Consent of the Court of Aldermen, the Securities must take care to bring him to *Guildhall* with a Person to prove his Age. Then the Orphan must acknowledge satisfaction for the Mony due to him, or her, of the Testator's Estate, which must be done in the Court of Aldermen. And, upon Motion made by Mr. Common Sergeant, the Court does order

all Bonds entred into for the Payment of Orphans
 ch Orphans Portion, shall be delivered up, Court.
 d cancelled. And, if the Security became
 und by Recognizances, the Clerk of the
 phans will cross and discharge such Recog-
 nances.

The Chamber of *London* was counted the
 est and best Security in or about *London*;
 e Moneys paid therein to the Use of the
 y, or any Orphan, being constantly repaid
 on Demand, without any trouble. And,
 en Orphans came to Age, or were married,
 th the Consent and Approbation of the Court
 Aldermen, they might receive their Portions
 paid into the Chamber) at an hours notice,
 ough the Sum were 10000*l.* or more,
 e Chamberlain and his Clerks attending daily
 that purpose. But the Credit of this Cham-
 fell with the City's Charter, upon the *Quo*
vranto brought in against it in the Reign of
 late King *Charles*.

The finding (or Interest) Mony was con-
 ntly paid as it became due; and such was
 Care of the Court, that every Orphan
 eived his (or her) Portion out of the
 amber of *London*, without paying any other
 greater Fees than has been paid time out of
 nd.

The Custody of Orphans is committed by *Custody of*
 Court of Aldermen to such Person or Per- *Orphans.*
 s as they think fit. And, if any Person
 atsoever do intermarry with any Orphan
 hout Leave of the said Court, such Person
 y be fined by that Court, according to the
 ality and portion of the Orphan. And, un-
 such Person do pay the Fine, or give Bond
 pay the same in some reasonable Time,
 P p 2 though

Orphans
Court.

though he shall have ten times a better Estate than the Orphan he intermarries, yet the Court may commit him to *Newgate*, there to remain until the Fine be paid. But, if he settle Estate upon the Orphan as the Court shall direct, and make application to the Court by Petition to have the Fine remitted, they will in probability shew favour to such Person, they have done in the like Cases.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London* in Common Council have made several good Acts and Orders to prevent Freemens Children from Marrying without the Consent of their Parents and Guardians and to keep them from vicious Courses. More particularly an Act of Common Council, called *Judd's Law*, made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knight, in the fifth Year of King *Edward VI.* Which Law, though unrepealed, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have sometimes for special Reasons thought fit to dispense with, in favour of Orphans that have sought Relief against the Penalties therein mentioned.

By the Custom of *London*, a Freeman's Widow may require a third part of his Personal Estate after his Debts paid, and Funeral Charges discharged, besides her Widows Chamber furnished; and his Children may require another third part thereof. The other third part of his Estate he may by his last Will give away either to his Wife, or any of his Children, or any other Person whatsoever. But, if he die without Issue, his Widow may require a Moiety of his personal Estate, after Debts paid, together with her Widows Chamber furnished. And if a Freeman make his Will contrary to this Custom

Custom, and give away more than a third of his Estate from his Wife and Children, they may be relieved against such Will, by exhibiting their Bill in this Court against the Executor, and so much of his Will as shall be contrary to the Custom, will be declared void and of none effect.

But, if a Freeman die without a Will, and leave a Wife and Children, this Court grants Administration of his Estate to his Widow. By the Custom of *London* she will claim a third part of his Estate, one third must be divided amongst his Children, and the other third between the Wife and Children.

If a Freeman shall in the time of his last sickness give and deliver any part of his Goods, Chattels, or Moneys to his Wife or Child, or any other Person, with intent that such Person shall keep the same to his or her own Use; such Gift, being against the Custom of *London*, shall be accounted part of the Freeman's Estate at the time of his Death, and may be recovered by Bill in this Court. For a Freeman cannot in the time of his Sickness ereof he shall die, give away any part of his Estate, otherwise than by his last Will.

If a Freeman, having given in his Life-time part of his Estate to any of his Children, in Marriage or otherwise, do afterwards make a Will, and give all his Estate away to his other Children, with a Declaration that the Child he so disposed in Marriage, had received 1/2 or more of his Estate, and was thereby advanced; such Declaration shall not bar the Person so married, but he or she may recover after the Father's Decease an equal share

Orphans
Court.

with the other Children. But then the Mor received of his Father in his Life-time m come into the Account, and be reckon part of the Estate left by him at his Dea Which is called bringing of the Mony in Hotchpot.

Moreover, if a Freeman shall settle or ma over any part of his Estate to the Use of Children, with design to defraud his Wife her full third Part, the Widow may, after Death, set aside such Settlement by a Bill in t Court.

Lastly, when an Inventory is exhibited this Court, and the Orphans can prove a Goods omitted or undervalued, or any De charged to be owing from the Deceased, whi were not real and just Debts; In such Ca upon Complaint made, the Clerk will summ a Jury, to enquire whether the Inventory exhibited be a true and perfect Inventory, not. And, if the Jury find any Omission Under-valuations, or Surcharges, then the Cl will sue the Executor upon the Bond he g for exhibiting an Inventory, and will there compel him to make so much as shall be fou by the Jury to be omitted, undervalued, surcharged. Unless he can by Proof discha himself thereof before the Court of Alderme who, upon Application made by any Execut will examine into his Accounts, and do right all Parties, without any Expence to the Execu or the Orphans.

And, when it shall appear by an Invento that many Debts are standing out due to Deceased, the Court of Aldermen do constan compel the Executor to give Bond, to rende true Account from time to time, when he sh

thereunto required; which is usually once *Orphans*
 a Twelve-month. And, if upon the *Exhi- Court.*
 ting thereof, it shall appear that any Mony is
 due to the *Orphans*, the Executor must either
 pay it into the Chamber of *London*, or give
 good Security to pay the same. Which if he
 omit, or refuse, his Bond will be put in Suit
 against him.

The *Court of Conscience*, otherwise called the *Court of*
Court of Requests, is a Court established and *Conscience.*
 settled by an Act of Parliament in the third
 year of the Reign of King *James I.* Which Im-
 powers this Court to hear, examine, and de-
 termine with Equity or good Conscience, all
 matters brought before them, between Party
 and Party, Citizens of *London*, where the
 Debt does not amount to Forty Shillings. An
 Act very beneficial, both for the Relief of such
 poor Debtors as cannot make present Pay-
 ment of their Debts, and for such poor Per-
 sons as have small Debts owing to them, and are
 not able to prosecute a Suit in Law for the same.
 This Court sits in *Guildhall* every *Wednes-*
day and *Saturday* in the Forenoon, consisting
 of two Aldermen and four Commoners month-
 appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of
 Aldermen: but any three of them make a
 Court.

A Cause may be brought and determined in
 this Court for Ten Pence Charge, viz. Six
 pence for the Plaint and the Summons, and four
 pence for the Order. But, if the Defendant do
 not appear the second Court-day after Summons,
 an Attachment will be awarded against him,
 which will compel him to appear, and increase
 the Charge.

*Court of
Conscience.*

If any Citizen be Arrested for a Debt under Forty Shillings, this Court will grant a Summons for the Plaintiff in the Action. And, he appear not the first Court-day after the Summons left at his House, the same will grant an Attachment against him, force him to take his Debt, and to pay the Defendant his Costs.

*Court for
the Conserva-
tion of
the Thames*

The Court for the Conservation of the Thames is held before the Lord Mayor at such Time as he appoints and directs within the respective Counties near adjacent to the Cities of London and Westminster.

The Water-Bayliff for the time being My Lord Mayor's Deputy, and ought to give notice to his Lordship of all Offences committed by any Persons, contrary to the Order made for Preservation of the Brood and Food of Fish in the said River. To which purpose he is by this Court Ordered and Impowered, from time to time to Authorize Two honest Fishermen or more, in such Town or Places as he shall think convenient, as well below as above the Bridge, to be assistant to him in the Execution of his Duty, and (when they shall think fit) to go out and search for and such Offenders, take away their Nets, and give their Names to Mr. Water-Bayliff, that they be severely proceeded against according to Law.

This Power of the Lord Mayor for the Conservation of the River of Thames, and the Punishment of all Offences within it, has been exercised by the Mayor of London and his Predecessors time out of mind. By King Edward the Third's Charter to this City, the Cit

ens are Authorized to remove and take away Court for
 all Kidels in the Water of the River of *Thames* the Conser-
 and *Medway*, and have the Punishment to the vation of
 ling belonging thereof coming. And, by a the *Thames*
 tatute made in the seventeenth Year of the
 reign of *Richard II.* it is Ordained, that the
 Mayor of *London* shall have the Conservacy of
 the *Thames*, and put in execution the Statutes
 of *13 Edward I.* and *13 Richard II.* from the
 ridge of *Stanes* to *London*, and from thence
 ver the same Water, and in the Water of
Medway.

The *Pie-Powder Court* is a Court held during *Pie-Pow-*
 the first three Days of *Bartholomew-Fair*, by *der Court*.
 stewards assigned by the Lord Mayor and Court
 of Aldermen, to examine and try all Suits
 brought for petty Matters and Offences there
 committed, contrary to the Proclamation made
 on *Bartholomew-Eve* in the Afternoon at the
 great Gate going into the Cloth-Fair, for the
 better regulating this Fair. The Word is de-
 rived from the French *Pié* a Foot, and *Poudre*
 Dust; the Fairs being kept most usually in
 summer, to which the Country People use to
 come with dusty Feet. And this Court is
 held in all Fairs, to yield (says my Author)
 Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and for Redress
 of all Disorders committed in them. 'Tis held
à horâ in horam, every hour; and such is the
 dispatch made here, that Justice ought to be
 summarily administred within three Flouds and
 bbs.


Besides the foresaid Courts, every Alder-*Wardmote*
 man keeps a Court in his Ward, called *Ward-*
mote, for Things relating to his Ward; but

Wardmote. still under the Direction of the Lord Mayor Who annually issues out his Precept to every Alderman to hold his Wardmote, for the Election of Common-Council-Men and other Officers.

Hall-motes. The Companies of Traders have also their Courts called *Hall-motes*, from the Halls where they meet, to regulate what belongs to their several Trades.

CHAP. IX.

*Of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and first of Ecclesiastical Courts.
the Convocation.*



TO consult of Church-Matters, and make *Convoca-*
Ecclesiastical Laws, now and then the *tion.*
Convocation meets, and that in time of Parlia-
ment. Which Convocation is a National Synod,
or General Assembly of the Clergy, convoked
after this manner.

Some time before the Parliament sits, the
King, by the Advice of his Privy Council,
sends his Writ to the Archbishop of each Pro-
vince, for summoning of Bishops, Deans,
Arch-Deacons, &c. assigning them the Time
and Place in the said Writ. Upon which the
Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Letters
authentically sealed to the Bishop of *London*,
as his Dean Provincial, wherein he cites him
peremptorily, and willeth him to cite in like
manner all the Bishops, Deans, Arch-Deacons,
Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and all
the Clergy of his Province, to the Place and
Day prefixt in the Writ. But he directeth
withall, that *one Proctor* be sent for every Ca-
thedral or Collegiate Church, and *two* for the
Body of the Inferiour Clergy of each Diocese.
All which the Bishop of *London* takes accord-
ingly care of, willing the Parties concerned
personally to appear, and in the mean time
to certify to the Archbishop the Names of
every one so warned, in a Schedule annexed
to the Letter Certificatory. Upon which the
other Bishops of the Province proceed, the
Cathedral

Convoca-
tion.

Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the inferior Clergy of each Diocese, make choice of their Proctors. Which done, and certified to the Bishop of *London*, he returneth all at the Day. And the same Method is used in the Province of *York*.

The Chappel of *Henry VII.* annexed to *Westminster-Abbey* is the usual Place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* meets; whilst the Archbishop of *York* holds at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner. Thus, by constant Correspondence, these two Provinces (though so far distant from each other) do debate and conclude of the same Matters.

The Convocation is, like the Parliament, divided into two Houses, the higher and the lower. And all Members have by Statute the same Privileges for themselves and menial Servants as the Members of Parliament have.

The higher House in the Province of *Canterbury* (which is by much the larger of the two) consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President. Who sits in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods; the Archbishops Hoods furred with Ermin, and the Bishops with Minever.

The lower House consists of all the Deans, Arch-deacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of the Diocese. Which make in all 166 Persons, viz. 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Arch-deacons, and 44 Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first Business of each House, upon their *Convoca-*
meeting, is to chuse each a *Prolocutor*, or *tion*.
 eaker. The *Prolocutor* of the lower House
 ing chosen, he is presented to the upper
 ouse by two of the Members, whereof one
 akes a Speech, and the elect Person another,
 th in Latin. To which the Archbishop
 swers in Latin, and in the Name of all the
 ords approves of the Person.

The Matters debated by both Houses are
 ly such as the King by Commission does ex-
 elly allow, *viz.* Church and Religion Matters;
 t proposed in the Upper, and then commu-
 ated to the Lower House. And the major
 te in each House prevails. Sometimes there
 ve been Royal Aids granted to the King by
 e Clergy in Convocation.

Anciently this Assembly might without, as
 w with the Royal Assent, make Canons
 ching Religion; binding, not only them-
 ves, but all the Laity, without Consent or
 ification of the Lords and Commons in
 liament. Neither did the Parliament meddle
 he making of Canons, or in Doctrinal Mat-
 , till the Civil Wars in the Reign of
 arles I. Only, when thereto required, they
 their Civil Sanctions did confirm the Re-
 s and Consultations of the Clergy; where-
 the People might be the more easily in-
 ed to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual
 vernours.

To conclude, the Laws and Constitutions
 hereby the Church of *England* is governed
 first general Canons made by general
 uncils, with the Opinion of the Orthodox
 hers, and the grave Decrees of several holy
 ops of *Rome*, which have been admitted
 from

Convoca-
tion.

from time to time by the Kings of *England*. Then our own Constitutions made ancient in several Provincial Synods, both by the Pop Legates *Otho* and *Othobon*, and by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*; all which are of force in *England*, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of *England*, or to the King's Prerogative. Next to those Constitutions, this Church is also governed by Canons made in Convocations of latter times, as the first Year of the Reign of King *James* and confirmed by his Authority. Also, by some Statutes of Parliament touching Church Affairs, and by divers Immemorial Customs. But where all these fail, the Civil Law takes place.

CHAP. X.

of the Court of Arches, the Court of Audience, the Prerogative Court, the Court of Delegates, the Court of Peculiars, &c.

FROM the Church Legislative, I come to *Court of*
the Executive Power, for which there *Arches.*
have been several Courts provided. Amongst
which is the *Court of Arches*, the chief and
most ancient Consistory that belongeth to
the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the de-
termining of Spiritual Causes. So called from
the arched Church and Tower of *S. Mary*
Bow in *Cheapside London*, where this Court
wont to be held. The Judge whereof is
called *Dean of the Arches*, or the *Official* of
the Court of Arches, because with this Offi-
cialty is commonly joyned a peculiar Juris-
diction of thirteen Parishes in *London*, termed
Deanry, being exempt from the Bishop of
London's Jurisdiction, and belonging to the
Archbishop of *Canterbury*. All Appeals in
Church-Matters within the Province of *Can-*
terbury are directed to this Court. In which
the Judge sits alone without Assessors, hear-
ing and determining all Causes without any
delay.

The *Advocates* allowed to plead in this
Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil Law.
who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of
Canterbury, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted
by

Court of
Arches.

by the Judge of this Court, but must not practise the first Year.

Both the Judge and the Advocates always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety if they be of Oxford, or white Minever Furr if of Cambridge, and all round black Velvet Caps.

Besides the Advocates, here are also ten *Proctors*, to manage other Men's Causes. Who wear Hoods lined with Lambs-Skin, if no Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and Petitions by the Proctors, are to be made in Latin. A Process of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge.

To this Court belong two principal Officers that attend it. *Viz.* an *Atturney*, who sets down the Judges Decrees, Registers the Court Acts, and sends them in Books to the Registry.

Then a *Register*, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to receive all Libels or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, to fill all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

Next to which is the *Beadle*, an inferior Officer, who carries a Mace before the Judge and calls the Persons that are cited to appear.

All Places and Offices belonging to the Court are in the Archbishop's Gift.

Audience
Court.

The *Audience Court* is a Court of equal Authority with the Arches, though inferior both in Antiquity and Dignity. The Origin

inal of this Court was thus. The Arch-*Audience*
 bishop of *Canterbury* heard many Causes ex-*Court.*
 trajudicially at home in his own Pallace ; but,
 before he would finally determine any thing,
 he did usually commit them to be discussed
 by certain Men learned in the Civil and
 Canon Laws, who thereupon were called
 his Auditors, till at last those Causes were
 committed to One, thence named *Causarum*
Negotiorumque Audientia Cantuariensis Auditor
Officialis. And with this Office was
 joyned heretofore the Archbishop's Chan-
 cery, which properly meddles not with any
 point of contentious Jurisdiction, or deciding
 of Causes between Party and Party, but
 only of Office ; as the Granting the Custody
 of the Spiritualities during the Vacation of
 bishopricks, Institution to Benefices, Dis-
 pensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c. But
 this is now distinguished from the *Audience*.

The *Prerogative Court* is the Court wherein *Preroga-*
 all Wills are proved, and all Administrations *tive Court.*
 taken, that belong to the Archbishop by his
 prerogative ; that is, where the Deceased had
 goods of any considerable value out of the
 Diocese wherein he died. And that Value is
 usually 5 *l.* except it be otherwise by Compo-
 sition between the Archbishop and the Bi-
 shop ; as in the Diocese of *London*, where it
 is 10 *l.* If any Contention arise between Two
 or more touching any such Will or Admini-
 stration, the Cause is properly debated and
 decided in this Court. The Judge whereof is
 termed *Judex Curia Prerogativa Cantuariensis*,
 the Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canter-*
bury.

Who

Preroga-

tive Court.

Who is attended in the Court by a *Register* or his Deputy, whose Office is to set down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, to keep the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties deceased that have left *Bona Notabilia*, &c. His Office is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Dean's Court* near *St. Paul's Church-yard*, where, for a moderate Fee, one may have a Copy of any such Testament. And under the *Register* are six *Clerks*, severally appointed for such and such Counties.

This Court, formerly held in the Consistory of *St. Paul's*, is now kept in the Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*, next day after the Archbishops in the Afternoon.

All Places belonging to this Court are in his Grace's Gift.

The Archbishop of *York* has also the like Court, which is termed his *Exchequer*, but far inferiour to this in Power and Profit. He has also an Audience Court.

Court of
Delegates.

For Civil Affairs that concern the Church the highest Court is the *Court of Delegates*. A Court which consists of Commissioners delegated or appointed by the King's Commission to sit upon an Appeal to Him in the Court of Chancery, and is granted in three Cases. First when a Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause by the Archbishop, or his Official. Secondly, when any Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause in Places exempt. Thirdly when Sentence is given in the Admiralty in Suits Civil and Marine, by order of the Civil Law.

The Judges are appointed by the Lord Court of Chancellour, under the Great Seal of *England, Delegates.*
pro illa vice ; and upon every Cause or Business there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the nature of the Cause. As sometimes Bishops, Common-Law Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians ; sometimes Bishops and Civilians ; at other times Common Law Judges, and Civilians ; and sometimes Civilians only.

This Court is kept in the same Place as the former, the next day after the Prerogative Court in the Afternoon. Here the Citations and Decrees run in the King's Name, and to this Court belongs a standing Register.

From this Court lies no Appeal, in common Course. But the King may (and sometimes does) grant a Commission of Review, under the Great Seal.

The Court of *Peculiars* is about certain Parishes that have Jurisdiction within themselves for Probate of Wills, &c. being exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishops Courts. 'Tis an ancient Privilege of the See of *Canterbury*, that wheresoever any Mannors or Advowsons do belong to it, they forthwith become exempt from the Ordinary, and are reputed *Peculiars*. And there are reckoned in this Province no less than 57 such *Peculiars*. To the King's Chappel is a *Royal Peculiar*, exempt from all Spiritual Jurisdiction, and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King himself, who is supreme Ordinary.

Besides

*Bishops-
Courts.*

Besides these Courts serving for the whole Province, every Bishop has his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese. Over which he hath a *Chancellour*, anciently termed the Church Lawyer, who being skilled in the Civil and Canon Law, sits there as Judge. But, if his Diocese be large, he has in some more remote Place a *Commissary*, whose Authority is only in some certain Places of the Diocese, and certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission. These are called *Consistory Courts*.

*Arch-Dea-
con's Courts*

Every Arch-Deacon besides has his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller Differences arising within his Limits are pleaded. The Dean and Chapter of every Cathedral or Collegiate Church have also a Court, wherein they take Cognizance of Causes happening in Places belonging to the said Churches.

*Matters be-
longing to
Ecclesiasti-
cal Courts.*

The proper Matters belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts are Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, general Bastardy, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, &c. the Cognizance whereof does not belong to the Common Law. Also Apostacy from Christianity, Simony, Heresy, Schisms, Blasphemy, Fornications, Incests, Adulteries.

*Manner of
Trials in
se Courts*

The Manner of Trials here is different from those at Common Law, as thus. First goes forth

with a *Citation*, then a *Bill and Answer*, after *Manner of*
 at they proceed to *Proofs*, *Witnesses*, and *Pre-Trials*.
Imprisonment, the Matter being argued *Pro and Con*,
 and the *Canon and Civil Laws* quoted.
 upon which the definitive *Sentence* of the Judge
 is given without any Jury, and then *Execution*
 follows.

And for Criminal Causes, they are here tried
 by *Accusation*, as when one takes upon him to
 prove the Crime. Or by *Denunciation*, when
 the Church-Wardens present, and are not
 bound to prove, because it is presumed they do
 without Malice, and that the Crime is *Noto-*
rius.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Punishments inflicted on Criminals.

Punish-
ments in-
flicted on
Criminals.

TO restrain Vice, and keep Men within Bounds, the Law does inflict several sorts of Punishment, according to the Offence.

The Stocks.

The *Stocks* are used for Vagabonds and the like, who can give no good account of themselves. Therefore their Legs are set in the *Stocks*, for certain hours, and are thus exposed to publick View.

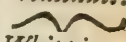
Cucking Stool.

The *Cucking Stool* is a particular Punishment for Scolds, that are always teasing their Neighbours. To cool therefore their Heat and Choler the Way is to set a Scold in a *Cucking Stool* placed over some deep Water, and to duck her three several times.

Pillory.

The *Pillory* is used for Cheats, Perjurers, Libellers, and Blasphemers. In which Case the Party convicted is to stand in publick View an hour or two in the *Pillory*, with a Paper shewing his Offence. But sometimes the Offender is Sentenced besides to have one of his Ears or both Cut off, and nailed to the *Pillory*. In case of Blasphemy, sometimes the Blasphemer's Tongue has been bored through with a hot Iron.

Whippi

Whipping is properly inflicted for Petty Punish-
 arcery, or small Theft, under the ancient *ments in-*
 value of Twelve Pence. But of late Years *flitted on*
ransportation has been frequently used instead *Criminals.*
 of it, the Offender being transported for some 
 years into the *West-Indies*, there to live a Slavish *Whipping.*
 life.

Burning in the Hand is used for Felons ad- *Burning in*
 mitted to their Clergy, for which see Page 314. *the Hand.*
this Third Part. Such are, amongst others,
 Ten found guilty of *Manlaughter*, and *Chance-*
medley, which is thus in Law.

Manlaughter is the unlawful Killing of one,
 without premeditated Malice. As when two that
 formerly meant no harm to one another, meet
 together; and falling out upon some sudden
 occasion, the one Kills the other. It differs from
 Murder, because it is not done with foregoing
 Malice; and from *Chance-medley*, because it has
 present Intent to Kill. 'Tis Felony, but it is
 allowed the Benefit of the Clergy for the first
 time.

Chance-medley, or *Manlaughter* by Misad-
 venture, is the casual Killing of a Man, not
 together without the Killer's fault, though with-
 out an evil Intent. For which the Offender
 shall have his Pardon of course, unless he were
 doing an unlawful Act. As when two are fight-
 ing together, and a third Man coming to part
 them is Killed by one of the two, without any
 Malice fore-thought, or evil Intent in him that
 killed the Man; yet the Offender shall be brought
 Guilty of Murder, because fighting with ano-
 ther he was doing an unlawful Act. And, if
 they were met with premeditated Malice, the one in-
 tending to kill the other, then it is Murder in
 them both.

Besides

Punish-
ments in-
flicted on
Criminals.
Fines, and
Imprison-
ment.

Besides the foresaid Punishments, not reach-
ing to Death, there are *Fines, Forfeitures*, and
Imprisonment limited, or perpetual. As for
Misprision of Treason (that is, for slighting
or concealing it) the Offender forfeits the
Profits of his Lands during Life, and of all
his Goods, besides Imprisonment for Life. The
same it is in case of a *Premunire*.

I come now to Capital Punishments, that is
such as reach to Death. And these are of four
sorts, viz. *Pressing to Death, Hanging, Burning*
and *Beheading*.

*Pressing to
Death.*

Pressing to Death, called by the Law *Pein
forte & dure*, is a Punishment for those only
that being Arraigned either of Petty Treason
or Felony, refuse to Answer, or to put them-
selves upon the ordinary Trial of God and
the Country. Which by the Law is called
stand Mute. And for this Contumacy the
Offender is to be sent back to the Prison
whence he came, there to be laid in some
low dark Room, all naked but his privy Mem-
bers, his Back upon the bare Ground, his
Arms and Legs stretched with Cords fast-
ened to the several Quarters of the Room.
Then is laid upon his Body Iron and Stones
as much as he may bear. The next Day
he shall have three morsels of Barley-Bread
without Drink; and the Day after he shall
have for his Drink as much of the new
Water to the Prison as he can drink three
several times, except it be running Water
and that without any Bread. And this
to be his Diet, till he Die. Which grievous
kind of Death some resolute Men have cho-
sen, to save their Estates to their Children.

But, in case of High Treason, though the Punish-
Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall *ments in-*
e given against him as if he had been *sicted on*
Convicted, and his Estate shall be Confis- *Criminals.*
ated.

Hanging, the most common of all the *Hanging.*
Capital Punishments in England, is either for
High Treason, Petty Treason, or Felony.

High Treason is a Crime against the Go- For High
ernment, by Plotting, Conspiring, or Rising up Treason.
Arms against the King and Government,
and indeavouring to Subvert the same. Coun-
rfeiting and Clipping the King's Coyn is also
igh Treason by Law.

Petty Treason is, when a Child Kills his Fa- Petty Treas-
er, a Servant his Master or Mistris, a Wife son.
r Husband, or a Clergy-man his Prelate.

By Felony are meant Murders, Thefts, Rob- Felony
ries, and other capital Crimes.

A Traytor to the King and Government
by Law to be drawn upon a Hurdle or
edge to the Place of Execution, and there
be hanged by the Neck; but to be cut
own alive, his Intrals pulled out of his
lly and burnt before his Face, his Head
t off, and his Body divided into four Parts,
d both the Head and Body hung up or im-
iled where the King shall command. But
late Years the Execution of Traytors has
en so favourable as not to cut them down
ve; and such is the Lenity of Their present
ajesties Government, that they are not denied
ristian Burial.

False Coyners and Men-Clippers, though
lty of High Treason by Law, yet are only
nged (as Felons) by the Neck, till they be
d. But, whereas Murderers, Thieves, and
Q 9 Robbers

*Punish-
ments in-
flicted on
Criminals.*

Robbers are conducted in a Cart to the Place of Execution, these Offenders are drawn thither, as Traytors, in a Sledge. If Women the Law condemns them to be Burnt alive.

As for Persons found guilty of Murder Theft, or Robbery, and other Capital Crimes they are (as before said) conducted in a Cart to the Place of Execution, and there hanged till they be dead. And, when the Robbery attended with Murder, the Criminal, after he is hanged and dead, is taken down to be hanged in Chains, and so to hang *in terrorem* till the Body be quite rotted off, or eaten up by the Birds of the Air.

*Burning
alive.*

Burning alive is a Punishment the Law inflicts upon Witches, and other Women guilty of High or Petty Treason. But, instead of suffering the utmost Rigour of the Law, they are usually strangled to death, before the Fire takes hold of them at the Stake.

In the Times of Popery, especially in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, this was the proper Punishment for Hereticks, that is (in the Popish Sense) for Protestants. But then the Sentence was literally executed, and no Bonfires were more diverting to the bigotted Papists of those Times, than such humane Sacrifices.

Beheading.

Beheading is proper only to Persons of Quality, when convicted of any capital Crime. For, though the Judgment be the same with that of common Persons, yet by the Kings Favour they are commonly Beheaded. Which is performed upon a Scaffold erected for that purpose, the Criminal's Head lying upon a Block, to be there struck off with an Ax. Which in some foreign Countries is more dexterously performed.

performed at one blow with a Sword, whilst the Criminal is either kneeling or standing. *Punishments inflicted on*

Now, whereas beyond Sea an executed Criminal is commonly denied Christian Burial, it is otherwise with us, who charitably look upon such People as reconciled to God upon their penitent Departure out of this World. Therefore we frequently see, upon Execution Days, their Coffins go along with them (a good *Memento Mori*) to the Place of Execution. Wherein their Corps being laid after Execution by the Care of their Friends, they are brought back in Coaches, in order to their Burial.

But the Spiritual Courts have also their Punishments, worth our while to Inquire into. Some peculiar to the Clergy, some common to the Laity and Clergy. *Punishments from Spiritual Courts.*

Those are four, called in Latin, *Suspensio ab Officio*, *Suspensio à Beneficio*, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*, and *Deprivatio ab Officio*.

The *first* is, when a Minister is, upon some trespass, suspended for a time from his Office. The *Second*, when he is for some time deprived of the Profits of his Benefice.

The *two last* are commonly for some heinous, or capital Crime, which makes him be deprived for ever of his Living, or (which is worse) of his Orders. In which Case he is solemnly stript by the Bishop of his Priestly Vestments in the presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished as a Lay-man for the like Offence.

*Punish-
ments in-
flicted on
Criminals.*

I come now to the Punishments that have been formerly inflicted by these Courts both on Lay-men and Clergy-men, but of late Year very much disused, through a Slackness of Discipline.

*Excommu-
nication.*

One is *Excommunication*, of which there are two Degrees, *Minor* and *Major*, the lesser and the greater.

*Exclusion
from the
Church.*

The *first* is an Exclusion from the Church or at least from the Communion of the Lord Supper, upon a Contempt of the Court. Which Power of Excommunication the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor. And then the Party thus Excommunicated is disabled from being Plaintiff in Law-suit, &c.

*Greater
Excommu-
nication.*

The *greater Excommunication*, being for Crimes of a high nature, as Heresy, Incest, Adultery, is pronounced by the Bishop himself in Person. And this is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Concerns. For a Person so excommunicated cannot in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court be Plaintiff, or Witness. And, if he continue forty Days Excommunicated, without acknowledging and giving satisfaction for his Offence, the Chancery grants the King's Writ against him, *De Excommunicato capiendo*, to take him up and cast him into Prison, without Bail, where he is to ly, till he has fully satisfied for his Offence.

Anathema.


Then comes the *Anathema*, but this is only inflicted upon an obstinate Heretic. Whereby he is declared a publick Enemy of God, cursed, and delivered over to eternal Damnation. And this is to be done

the Bishop himself in Person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

Sometimes the Delinquent is compelled to make a publick Confession of his Fault, and to bewail it in the Church before the whole Congregation. Now this is called a *Publick Penance*, and the Manner of it is thus. The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-orch upon a *Sunday*, bare-headed and bare-footed, in a white Sheet, and with a white Rod in his hand. Having there bewailed himself, and begged every one that passes by to pray for him, he enters the Church, falling down, and Kissing the Ground. Then he is placed in the middle of the Church in a conspicuous Place over against the Minister. Who makes a Discourse upon the foulness of his Crime, and having received his humble Acknowledgment of the same, and his solemn Promise with God's help and assistance to watch more carefully for the time to come against the Temptations of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, pronounces in Christ's Name the Absolution. The Penitent on his side humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him, and receive him into their Holy Communion, and in testimony thereof to vouchsafe out of their Christian Charity, to say with him aloud the Lord's Prayer. Which seems to be the Way used by the Primitive Churches.

But, when the Crime is not notorious and publick, the foresaid Penance may, by the Canons of the Church, be commuted (at the Parties Request) into a *Pecuniary Mulct*, for

*Punish-
ments in-
flicted on
Criminals.*



for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious
Uses; Provided that it may appear to be
the more probable Way for the Delinquent's
Reformation. Such is the Temper of some
Men, that, far from being likely to be
claimed by a publication of their Offence,
they will rather grow Obdurate and Im-
penitent, when they perceive their Reputation
be lost.

CHA



The C A T A L O G U E.

And first a List of their Majesties
Household-Officers and Servants at-
tending Their present Service, under
the Right Honourable William Earl
of Devonshire, Lord Steward of
the Household.

Board of Green-Cloth.

Lord Steward, *William Earl of Devonshire.*
Treasurer and Cofferer, *Francis Viscount Newport.*
Comptroller, the Honourable *Thomas Wharton Esq.*
Master of the Household, *Thomas Felton Esq.*
Clerks of the Green-Cloth, *Sir William Forrester, Sir James Forbes.*
First Clerk Comptroller, *Charles Isaac.*
Second Clerk Comptroller,

In the Accompting-House.

Comptroller, *Petley Garnham.*
Clerks, *Charles Morgan, Gilbert Thornborough, John Shaw.*
Spicemaker, *John Price, Lewder Spicemaker.*
Henry Sampson.

*Great Bakehouse.**Clerk, Robert Manning Esq;.**Joint Yeomen, Henry Northloe, Albert Scowter.**Grooms, Edward Ball, William Walton.**Pantry.**Gentleman and Yeoman, Richard Walker.**Yeoman of the Mouth, George Brewster.**Joint Grooms, William Lingen, Tho. Whitmore, Charles Justice.**Cellar.**Serjeant and Purveyor, William Parkins Esq;.**Gentleman and Yeoman, Richard Dalton.**Yeoman of the Mouth, and Keeper of Ice and Snow, Jan Frontine.**Joint Grooms, Richard Jones, Francis Clark.**Yeoman Field to the King, Jacob Hymen.**Yeoman Field to the Queen, Philip Leamon.**Groom, Charles Watts.**Great Buttery.**Gentleman and Yeoman, Peter Bethune.**Yeoman, David Lloyd.**Grooms, Henry Cocksidge, John Murray, Thomas Jones.**Spicery.**Joint Clerks, Joseph Somner, George Bond Esquires.**Their Deputy, Mr. Alexander Gritton.**Chandlery.**Serjeant, James Vernon Esq;.**Joint Yeomen, Richard Vokins, John Higham.**Grooms, Richard Tull, Thomas Pavey, John Mellon.**Master Purveyor of Wax, William Warren.*

Confectionary.

omen, John Du Comin, Peter De Rains.
ooms, Richard Tharman, George Gunthorpe.

Ewry.

ntleman, Benjamin Fordage.
oman, Josias Poulter.
ooms, Peter Berry, Edward Redish, Corraet Rompall.

Laundry.

ndress of the Table & Houshold-Linnen, Mrs. Jane Potter.

King's Privy-Kitchen.

ief Clerk, James Clark Esq.
cond Clerk, Thomas Web Esq.
ird Clerk, Henry Lowman Esq.
fter Cook, Patrick Lamb Esq.
fter Cook & Yeoman of the Mouth, Ulrick Horitiner Esq.
omen, Stephen Limbick, Emanuel Hicks.
ooms, Leonard Welbeck, Arthur Beacher.
ildren, John Cells, Claud Arnold, William Ham in
ourers, Two.
rnbroaches, Six.
or-keeper, One.

Queen's Privy-Kitchen.

fter Cook, James Castres Esq.
omen of the Mouth, Joseph Sentilvre.
oman, John Lintcomb.
ooms, James Beacher, Gabriel Cooper.
ildren, William Goulding, Christian Frosling.
ourers, Two.
rnbroaches, Three.
or-keeper, One.

Side, or Houshold-Kitchen.

fter Cook, Henry Smith Esq.

Yeomen, *John Thompson.*

Groom, *Henry Sands.*

Children, *John Prichard, William Arnold.*

Scourers, Two.

Turnbroaches, Two.

Door-keeper, One.

Larder.

Serjeant, *John Rawkins Esq.*

Yeomen, *Jasper Lisney, Luke Smith.*

Grooms, *Nicholas Howard, John Weldon, Robert Bray, Champion.*

Accatry.

Serjeant, *James Halscy Esq.*

Joint Clerks, *Henry Gascoigne, . . . Jackson.*

Yeoman of the Salt-stores, *Hugh Maye.*

Poultry.

Clerk, *John Tompson Esq.*

Yeoman, *Esme Clerk.*

Grooms, *Anthony Scarlet, David Davies.*

Scalding-house.

Yeomen, *John Goodwin, John Cranwell.*

Grooms, *John Thornborough, Henry York.*

Pastry.

Clerk, *Henry Durrell Esq.*

Yeomen, *Patrick Lamb Esq. Samuel Brown.*

Grooms, *William Murray, Thomas Salter.*

Salfary-man, *Robert Brand.*

Turner, *John Herd.*

Scullery.

Clerk, *Robert Manning Esq.*

Yeomen, *Thomas Hardyman, Francis Forester.*

Grooms, *James Tooth, Samuel Farley.*

ge, *Thomas Robinson.*
 ildren, *John Alsop, James Rodd.*
 n-keepers, 2.

Wood-Yard.

erk, *Matthew Perkins Esq.*
 eoman, *Edward Siston.*
 rooms, *Jasper English, Leonard Hancock.*

Almonry.

ord Almoner, *William Lord Bp of Litchfield and Coventry.*
 b-Almoner, *Mr. Jonathan Blagrove.*
 eoman, *Thomas Norris.*
 room, *Richard Bennet.*

Harbingers.

ent. Harbingers, *Matthew Whitfield, William Tosyer, Esquires.*
 eoman, *William Wall.*
 eomen, *Hugh Jones, Peter la Roche, James Tye, Will. Merryt.*

Porters at the Gate.

rjeant Porter, *Michael Hubbert Esq.*
 eomen, *Richard Miller, Charles Seagar, Aaron Kenton.*
 rooms, *John Gibbons, James Lovet, Mahalaleel Windham.*

Cart-takers.

eomen, *Harold Miller, Charles Scoresby, John Zevenhoven.*

Tail-Cart-takers.

erry Gascoigne, *Roger Garnham, Andrew Bray, Daniel Ferrer.*

Officers of the Hall.

arshal, *Charles Parsons.*
 ily Waiter, *William Everall.*
 waiters, *John Kemp, Thomas Moody.*

Knight-Marshal.

ight-Marshal, *Edward Lord Viscount Villiers.*
 e M. Chals Men.

Cock and Cryer, 1.

Porter at St. James.

Yeoman, Henry Rainsford.

Purveyors.

Poulterers, William Wagden, John Wyber.

Purveyor of Sea-Fish, Francis Tuckwell.

Linnen-Draper, Matthew Cooper.

Grocer, Peter la Vigne.

Brasier, John Smith.

Ironmonger, James Collings.

Bewterer, William Templeman.

Tallow-Chandler, John Hastings.

Brewer, John England.

Bread-bearers, 2.

A List of their Majesties Officers and Servants above Stairs, under the Lord Chamberlain.

LORD Chamberlain of their Majesties Household, Charles Earl of Dorset.

Vice-Chamberlain, Sir John Louthier Baronet.

Cup-bearers.

Sir John Pettus Kt. James Compton, James Tyrrell Esquires.

Carvers.

William Champneis, Clement Sanders, Joseph Rossington, Esquires.

Sewers.

Richard Smith, Robert Saint Clair, George Morley, Esquires.

Esquires of the Body.

Henry Kingmill Esq; Sir Thomas Grantham Kt.

Forty eight Gentlemen in Ordinary belonging to the Privy-Chamber, whose Names I shall pass by.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Henry Austin Esq; Sir John Elwaies Kt. Sir Edward Sutton Kt.
Spencer Gerrard Esq;.

In the Presence-Chamber.

Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waiters.

Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, Sir Thomas Duppa Kt.
Fleetwood Sheppard, David Michell, Francis Ashton, Esquires.
Assistant Gentleman-Usher, Jeremiah Chaplain.

Gentlemen-Ushers Quarter-waiters.

John Ware, Anthony Murray, William Anshaw, William Smith,
William Prate, Monsieur Merryt, Monsieur de Carbonell,
James Ellis, Esquires.

Sewers of the Chambers.

William Pawlin, Richard Savage, Hugh Squire, Timothy
Crompt, Thomas Johnson, Anthony Meek, James Dean,
Charles Winn, Esquires.

Pages of the Presence.

John Fen, Alexander Reynolds, Edward Wills, Rich. Duckley.

Pages of the Bed-chamber, or Back-stairs.

Maximilian van Amen, John Sewell, William Watson, John
Smith, Benjamin de la Fountain.
Page and Closet-keeper, Randolph du Cain.
Ushers, Simon de Brienne, William Fremin.

Gentleman of the Guns, and Keeper of the Private-Ar-
mory, Monsieur Peter Beaubuisson.

Treasury of the Chamber and Dresser, George Wellington.

Gentlemen of the King's Bed-chamber.

Groom of the Stole, and first Gentleman of the Bed-
Chamber, *William Earl of Portland.*

<i>Aubrey Earl of Oxford,</i>	<i>Charles Earl of Selkirk,</i>
<i>James Duke of Ormond,</i>	<i>Charles Earl of Monmouth,</i>
<i>Henry Viscount Sidney,</i>	<i>Algernon Earl of Essex,</i>
<i>Richard Earl of Scarborough,</i>	<i>. . . . Marquess of Mount-</i>
<i>James Earl of Drumlangrig,</i>	<i>pelion.</i>

Grooms of the Privy-chamber.

Thomas Dappa, Robert Tompson, Christopher Jefferies, Humphrey Graves, Esquires.

Grooms of the Bed-chamber.

Joel Capell, John Sayers, Hatton Compton, James Stanley
. . . Windsor, Emanuel How, Col. Cholmondley, Esquires

Master of the great Wardrobe.

Ralph Earl of Mountague.
Deputy, Robert Nott Esq;.
Clerk, Thomas Townsend Esq;.
Gentleman, Charles Bland.
Messenger, William Holmes.
Porter, Matthew Pinck.

Keeper of the standing Wardrobe.

Daniel Child Esq;.
Yeoman and Keeper of the removing Wardrobe, Peter Hume Esq;.
Grooms, Jonathan Chase, Thomas Taylor.
Pages, Michael Ballow, Christopher Smith, Kendal Herne.
Clerk, James Gibbons.

Master of the Robes.

Monsieur Zulesteyn.
Clerk of the Robes, James Gibbons.

Yeomen, *John van Bassenburgh.*
 Grooms, *Gilbert Spencer, Benjamin Drake, Philip Fermine.*
 Brusher, *Patrick Williams.*
 Page of the Robes, *Edward Bland.*

Groom-Porter.

Thomas Neal Esq.
 Gallery-keepers, Two.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir *Charles Cotterell Kt.*
 Marshal, *Richard la Basse.*
 Assistant, *John Dormer.*

Coffer-bearers.

John Steward, Michael Woolrech.

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

*William Whitmore, Charles Sheppard, Edward Kennet, Edward
 Cooper, Richard Llewellyn, Josias Sewell, Adam Lisney,
 Humphrey Ambler, Arnold Walwyn, James Cook, Amandy
 Howart, Michael Michell, Joseph Lindsey, Benjamin Granger.*

Kings of Arms.

Quarter Principal King at Arms, Sir *Thomas St. George Kt.*
Clarenceux, Sir Henry St. George Kt.
Orroy, Sir John Dugdale Kt.

Heralds of Arms.

<i>Robert Devenish, Henry Dethick, Francis Burghill, Gregory King, Charles Mawson, Perse Mandit,</i>	}	Esq.	}	<i>York Richmond Somerset Lancaster Chester Windsor</i>	}	Herald.
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Pursuivants.

Swmante, John Gibbon.

Portcullis, *Laurence Crompton*.
 Rouge-Croix, *Peter le Neve*.
 Rouge-Dragon, *Hugh Clopton*.

Serjeants at Arms.

Edmund Williamson, Thomas Paine. John Templar, Thomas Charnock, Philip Ryley, Thomas Trust, Joseph Lawson, Benjamin Gregg, Thomas Shirley, Esquires.

Master of the Revels.

Henry Killigrew Esq.
 His Yeoman, *Mr. Harris*.

The King's Physicians.

Dr. John Hutton, Dr. Charles Fraser, Dr. Harris
Sir Thomas Millington.

Apothecaries.

John Chase Esq. Abraham Rottermond, John Soams Esq.

Chirurgeons.

Serjeant-Chirurgeon, William van Loon.
David Elder.

Chirurgeon to the Household, Thomas Gardiner Esq.

Master of the Jewel-house.

Sir Francis Lawley Kt.

Clerk, John Brydall.

Yeomen, John Gilbert and Philip Brydall.

Groom, Thomas

Privy-Purse.

William Earl of Portland.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

The Honourable Edward Russell Esq.

Comptroller of the Chamber, *Hugh Chidley Esq;*.

Night Harbinger, *Simon Smith Esq;*.

Usher of the House of Lords, *Benjamin Cooling*.

Man of the Guns, *Thomas Fordham*.

Messengers in Ordinary.

Clerks of the Checque, *George Bromwich & John Loggan*.
Philip Maddox, James Kyrson, Charles Keynge, Stephen Gy-
things, Francis Clark, Henry Legat, William Sutton, Ri-
chard Hopkins, Thomas Newlin, Richard Powick Senior,
Richard Powick Junior, William Knight, Edward Gibbs,
John Bale, Henry Evans, Thomas Beake, Ralph Young,
William Sharp, Charles Couchman, John Freeman, Robert
Knowles, John Tompson, Simon Chapman, Nicholas Hill,
Thomas Davis, Ralph Gibbs, James Manners, Charles Mor-
rice, Peter Morisco, Thomas Smith, George Collings, John
Symmonds, George Frye, Christopher Seymour, William Ri-
chardson, Peter Moline, James Cook, Peter Tom.

Messenger of the Press, *Robert Stephens*.

Handress of the Body-Linen, *Ann Dove*.

Empstres, *Edith College*.

Archier, *Mrs. Ireland*.

Chief Painter.

Godfrid Kneller Kt.

Housekeepers

White-hall, *Piercy Kirk Esq;*.

House-keeper and Wardrobe-keeper

Kensington, *Simon de Brisnue Esq;*.

Hampton-Court, Under-housekeeper, *Jasper English*.

Wardrobe-keeper, *James Marriot*.

Gardiner, *Henry Peacock*.

Richmond, Housekeeper & Gardiner, *Robert White Esq;*.

At *St. James's Royal-Garden*, Gardiner, *George London*.

At *Audley-End*, House-keeper, *Henry Earl of Suffolk*.

At *Windsor-Castle*, House-keeper, *Theodore Rendem*.

Wardrobe-keeper, *Thomas Hall*.

At *Greenwich*, Wardrobe-Keeper, *William Yardley*.

Theatre-keeper, *John Clark*,

Master Falconer.

Charles Duke of St. Albans.

Serjeant of the Hawkes, *William Russel Esq;*.

Falconers. *Marmaduke Conway*, *Francis Poole*, *John Sil*
ster, *Nicholas Poole*, *Peter Crowle*, *John Webb*, *Thom*
Duffield, *John Reeves*, *Cornelius Tynnygall*, *John Garrai*

Master of the Harriers, *Charles Tankred Esq;*.

Master of the Beagles, *John Tankred*.

Rangers.

Ranger of *St. James's Park*, *John Earl of Bath*.

Ranger of *Hide-Park*, *Edward Viscount Villiers*.

Warden of the Forrest of *Waltham*, *Robert Earl of Ling*

Serjeant-Trumpet, *Matthew Shore Esq;*.

Drum-Major, *John Maugridge Esq;*.

Master of the King's Barges, *John Warner*, and 48 Wat
men.

Master of the Tennis-Court, *Capt. Henry Villiers*.

Repairer of Bridges, *John Carey Esq;*.

Officers of the Works.

Surveyor-General, *Sir Chri*
stopher Wren Kt.

Master of the Mechanicks,
Sir Samuel Moreland Kt.

Comptroller, *William Tall*
man Esq;.

Paymaster, *Tho. Lloyd E*
Deputy, *Major Tho. Tayl*

Master-Mason, *John Ol*
ver Esq;.

Master-Carpenter, *Matt*
Banks Esq;.

Jeant-Painter, *Robert Street-
ter Esq.*
Jeant-Plummer, *Charles
Atherston Esq.*
Chief Engineer, *William
Dickinson.*
Surveyor, *Joseph Ratcliff.*

Master-Joyner, *Alex. Forth.*
Clerk Itinerant, *Ch. Houton.*
Plasterer, *John Grove.*
Master-Carver, *Henry Philips.*
Master-Glasier, *Will. Ireland.*
Lock-Smith, *Robert Greenway.*
Black-Smith, *William Bache.*

Clerks of the Works.

White-hall, *Leonard Ga-
mon.*
Greenwich, *John Scar-
borough.*
the Tower, *Thomas Ro-
theram.*

At Hampton-Court, *Henry
Symmonds.*
At Newmarket, *Henry Win-
stanley.*
At Kensington, *Nicholas
Haukesmore.*

*Other Tradesmen sworn Servants to their Maje-
sties.*

Weller, *Sir Francis Child.*
Goldsmith, *Bernard Eels.*

Bookseller, *Maj. Will. Churchill.*
Watchmaker, *Thomas Herbert.*

To which add,

et Laureat, *Mr. Tate.*
drographer, *John Seller.*
rary-keeper, *Henry Thynn,
Esq.*

Cosmographer,
Geographer,
Publick-Notary,

The Secretaries of State.

Principal Secretary, *Daniel Earl of Nottingham.*

Under him { *The Honourable Edward Finch Esq.*
 Richard Warr Esq.
 Robert Yard Esq.
 Thomas Armstrong.
 Monsieur Barnard.

Other principal Secretary of State, *Sir John Trenchard.*

Under him { *William Bridgman Esq.*
 James Vernon Esq.
 Mr. — Tucker.
 Mr. — Welby.

*Lord-Chamberlain's Office.*Secretary, *Richard Colinge Esq.**Benjamin Colinge Esq.**Charles Colinge.**Thomas Fordham.*Secretary for the Plantations, *William Blathwait Esq.**Commissioners in the sick and wounded Office.**Dr. Isaac Wellwood.**Thomas Addison Esq.**Anthony Sheppard Esq.**Roger Kirkby Esq.**David Elder Esq.*Receiver, *Richard Povey.**Office of Paymaster of Their Majesties Forces.*Paymaster, *Richard Earl of Ranelagh.**Charles Fox Esq.**Mr. Pansford.*Deputy, *Major Ingram.**Mr. Rawkins.**Mr. Roger Hewet.**Clerks of the Signet.*Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the Bath.*John Gauntlet Esq.**Nicholas Morrice Esq.*Deputy, *George Woodson,*
Clerks, *Robert Williamson*Sir *William Trumball Kt.**Clerks of the Privy-Seal.*Sir *Charles Bickerstaff.**John Baron Esq.**John Matthews Esq.*Under-Clerk, *William Ten**Thomas Watkins Esq.**Officers & Servants under the Master of the Horse.*Master of the Horse, *Henry de Nassau, Seigneur de Oquerque.*Avener and Clerk-Marshal, *Anthony Row Esq.**Equerries.*Gentleman of the Horse, *Henry Iretton Esq.**John Layton, Thomas Butler, James Cockain, Peter La Grammar, Charles Dormer Esquires.*

{ Carew Rawleigh Esq.
 { George Fielding Esq.
 { Henry Atterson Esq.
 es of Honour
 erjeant of the Carriages, *Jacob de Perronne*.
 aster of the Studs, and Surveyor of the Race, *Thomas Pellin Esq.*
 rveyor of the Stables, *Francis Negus Esq.*
 ding-Surveyor, *Robert Hays*.
 erk of the Avery, *Robert Manley*.
 eoman of the Scirrup, *Peter Paul Grudrunell*.
 eomen-Riders, *John Waltraet, Frederick Rowles*.
 erk of the Stables, *Evert Jollyvet*.
 rveyors, *Samuel Chute, Samuel Brinne, Esquires*.
 pervisor of the High-ways, *Matthew Studholme Esq.*
 rjeant Farrier, *Andrew Snape Senior*.
 arshal-Farrier, *Andrew Snape Junior*.
 eomen-Farriers, *Humphrey Barns, John Willis*.
 oom-Farriers, *Josiah Watts, John Newberry*.
 q. Sadler, *John Rawlins*.
 eoman-Sadler, *Laurence Shast*.
 oom-Sadler, *John Rawlins*.
 achmaker, *Samuel Aubrey*.
 rveyors and Granators, *Anthony Row Esq. Arthur Powel, Robert Baynton*.
 epers of the Mews, *Thomas Eagles, Andrew Gidden*.
 eomen of the Carriages, *George Lampin, Robert Manning*.
 orte of the Mews, *Edward Allen*.
 entleman-Armourer, *Peter Mountlong*.
 ge of the Back-stairs, *John Pacquy*.
 essenger, *Edward Parsons*.
 achmen, *Derrick Stork, Jacob de Grave, Robert Young, William Welsh, Samuel Kelby, William Noble*.

Footmen 16.

Grooms 31.

Bottle-Groom 1.

Groom-Littermen 4.

A List of Their Majesties Servants in the Chappel-Royal at White-hall.

Dean of the Chappel, *Henry Lord Bishop of London:*

Sub-Dean, *Dr. Ralph Battle.*

Clerk of the Closet, *Thomas Burnet M. D.*

The Priests of the Chappel.

Confessor of the Household, *Stephen Crispian.*

John Sayer.

Andrew Trebeck.

Blaise White.

John Gosling.

Richard Hart.

Samuel Bentham.

Clerks of the Chappel.

Deacon, *Leonard Woodson.*

Nathaniel Watkin.

Thomas Richardson.

John Goodgroome.

George Bettenham.

Joseph Boucher.

Clerk of the Checque, *Edward Bradock.*

Nathaniel Vestment.

Henry Frost.

William Turner.

James Cobb.

Moses Snow.

Morgan Harris.

Organists, *Dr. William Child, Dr. John Blow.*

Master of the Twelve Children, *Mr. Henry Purcell.*

Musicians.

Master of Musick, *Dr. Nicholas Staggins.*

John Banister.

Edmund Flower.

William Hall.

Henry Eagles.

Robert Carr.

John Lenton.

George Eingham.

Richard Lewis.

Robert King.

Charles Powell.

John Goodwin.

Solomon Eagles.

Henry Hele.

Francis Crewse.

Robert Houghton.

Charles Coleman.

Christopher Stephens.

Thomas Fetch.

Frederick Stephens.

William Clayton.

John Noosely.

Daniel Short.

Robert Strong.

Alexander de la Toure.

Instrument-keeper, Medlicore.

Closet-keeper, Gilbert Thornborough.

Serjeant of the Vestry, Henry Parker.

Yeoman, Marmaduke Alford.

Groom, George Oulner.

Bell-ringer, William Sampson.

The 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, as they attend in their several Months.

March,	{ Dr. Horneck. Dr. Bright. Dr. Smolt. Dr. Waple.	Septemb.	{ Dr. Manningham. Dr. Cradock. Dr. Edwards. Mr. Staino.
April,	{ Dr. Paine. Dr. Young. Dr. Mills. Dr. Dunstar.	October,	{ Dr. Dove. Dr. Tully. Dr. Hickman. Dr. Cumber.
May,	{ Dr. Mountague. Dr. Scot. Dr. Aldridge. Dr. Wake.	Novemb.	{ Dr. Fane. Dr. Littleton. Dr. Menard. Dr. Doughty.
June,	{ Dr. Fuller. Dr. Linford. Dr. Herne. Dr. Sherlock.	Decemb.	{ Dr. Roise. Dr. Pelling. Dr. Freeman. Dr. Wickart.
July,	{ Dr. Haskard. Dr. Hesketh. Dr. Brampston. —	January,	{ Dr. Lamb. Dr. Birch. Dr. Hooper. Dr. Wogan.
August,	{ Mr. Ger. Mr. Raisberry. Dr. Williams. Dr. Blagrove.	February	{ Dr. Feilding. Dr. Whitfield. Mr. Brabant. Dr. Fleetwood.

Chamber-keeper to the Chaplains, Mr. William Cook.

*A List of the Offices and Servants of the
Queen's Household.*

Lord-Chamberlain, Charles Marquess of Winchester.
Treasurer and Receiver-general,
Vice-Chamberlain, George Sayers Esq.
Principal Secretary, Abel Tasien d' Allonne Esq.

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Sir John Osborne, Oliver de la Muce Esq.
Philip Bertue Esq.

Cup-bearers, John Stanley, Walton, Esquires.
Carvers, Charles Nicholas Eyer, Tho. Leicester, Esquires.
Sewers, Henry Mordant, Edward Herne, Esquires.

Gentlemen-Ushers, daily Waiters.

Henry Bulstrode Esq. John Remy de Montigny,
Edward Lloyd Esq. Esquire.

Gentlemen-Ushers, quarterly Waiters.

William Oldes Esq. Simon Archer Esq.
Thomas Paltock Esq. Robert Bomes, Esquire.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Mr. Michael East, Mr. Thomas Herbert,
Mr. John Marsh, Mr. Anthony Casan.

Pages of the Presence, Mr. Bernard Gales, Mr. Abraham King,
Page of the Robes, Mr. John Ketell.

Pages of the Back-stairs.

Mr. James Worthington, Mr. Daniel Putsfe,
Mr. John Jones, Mr. Hamlet Kirk,
Mr. Peter van Lemen, Mr. Richard Bradley.

Grooms of the Great-Chamber.

Mr. Randolph Sparrow,	Mr. John Viccars,
Mr. John Willson,	Mr. Rowland Pierce,
Mr. Matthew Clarke,	Mr. Simon Douglas,
Mr. William Snow,	Mr. Anthony Dayly,

Physician, Sir Charles Scarborough Kt.
 Apothecary, Christian Hamwell.
 Clerk of the Closet, William Stanley, D.D.
 Auditor General, Edward Clarke Esq.
 His Clerk,
 Messengers, Timothy Goodwin, Richard Hancock.
 Porter of the Back-stairs, David Harris.
 Master of the Barges, Mr. Christopher Hill.
 Four and twenty Watermen.

Officers and Servants of the Stables.

Master of the Horse, Edward Lord Viscount Villiers.
 Equerries, Charles Goltstein, Ch. May, Hen. Killigrew, Esquires.
 Pages of Honour, . . . Elveston, . . . Frankling, Esquires.
 Surveyor, Anthony Row Esq.
 Woman-Rider, John le Neauze,
 Woman of the Carriages, Mr. Joseph Hough.
 6 Coachmen. 2 Grooms. 10 Footmen. 4 Chair-men.
 1 Groom-Sadler. 1 Bottleman. 1 Groom-Farrier.

Her Majesty's Women-Servants.

Room of the Stole, and Lady of the Robes, Elizabeth
 Countess of Derby.

Ladies of the Bed-Chamber.

Baroness, Marchioness of Hallifax.	Bridget, Countess Dowager of Plymouth.
Baroness, Marchioness of Win- chester.	Frances, Countess of Scarbo- rough.
Countess of Nottingham.	

Maids of Honour.

Mrs. Moon,
Mrs. Comptor,
Mrs. Howard,

Mrs. Granville,
Mrs. Barkeley,
Mrs. Villiers.

Women of the Bed-Chamber.

Mrs. Anna van Golstein,
Mrs. Agnes Vighie,
Mrs. Cary Jesson,

Mrs. Dorothy Cason,
Mrs. Rachel Wyndham,
Mrs. Martha Lockhart.

Laundress, Mrs. Elizabeth Worthington.

Semstress and Starcher, Mrs. Dorothy Ireland.

Necessary Women, Elizabeth Wiele, Anne Damburst.

*A List of the Lords Commissioners of the
Treasury, and other Officers appointed for
Managing their Majesties Revenues.*

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury

Sidney, Lord Godolphin.

The Right Honourable Richard Hambden Esq.

The Right Honourable Sir Edward Seymour Baronet.

The Honourable Sir Stephen Fox.

The Honourable Charles Mountague.

Their Secretary, Henry Guy Esq.

Clerks, William Lounds, Robert Squibb, ... Shaw, William
Glanvill, ... Aldworth.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Richard Hambden Esq. &
of the Lords Commissioners.

The Chamberlains, Sir Nicholas Steward, Charles Cole Esq.
Deputy Chamberlains, Mr. John Low, Mr. Peter le Neve

Audi

auditor of the Receipts, Sir *Robert Howard* Kt.

the four Tellers, *Henry Maynard*, *Francis Villers*, *John Lov-
ing*, *Thomas Howard*, Esquires.

clerk of the Pells, *William Wardour* Esq.

fishers of the Receipt, Mr. *Packer*, &c.

ally-cutter, *John Taylor*.

*List of the Lords and others of their
Majesties most Honourable Privy-Coun-
cil.*

HIS Royal Highness Prince George of
Denmark.

John Lord Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*.

r John *Sommers* Kt. Lord-keeper of the
Great-Seal.

Thomas Marquess of *Carmarthen*, Lord Presi-
dent of the Council.

Thomas Earl of *Pembroke* Lord Privy-Seal.

Henry Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal of *England*

Charles Duke of *Bolton*.

William Duke of *Hamilton*.

Charles Marquess of *Winchester*.

Robert Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord Great-Cham-
berlain of *England*.

William Earl of *Devonshire*, Lord-Steward of
Their Majesties Household.

Charles Earl of *Dorset*, Lord-Chamberlain of
Their Majesties Household.

Hubrey Earl of *Oxford*.

William

William Earl of Bedford.

John Earl of Bridgwater.

John Earl of Bath.

Charles Earl of Macclesfield.

*Daniel Earl of Nottingham, Their Majestie
Principal Secretary of State.*

Laurence Earl of Rochester.

William Earl of Portland, Groom of the Stole

Thomas Earl of Falconberg.

Charles Earl of Monmouth.

Ralph Earl of Montague.

Richard Earl of Scarborough.

Henry Earl of Warrington.

Richard Earl of Ranelagh.

*Francis Viscount Newport, Treasurer of th
Houſhold.*

Henry Viscount Sidney, Lord-Deputy of Ireland

Anthony Viscount Faulkland.

Henry Lord-Bishop of London.

Robert Lord Lexington.

Charles Lord Cornwallis.

Sidney Lord Godolphin.

Henry Lord Capel.

Thomas Lord Coningsby.

*Sir John Trevor Speaker of the Honourabl
House of Commons.*

Sir Robert Howard Kt.

*Thomas Wharton Esq; Comptroller of th
Houſhold.*

Sir John Louthier Baronet, Vice-Chamberlain.

*Sir John Trenchard, the other of their Majestie
Principal Secretaries of State.*

Richard Hampden Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Sir John Holt Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
 Sir Edward Seymour Baronet.
 Sir Henry Goodrick Kt. Lieutenant-General of the Ordinance.
 Edward Russell Esq.
 Hugh Boscawen Esq.

A List of the Gentlemen-Pensioners, under their Captain, John Lord Lovelace.

Lieutenant, Henry Henningham Esq.	
Standard-bearer, Bouchier Fane Esq.	
Clerk of the Checque, Robert Manley Esq.	
Thomas Hales,	Paul Cotton,
Graham Clerk,	Alexander Barham,
Atter Baker,	Edward Wroth,
Gerard Fleetwood,	Henry Paget,
Aniel Vivian,	Philip Reeves,
Thomas Cludd,	John Grubb,
Thomas Kniveton Bar.	Thomas Freckleton,
Henry Turner,	Henry Bowyer,
William Rowley,	Thomas Musgrave,
Graham Carter,	Henry Lenny,
Abrose Seckum,	Henry Purefoy,
Gregory Westcomb,	Nicholas Arnold,
Charles Monke,	Sir Charles Umphreville,
Thomas Orme,	William Spencer,
John Tidcombe,	Thomas Lloyd,
Charles Norton,	Stury Knyveton,
Thomas Butler,	Stephen Ashton,
Thomas Pyrke,	John Champarty.

Four Vacant.

{

Paymaster, *William Smith Esq.*

Gentleman-Harbinger, *George Shipway.*

A List of the Yeomen of the Guard-Officers.

The Captain, *Charles Earl of Manchester.*

Lieutenant, *Richard Maule Esq.*

Ensign, *Robert Sayers Esq.*

Clerk of the Checque, *Richard Morton Esq.*

The Corporals, *William Haughton, George Davenant Esq.*

Richard Uphill Esq. John Bigg Esq.

Officers of the four Troops of Horse.

First Troop.

The Captain, *Richard Earl of Scarborough.*

Lieutenants, *George Cholmondly, John Staples, Esquires.*

Cornet, and Guidon, *Charles Butler, Count Martoone.*

Exempts, *John Baynes, John Goddard, Anthony Morga
Philip Cheviux.*

Brigadiers, *John West, Samuel Wells, William Barnes, Jam
Chamberlain.*

Adjutant, *Charles Dilkes.*

Sub-brigadiers, *Ambrose Lock, Hugh Bébeath, George Shor
Andrew Corbet.*

Second Troop.

The Captain, *James Duke of Ormond.*

Lieutenants, *Lord Fairfax, Lewis Billingsly.*

Cornet, and Guidon, *Lord Hyde, Daniel Harvey.*

Exempts, *Robert Wattson, Thomas Smith, Theodore Dagg.
Thomas Poultney.*

Brigadiers, *James Butler, James Cornaude, John Petr
John Walkadine.*

Adjutant, *Tixophilus Wildgoose.*

Sub-brigadiers, *Adrian Fulgham, Leonard Holmden, Richard Collins, John Denty.*

(Third Troop.)

The Captain, *Richard Lord Viscount Colchester.*

Lieutenants, *Hatt. Compton, Bartho. Ogleby.*

Cornet, and Guidon, *George Churchill, Hatt. Compton.*

Exempts, *William Molton, Benjamin Monger, John Peachy, Const. Debellaux.*

Adjutant.

Brigadiers. *Ralph Barrow, Matthew Whitfield, William Holms, Henry Snary.*

Sub-brigadiers, *Charles Williams, Lom. Hansberge, Francis Savage, William Taylor.*

(Fourth Troop.)

The Captain, *My Lord Overkirk.*

Lieutenants, *Capt. Heer L'Estrange, Capt. Heer Postern.*

Cornet, *Capt. La Lech.*

Exempts.

pt. | *Menes,
La Rue,*

Capt. | *Gbris.
—*

Brigadiers.

pt. | *Vander Horst,
Wegervoort,*

Capt. | *Eresteyn,
Mels.*

Sub-brigadiers.

pt. | *Verhorst,
Ruyssen,*

Capt. | *Van Geen,
Katterpole.*

A List of the present Nobility, and Bishops.

*Where you find the Star prefix'd, the Title was
conferred by his present Majesty.*

Princes of the Blood.

- * Prince GEORGE of Denmark, Duke of Cumberland.
- * WILLIAM Duke of Gloucester.

Great Officers.

Thomas Danby, Marquess of Carmarthen, Lord President of
the Council.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Privy-Seal.

Dukes 13.

Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal of England.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

Charles Lenox Duke of Richmond.

Charles Fitz-Roy Duke of Southampton.

Charles Fitz-Roy Duke of Grafton.

James Butler Duke of Ormond.

Henry Somerset Duke of Beaufort.

George Fitz-Roy Duke of Northumberland.

Charles Beauleair Duke of S. Albans.

James Fitz-James Duke of Berwick.

* Charles Pawlet Duke of Bolton.

* Charles Schonberg Duke of Schonberg.

Marquesses 3.

George Savile Marquess of Halifax.

William Herbert Marquess of Powis.

* Thomas Osborne Marquess of Carmarthen, Lord President
of the Council.

Other Great Officers who take Place of all of their Degree.

Robert Earl of Lindsey, Ld Great Chamberlain of England.
William Earl of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the Household.
Charles Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Earls 71.

Robert de Vere Earl of Oxford.
Charles Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury.
Anthony Grey Earl of Kent.
William Stanley Earl of Derby.
John Manners Earl of Rutland.
Geophilus Hastings Earl of Huntingdon.
William Russel Earl of Bedford.
Thomas Herbert Earl of Pembroke, Lord Privy-Seal.
Francis Clinton Earl of Lincoln.
Henry Howard Earl of Suffolk.
Charles Sackville Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.
James Cecyll Earl of Salisbury.
John Cecyll Earl of Exeter.
John Egerton Earl of Bridgewater.
Philip Sidney Earl of Leicester.
George Compton Earl of Northampton.
Edward Rich Earl of Warwick and Holland.
William Cavendish Earl of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the Household.
John Fielding Earl of Denbigh.
John Digby Earl of Bristol.
John Holles Earl of Clare.
James St. John Earl of Bolingbroke.
John Fane Earl of Westmoreland.
Charles Mountague Earl of Manchester.
Thomas Howard Earl of Berkshire.
John Sheffield Earl of Mulgrave.

Thomas Savage Earl Rivers.

Robert Bertie Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

Henry Mordant Earl of Peterborough.

Thomas Gray Earl of Stamford.

Charles Finch Earl of Winchelsea.

Evelyn Pierrepont Earl of Kingston.

Charles Dormer Earl of Carnarvan.

Philip Stanhope Earl of Chesterfield.

Thomas Tuston Earl of Thanet.

William Wentworth Earl of Strafford.

Robert Spencer Earl of Sunderland.

Robert Leke Earl of Scarisdale.

Edward Mountague Earl of Sandwich.

Henry Hyde Earl of Clarendon.

Algernon Capel Earl of Essex.

Robert Brudenel Earl of Cardigan.

James Annesly Earl of Anglesey.

John Granville Earl of Bath.

Charles Howard Earl of Carlisle.

William Craven Earl of Craven.

Thomas Bruce Earl of Ailesbury.

Richard Boyle Earl of Burlington.

Anthony Ashley Cooper Earl of Shaftsbury.

Edward Henry Lee Earl of Litchfield.

Thomas Lennard Earl of Sussex.

Lewis de Duras Earl of Feversham.

Charles Gerard Earl of Macclesfield.

Charles-Bodvile Roberts Earl of Radnor.

William Paston Earl of Yarmouth.

George Berkeley Earl of Berkeley.

Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham, Principal Secret. of State.

Laurence Hyde Earl of Rochester.

James Bertie Earl of Abingdon.

Baptist Noel Earl of Gainsborough.

Coniers D'Arce Earl of Holderness.

Orber Windsor Earl of Plymouth.

Francis Ratcliff Earl of Derwentwater.

Henry Howard Earl of Stafford.
 William Bentinck Earl of Portland.
 Thomas Bellasis Earl of Falconberg.
 Charles Mordant Earl of Monmouth.
 Ralph Mountague Earl of Mountague.
 John Churchill Earl of Marlborough.
 Arthur Herbert Earl of Torrington.
 Richard Lumley Earl of Scarborough.
 Henry Booth Earl of Warrington.

Viscounts 10.

Edward Devereux Viscount Hereford.
 Francis Brown Viscount Mountague.
 William Fiennes Viscount Say and Sele.
 Francis Newport Viscount Newport.
 Charles Townesend Viscount Townesend.
 Thomas Thynne Viscount Weymouth.
 Christopher Hatton Viscount Hatton.
 Henry Sidney Viscount Sidney.
 Henry Telverton Viscount Longueville.
 Edward Villiers Viscount Villiers.

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Barons 66.

George Nevill Lord Abergavenny.
 James Touchet Lord Audley.
 Robert Bertie Lord Willoughby of Eresby.
 John West Lord de la Ware.
 Charles Berkeley Lord Berkley of Berkley.
 Thomas Parker Lord Morley.
 Robert Shirley Lord Ferrers.
 Charles Mildmay Lord Fitzwalter.
 Edward Stourton Lord Stourton.
 Ralph Eure Lord Eure.
 Philip Wharton Lord Wharton.
 John Willoughby Lord Willoughby of Parham.
 William Paget Lord Paget.
 Francis Howard Lord Howard of Effingham.
 William North Lord North.

James Bruges Lord Chandois.
Robert Carey Lord Hunsden.
Robert Sidney Lord Sidney of Penshurst.
Thomas Petre Lord Petre.
Charles Gerard Lord Gerard.
Henry Arundel Lord Arundel of Wardour.
Christopher Roper Lord Tenham.
Foulk Grevil Lord Brook.
Ford Gray Lord Gray.
John Lovelace Lord Lovelace.
John Pawlet Lord Pawlet.
William Maynard Lord Maynard.
Thomas Coventry Lord Coventry.
William Howard Lord Howard of Esrick.
Charles Mohun Lord Mohun.
Thomas Leigh Lord Leigh.
Thomas Jermin Lord Jermin.
William Byron Lord Byron.
John Vaughan Lord Vaughan.
Francis Carrington Lord Carrington.
William Widdrington Lord Widdrington.
Edward Ward Lord Ward.
John Culpeper Lord Culpeper.
Charles Boyle Lord Clifford of Lanesborough.
Robert Lucas Lord Lucas.
Edward Watson Lord Rockingham.
Robert Sutton Lord Lexington.
Marmaduke Langdale Lord Langdale.
John Berkeley Lord Berkeley of Stratton.
Charles Granville Lord Granville.
Denzill Holles Lord Holles.
Charles Cornwallis Lord Cornwallis.
Thomas Crew Lord Crew.
John Arundel Lord Arundel of Trerice.
Hugh Clifford Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.
Peregrine Osborn Lord Osborn.
George Carteret Lord Carteret.
John Bennet Lord Ossulston.

William Legg Lord Dartmouth.
William Stawell Lord Stawell.
Francis North Lord Gilford.
Sidney Godolphin Lord Godolphin.
Henry Fermie Lord Dover.
John Jefferies Lord Jefferies.
James Waldegrave Lord Waldegrave.
Edward Griffin Lord Griffin.
Hugh Cholmondley Lord Cholmondley.
John Ashburnham Lord Ashburnham.
Henry Capel Lord Capel.
William Farmer Lord Lempster.

Arch-bishops 2, and Bishops 24.

DR. *John Tillotson*, Lord Arch-bishop of
Canterbury.
 Dr. *John Sharp*, Lord Arch-bishop of *York.*
 r. *Henry Compton*, Lord Bishop of *London.*
 r. *Nathaniel Crew*, Lord Bishop of *Durham.*
 r. *Peter Mew*, Lord Bishop of *Winchester.*
 r. *William Beau*, Lord Bishop of *Landaff.*
 r. *William Lloyd*, Lord-Bishop of *Lichfield*
 and *Coventry.*
 r. *Thomas Smith*, Lord-Bishop of *Carlisle.*
 r. *Thomas Sprat*, Lord-Bishop of *Rocheſter.*
 Sir *Jonathan Trelawney Bar.* Lord-Bishop of
Exeter.
 r. *Thomas Watson*, L. Bishop of *St. Davids.*
 Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Lord-Bishop of *Salis-*
bury.
 Dr. *Humphry Humphrys*, Lord-Bishop of
Bangor.

- * Dr. *Nicholas Stratford*, L. Bishop of *Chester*.
- * Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*, L. Bp of *Worcester*.
- * Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Lord-Bishop of *Ely*.
- * Dr. *Gilbert Ironside*, L. Bishop of *Hereford*.
- * Dr. *John Hough*, Lord-Bishop of *Oxford*.
- * Dr. *John More*, Lord-Bishop of *Norwich*.
- * Dr. *Richard Cumberland*, L. Bp of *Peterborough*.
- * Dr. *Edward Fowler*, L. Bishop of *Gloucester*.
- * Dr. *Robert Grove*, Lord-Bishop of *Chichester*.
- * Dr. *Richard Kidder*, L. Bp of *Bath and Wells*.
- * Dr. *John Hall*, Lord-Bishop of *Bristol*.
- * Dr. *Thomas Tennison*, L. Bishop of *Lincoln*.
- * Dr *Jones*, Lord-Bishop of *St. Asaph*.

1. *Note*, That the Lord-President of the Council takes place of all Dukes not of the Royal Blood.

2. That the Lord Great-Chamberlain of *England*, the Lord-Steward of the King's Household, and the Lord-Chamberlain of the Household, take place above all of their Degree.

3. That the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* takes Place next to the Princes of the Blood, and above all the Nobility and Great Officers; The Arch-bishop of *York*, above all the Nobility and Great Officers, except the Lord Keeper, and the rest of the Bishops next after the Viscounts, and above the Temporal Barons. Whereof the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*, do always precede the other Bishops, the rest taking place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

A Scheme of the Sovereign, and Knights-Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

The King of Denmark.	The Sovereign.	The King of Sweden.	Prince George of Denmark.
* Elector of <i>Brandenburgh.</i>		* Duke of <i>Zell.</i>	
* Elector of <i>Saxony.</i>		Earl of <i>Oxford.</i>	
Earl of <i>Stafford.</i>		Duke of <i>Beaufort.</i>	
* Earl of <i>Bedford.</i>		* Duke of <i>Southampton.</i>	
* Earl of <i>Mulgrave.</i>		* Marquess of <i>Carmarthen.</i>	
Duke of <i>Richmond.</i>		Duke of <i>Hamilton.</i>	
Duke of <i>Somerset.</i>		Duke of <i>Northumberland.</i>	
Duke of <i>Norfolk.</i>		Earl of <i>Peterborough.</i>	
Earl of <i>Rocheſter.</i>		Earl of <i>Feverſham.</i>	
Earl of <i>Sunderland.</i>		Duke of <i>Ormond.</i>	
* Earl of <i>Devonſhire.</i>		* Earl of <i>Dorſet.</i>	

A Catalogue of the Baronets of this Kingdom of England, from the first Creation of that Dignity, until the 10th of June 1693, inclusive.

Baronets Created by King James the First.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 N icholas Bacon. | 27 Thomas Mounson. |
| 2 Richard Molineux. | 28 George Gresely. |
| 3 Thomas Mansel. | 29 Paul Tracy. |
| 4 George Shirley. | 30 John Wentworth. |
| 5 John Stradling. | 31 Henry Bellasyse. |
| 6 Francis Leke. | 32 William Constable, Ex. |
| 7 Thomas Pelham. | 33 Thomas Leigh. |
| 8 Richard Houghton. | 34 Edward Noel. |
| 9 Henry Hobert. | 35 Robert Cotton. |
| 10 George Booth. | 36 Robert Cholmondeleigh, Ex. |
| 11 John Peyton. | 37 John Molineux. |
| 12 Lionel Talmach. | 38 Francis Wortley, Ex. |
| 13 Gertrase Clifton. | 39 George Savile. |
| 14 Thomas Gerard. | 40 William Kniveton. |
| 15 Walter Ashton. | 41 Philip Woodhouse. |
| 16 Philip Knevet, Ex. | 42 William Pope, ex. |
| 17 John St. John. | 43 James Harrington. |
| 18 John Shelley. | 44 Henry Savile, ex. |
| 19 John Savage. | 45 Henry Willoughby, ex. |
| 20 Francis Barington. | 46 Lewis Tresham, ex. |
| 21 Henry Berkeley, Ex. | 47 Thomas Brudenell. |
| 22 William Wentworth. | 48 George St. Paul, ex. |
| 23 Richard Musgrave. | 49 Philip Tirwhit. |
| 24 Edward Seymour. | 50 Roger Dallison, ex. |
| 25 Moyle Finch. | 51 Edward Carre. |
| 26 Anthony Cope. | 52 Edward Hussyey. |

Lestrange Mordant.
Thomas Bendish.
John Wynne.
William Throckmorton.
Richard Worsley.
Richard Fleetwood.
Thomas Spencer.
John Tuston.
Samuel Peyton, ex.
Charles Morrison, ex.
Henry Baker, ex.
Roger Appleton.
William Sidley.
William Twisden.
Edward Hales.
William Monys.
Thomas Mildmay.
William Maynard.
Henry Lee.
John Portman, ex.
Nicholas Saunderson.
Miles Sands, ex.
Will. Gostwick.
Tho. Puckering, ex.
William Wray.
William Ayloffe.
Marmaduke Wivel.
John Pershall.
Francis Englefield.
Thomas Ridgway.
William Essex.
Edward Gorges.
Edward Devereux.
Reginald Mobun.
Samuel Grimston.
Thomas Holt.
Robert Naper.
Paul Banning, ex.

91 *Thomas Temple.*
 92 *Thomas Penyston.*
 93 *Thomas Blackston, ex.*
 94 *Robert Dormer.*
 95 *Rowland Egerton.*
 96 *Roger Townesend.*
 97 *Simon Clark.*
 98 *Edward Fitton, ex.*
 99 *Richard Lucy, ex.*
 100 *Matthew Boynton.*
 101 *Thomas Littleton.*
 102 *Francis Leigh, ex.*
 103 *Thomas Burdet.*
 104 *George Morton.*
 105 *William Harvey, ex.*
 106 *Thomas Mackworth.*
 107 *William Grey.*
 108 *William Villers.*
 109 *James Ley, ex.*
 110 *William Hicks.*
 111 *Thomas Beaumont.*
 112 *Henry Salisbury.*
 113 *Erasmus Driden.*
 114 *William Armine, ex.*
 115 *William Banburgh, ex.*
 116 *Edward Hartop.*
 117 *John Mill.*
 118 *Francis Radcliffe.*
 119 *David Foulis.*
 120 *Thomas Philips.*
 121 *Claudius Forster, ex.*
 122 *Anthony Chester.*
 123 *Samuel Tryon.*
 124 *Adam Newton.*
 125 *John Boteler, ex.*
 126 *Gilbert Gerard.*
 127 *Humphrey Lee.*
 128 *Richard Berney.*

129 *Humphrey Forster.*
 130 *Thomas Biggs, ex.*
 131 *Hen. Bellingham, ex.*
 132 *Will. Yelverton, ex.*
 133 *John Scudamore.*
 134 *Thomas Gore.*
 135 *John Packington.*
 136 *Ralph Ashton.*
 137 *Baptist Hicks, ex.*
 138 *Thomas Roberts.*
 139 *John Hanmer.*
 140 *Edward Fryer, ex.*
 141 *Edward Osborne.*
 142 *Henry Felton.*
 143 *William Chaloner, ex.*
 144 *Thomas Bishop.*
 145 *Francis Vincent.*
 146 *Henry Cleve, ex.*
 147 *Benjamin Tichburne.*
 148 *Richard Wilbraham.*
 149 *Thomas Delves.*
 150 *Lewis Watson.*
 151 *Thomas Palmer.*
 152 *Richard Roberts.*
 153 *John Rivers.*
 154 *Thomas Darnel.*
 155 *Isaac Sidley.*
 156 *Robert Brown, ex.*
 157 *John Hewet.*
 158 *Henry Fernegan.*
 159 *Nicholas Hide, ex.*
 160 *John Philips.*
 161 *John Stepney.*
 162 *Baldwin Wake.*
 163 *William Mashom.*
 164 *John Colbrond.*
 165 *John Hotham.*
 166 *Francis Mansel.*

167 *Edward Powel, ex.*
 168 *John Garrard.*
 169 *Richard Grosvenour.*
 170 *Henry Moody, ex.*
 171 *John Barker.*
 172 *William Button.*
 173 *John Gage.*
 174 *William Goring.*
 175 *Peter Courtene, ex.*
 176 *Richard Norton.*
 177 *John Leventhorpe.*
 178 *Capel Bedell, ex.*
 179 *John Darell, ex.*
 180 *William Williams.*
 181 *Francis Ashbey.*
 182 *Anthony Ashley, ex.*
 183 *John Cooper.*
 184 *Edmund Prideaux.*
 185 *Thomas Haslerigge.*
 186 *Thomas Burton.*
 187 *Francis Foleiambe, ex.*
 188 *Edward Tate.*
 189 *George Chudleigh.*
 190 *Francis Drake.*
 191 *William Meredith.*
 192 *Hugh Middleton.*
 193 *Gifford Thornhurst.*
 194 *Percy Herbert.*
 195 *Robert Fisher.*
 196 *Hardolph Wastneys.*
 197 *Henry Skipwith.*
 198 *Thomas Harris.*
 199 *Nicholas Tempest.*
 200 *Francis Cottingham, ex.*
 201 *Thomas Harris, ex.*
 202 *Edward Barkham.*
 203 *John Corbet, ex.*
 204 *Thomas Playters.*

Baronets created by King Charles the First.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5 John Ashfield, ex. | 239 Edward Littleton. |
| 6 Henry Harper. | 240 Ambrose Brown. |
| 7 Edward Seabright, ex. | 241 Sackville Crow. |
| 8 John Beaumont. | 242 Michael Levesey, ex. |
| 9 Edward Dering. | 243 Simon Bennet, ex. |
| 0 George Kempe, ex. | 244 Thomas Fisher, ex. |
| 1 William Brereton, ex. | 245 Thomas Bowyer. |
| 2 Patricius Curwen, ex. | 246 Buts Bacon. |
| 3 William Russel. | 247 John Corbet. |
| 4 John Spencer. | 248 Edward Tirrel. |
| 5 Giles Astcourt. | 249 Basil Dixwel, ex. |
| 6 Tho. Aylesbury, ex. | 250 Richard Young, ex. |
| 7 Thomas Style. | 251 Will. Pennymen, ex. |
| 8 Frederick Cornwallis. | 252 William Stonehouse. |
| 9 Drue Drury. | 253 Thomas Fowler, ex. |
| 0 William Skeffington. | 254 John Fenwick. |
| 1 Robert Crane, ex. | 255 William Wray. |
| 2 Anthony Wingfield. | 256 John Trelawney. |
| 3 William Culpeper. | 257 John Conyers. |
| 4 Giles Bridges. | 258 John Bolles. |
| 5 John Kirle. | 259 Thomas Aston. |
| 6 Humphrey Stiles, ex. | 260 Kenelm Fenoure. |
| 7 Henry Moor. | 261 John Price. |
| 8 Thomas Heal. | 262 Richard Beaumont, ex. |
| 9 John Carleton, ex. | 263 William Wiseman. |
| 0 Thomas Maples, ex. | 264 Thomas Nightingale. |
| 1 John Isham. | 265 John Jacques, ex. |
| 2 Harvey Bagot. | 266 Robert Dillington. |
| 3 Lewis Pallard, ex. | 267 Francis Pile. |
| 4 Francis Mannock. | 268 John Pole. |
| 5 Henry Gliffith, ex. | 269 William Lewes, ex. |
| 6 Lodowick Dyer. | 270 William Culpeper. |
| 7 Hugh Stukely. | 271 Peter Nan-loor, ex. |
| 8 Edward Stanly. | 272 John Lawrence. |

273 *Anthony Slingsby.*
 274 *Thomas Vavasour.*
 275 *Robert Wolseley.*
 276 *Rice Rudd.*
 277 *Richard Wiseman.*
 278 *Henry Ferrars.*
 279 *John Anderson.*
 280 *William Ruffel.*
 281 *Richard Everard.*
 282 *Thomas Powell.*
 283 *William Luckin.*
 284 *Richard Graham.*
 285 *George Twisleton, ex.*
 286 *William Acton, ex.*
 287 *Nicholas Lestrange.*
 288 *John Holland.*
 289 *Edward Aleyn, ex.*
 290 *Richard Earl.*
 291 *Robert Ducey.*
 292 *Rich. Greneville, ex.*
 293 *Charles Vavasour.*
 294 *Edward Tirrel.*
 295 *Edward Mosely, ex.*
 296 *Martin Lumley.*
 297 *William Dalston.*
 298 *Henry Fletcher.*
 299 *Nicholas Cole.*
 300 *Edmund Pye, ex.*
 301 *Simon Every.*
 302 *William Langley.*
 303 *William Paston.*
 304 *James Stonehouse.*
 305 *John Palgrave.*
 306 *Gerard Napper.*
 307 *Thomas Whitmore.*
 308 *John Mauey.*
 309 *Thomas Cave.*
 310 *Christopher Telverton.*

311 *William Boteler.*
 312 *Thomas Hatten.*
 313 *Thomas Abdy.*
 314 *Thomas Bampffield.*
 315 *John Cotton.*
 316 *Simon d' Ewes.*
 317 *Henry Frederick.*
 318 *John Burgoyne.*
 319 *John Northcote.*
 320 *William Drake.*
 321 *Thomas Rous.*
 322 *Ralph Hare.*
 323 *John Norwich.*
 324 *John Brownlow, ex.*
 325 *William Brownlow.*
 326 *John Sidenham.*
 327 *Henry Prat, ex.*
 328 *Francis Nicholas.*
 329 *Willam Strickland.*
 330 *Thomas Wolriche.*
 331 *Thomas Maleverer.*
 332 *William Boughton.*
 333 *John Chichester.*
 334 *Norton Knatchbull.*
 335 *Hugh Windham, ex.*
 336 *Rich Carew.*
 337 *William Castleton.*
 338 *Richard Price.*
 339 *Hugh Cholmley.*
 340 *William Springe.*
 341 *Thomas Trevor, ex.*
 342 *John Cinson.*
 343 *Hugh Owen.*
 344 *Morton Briggs.*
 345 *Henry Hyman.*
 346 *Thomas Sansford.*
 347 *Francis Rhodes.*

8 Richard Sprignel.
 9 John Potts.
 0 John Goodrick.
 1 Robert Bindloffe.
 2 William Walter.
 3 Thomas Lawley.
 4 William Farmer.
 5 John Davye.
 6 Thomas Pettus.
 7 William Andrews.
 8 John Meaux.
 9 Rich. Gurney, ex.
 0 Thomas Willys.
 1 Francis Armitage.
 2 Richard Halford.
 3 Humphrey Tuston.
 4 Edward Coke.
 5 Isaac Astley, ex.
 6 David Cunningham, ex.
 7 John Raney.
 8 Revet Eldred, ex.
 9 John Gell.
 0 Vincent Corbet.
 1 John Kay.
 2 Thomas Trollop.
 3 Edward Thomas.
 4 William Cowper.
 5 Denner Strut.
 6 William St. Quintin.
 7 Robert Kempe.
 8 John Read.
 9 James Enyan.
 0 Edm. Williams, ex.
 1 John Williams.
 2 George Wintour.
 3 John Borlase.
 4 Henry Knollys, ex.
 5 John Hamilton.

386 Edward Morgan.
 387 Nicholas Kemys.
 388 Trevor Williams.
 389 John Reresby.
 390 William Ingleby.
 391 Poynings Moor.
 392 Christopher Dawney.
 393 Thomas Hampson.
 394 Thomas Williamson.
 395 William Denney, ex.
 396 Richard Hardres.
 397 Christopher Lowther.
 398 Thomas Alston.
 399 Edward Corbet.
 400 George Middleton, ex.
 401 Edward Payler.
 402 William Widdrington.
 403 Matt. Valkenburgh.
 404 Philip Constable.
 405 Ralph Blackston.
 406 Edward Widdrington.
 407 Robert Markham.
 408 Philip Hungate.
 409 Stephen Lennard.
 410 William Thorold.
 411 Walter Rudstons Wrotesley.
 412 Thomas Bland.
 413 Robert Throckmorton.
 414 William Halton.
 415 Bocket Spencer.
 416 Edward Golding.
 417 William Smith.
 418 Henry Henn.
 419 Walter Blount.
 420 Adam Littleton.
 421 Thomas Lidel.
 422 Richard Lawday, ex.
 423 Thomas Chamberlain.

424 *Henry Hunloke.*
 425 *Thomas Badd.*
 426 *Richard Crane, ex.*
 427 *Samuel Danvers.*
 428 *Henry Anderson.*
 429 *William Vavasour, ex.*
 430 *Henry Jones.*
 431 *Edward Walgrave.*
 432 *Thomas Haggerston.*
 433 *John Pate, ex.*
 434 *John Bale.*
 435 *Brian Oneal.*
 436 *Willoughby Hickman.*
 437 *John Butler.*
 438 *Edward Acton.*
 439 *Francis Hawley.*
 440 *Walter Rudston.*

441 *John Prestox.*
 442 *John Web.*
 443 *Thomas Prestwich.*
 444 *Henry Williams.*
 445 *Gervase Lucas, ex.*
 446 *Robert Thorold.*
 447 *John Scudamore.*
 448 *Henry Bard, ex.*
 449 *Richard Viviant.*
 450 *William Van Colster.*
 451 *William de Boreel.*
 452 *George Carteret.*
 453 *Thomas Windibank.*
 454 *Benjamin Wright.*
 455 *Edward Charlton.*
 456 *Richard Willis.*

Baronets created by King Charles the Second.

457 **R** *ichard Brown.*
 458 **H** *enry de Vic.*
 459 *Richard Forster.*
 460 *Richard Fanshawe.*
 461 *William Curtius.*
 462 *Arthur Slingsby.*
 463 *Thomas Orby.*
 464 *Thomas Bond.*
 465 *Arthur Marigny.*
 466 *Henry Brown.*
 467 *Jeremy Whichcot.*
 468 *Anthony de Mercus, ex.*
 469 *John Evelyn.*
 470 *Gualter de Raed.*
 471 *Orlando Bridgman.*
 472 *Geofrey Palmer.*

473 *Heneage Finch.*
 474 *John Langham.*
 475 *Humphrey Winch.*
 476 *Robert Abdy.*
 477 *Thomas Draper.*
 478 *Henry Wright, ex.*
 479 *Jonathan Keate.*
 480 *Hugh Speke.*
 481 *Nicholas Gould, ex.*
 482 *Thomas Adams.*
 483 *Richard Atkins.*
 484 *Thomas Allen.*
 485 *Henry North.*
 486 *Thomas Culham.*
 487 *William Wiseman, ex.*
 488 *Basil Dixwel.*

189 Thomas Darcy.
 190 George Grubham-Hov.
 191 John Cuts, ex.
 192 Solomon Swale.
 193 William Humble.
 194 Henry Stapleton.
 195 Gervase Elwes.
 196 Robert Cordel.
 197 John Robinson.
 198 John Abdy, ex.
 199 Robert Hilliard.
 00 John Astley.
 01 William Bowyer.
 02 Thomas Stanley.
 03 John Shuckborough.
 04 William Wray.
 05 Nicholas Steward.
 06 George Warburton.
 07 Francis Holles.
 08 Oliver St. John.
 09 Ralph de la Val.
 10 Andrew Hawley.
 11 Thomas Ellis.
 12 John Covert.
 13 Peter Lear.
 14 Maurice Berkeley.
 15 Henry Hudson.
 16 Thomas Herbert.
 17 Thomas Middleton.
 18 Verney Noel.
 19 George Buswel.
 0 Robert Auster.
 1 Robert Hales.
 2 William Boothby.
 3 Woolstan Dixey.
 4 John Bright.
 5 John Warner.
 6 Job Harby.

527 Samuel Moreland.
 528 Thomas Hewit.
 529 Edward Honeywood.
 530 Richard Brown.
 531 Henry Vernon.
 532 John Aubrey.
 533 William Thomas.
 534 Thomas Sclater.
 535 Henry Conway.
 536 Edward Green.
 537 John Stapeley.
 538 Metcalf Robinson.
 539 Marmaduke Gresham.
 540 William Dudley.
 541 Hugh Smithson.
 542 Roger Mostin.
 543 William Willoughby, ex.
 544 Anthony Oldfield.
 545 Peter Leicester.
 546 William Wheeler.
 547 John Newton.
 548 Thomas Lee.
 549 Thomas Smith.
 550 Ralph Ashton.
 551 John Rous.
 552 Henry Massingbeard.
 553 John Hales.
 554 Ralph Bovey, ex.
 555 John Knightly.
 556 John Drake.
 557 Oliver St. George.
 558 John Bowyer.
 559 William Wild.
 560 Joseph Ashe.
 561 John Hom.
 562 John Swineburne.
 563 John Trot, ex.
 564 Hambrey Miller.

565 John Lewes, ex.
 566 John Beal.
 567 Richard Francklin.
 568 William Russl.
 569 Thomas Boothby, ex.
 570 William Backhouse, ex.
 571 John Cutler, ex.
 572 Giles Mottet.
 573 Henry Gifford.
 574 Thomas Foot.
 575 Thomas Manwaring.
 576 Thomas Bennet.
 577 John Wroth.
 578 George Wynne.
 579 Heneage Fetherston.
 580 Humphrey Monnox.
 581 John Peyton, ex.
 582 Edmond Anderson.
 583 John Fagg.
 584 Matthew Herbert.
 585 Edward Ward.
 586 John Keyt.
 587 William Killegrew.
 588 John Buck.
 589 William Frankland.
 590 Richard Stiddolph, ex.
 591 William Gardner.
 592 William Juxon.
 593 John Legard.
 594 George Marwood.
 595 John Jackson.
 596 Henry Pickering.
 597 Henry Bedingsfield.
 598 Walter Plomer.
 599 Herbert Springet, ex.
 600 William Powel.
 601 Robert Newton, ex.
 602 Nicholas Staughton.

603 William Rokeby.
 604 Walter Ernley.
 605 John Hubaud.
 606 Thomas Morgan.
 607 George Lane.
 608 George Wakeman.
 609 Benjamin Wright.
 610 John Colleton.
 611 James Modyford.
 612 Thomas Beaumont.
 613 Edward Smith.
 614 Thomas Gifford, ex.
 615 Thomas Clifton.
 616 William Wilson.
 617 Compton Read.
 618 Brian Broughton.
 619 Robert Slingsby.
 620 John Crofts.
 621 Ralph Verney.
 622 Robert Dicer.
 623 John Bromfield.
 624 Thomas Rich.
 625 Edward Smith.
 626 Walter Long.
 627 John Fettiplace.
 628 Walter Henley.
 629 William Parsons.
 630 John Cambel, ex.
 631 William Morice.
 632 Charles Gawden.
 633 William Godolphin.
 634 William Caley.
 635 Thomas Curson.
 636 Edmund Fowel.
 637 John Cropley.
 638 William Smith.
 639 George Cook.
 640 Charles Lloyd.

641 Nathaniel Powel.
 642 Denny Arshburnham.
 643 Hugh Smith.
 644 Robert Jenkinson.
 645 William Glinne.
 646 John Charnock.
 647 Robert Brook.
 648 Thomas Nevil.
 649 Henry Andrews.
 650 Anthony Craven.
 651 John Clavering.
 652 Thomas Derham.
 653 William Stanley.
 654 Abraham Cullen.
 655 James Roushout.
 656 Godfrey Copley.
 657 Griffith Williams.
 658 Henry Winchcombe.
 659 Clement Clark.
 660 Thomas Viner.
 661 Thomas Silyard.
 662 Christopher Guise.
 663 Reginald Forster.
 664 Philip Parker.
 665 Edward Duke.
 666 Charles Hufsey.
 667 Edward Barkham.
 668 Thomas Norton.
 669 John Dormer.
 670 Thomas Carew.
 671 Mark Milbank.
 672 Richard Rothwel.
 673 John Banks.
 674 Henry Ingoldsby.
 675 Francis Bickley.
 676 Robert Jason.
 677 John Young.
 678 John Frederick van Frei-
 sendorf.

679 William Roberts.
 680 William Luckin.
 681 Thomas Smith.
 682 Edwin Sadler.
 683 William Windham.
 684 George Southcot.
 685 George Trevilian.
 686 Francis Duncombe.
 687 Nicholas Bacon.
 688 Richard Cox.
 689 John Osbourne.
 690 John Coriton.
 691 John Lloyd.
 692 Edward Moor.
 693 Thomas Proby.
 694 Miles Stapleton.
 695 Richard Braham.
 696 John Witerong.
 697 Philip Mathews.
 698 Robert Bernard.
 699 Roger Lort.
 700 Edward Gage.
 701 Thomas Hooke.
 702 John Savile.
 703 Christopher Wandesford.
 704 Richard Astley.
 705 Jacob Gerard.
 706 Edward Fust.
 707 Robert Long.
 708 Robert Can.
 709 William Middleton.
 710 Richard Graham.
 711 Thomas Tankard.
 712 Cuthbert Heron.
 713 Francis Wenham.
 714 Henry Purefoy.
 715 Thomas Cobb.
 716 Henry Brook.

717 Peter Pinder.
 718 Nicholas Slanings.
 719 George Reeve.
 720 Thomas Brograve.
 721 Thomas Bernardiston.
 722 Samuel Bernardiston.
 723 John Dawes.
 724 John Holman.
 725 William Cook.
 726 John Bellot.
 727 George Downing.
 728 William Gawdey.
 729 Charles Pym, ex.
 730 William Doyley.
 731 John Marsham.
 732 Robert Barnham.
 733 Francis Leake.
 734 John St. Barbe.
 735 Thomas Campbell.
 736 James Pennyman.
 737 Thomas Muddisford.
 738 George Selby.
 739 Edmund Fortescue.
 740 Samuel Tuke.
 741 John Tempest.
 742 Littleton Osboldeston.
 743 Giles Tooker.
 744 Stephen Anderson.
 745 Thomas Bateman.
 746 Thomas Lorain.
 747 Thomas Wentworth.
 748 Theophilus Biddulph.
 749 William Green, ex.
 750 William Cookes.
 751 John Wolstenholme.
 752 John Jacob.
 753 John Teoman.
 754 John Pye.

755 Thomas Taylor.
 756 William Leman.
 757 Robert Smith.
 758 Nicholas Crisp.
 759 John Shaw.
 760 John Brown.
 761 George Rawden.
 762 Robert Jocelyn.
 763 Robert Duckenfield.
 764 John Lawson.
 765 Philip Tyrel.
 766 Francis Burdet.
 767 George Moor.
 768 Abel Barker.
 769 William Oglander.
 770 William Temple.
 771 William Swan.
 772 Anthony Shirley.
 773 Maurice Diggs, ex.
 774 Peter Gleane.
 775 John Nelthorpe.
 776 Robert Viner.
 777 Thomas Twisden.
 778 Anthony Aucher.
 779 John Doyly.
 780 Edward Hoby.
 781 Thomas Put.
 782 John Tyrel.
 783 Gilbert Gerard.
 784 Robert Yeomans.
 785 Carr Scroop.
 786 Peter Fortescue.
 787 Richard Bettenson.
 788 Algernon Peyton.
 789 Roger Martin.
 790 Richard Hystings.
 791 William Hanham.
 792 Francis Topp.

793 William Langborne.
 794 Edward Mostyn.
 795 George Stonehouse.
 796 Philip Carteret.
 797 Fulwar Skipwith.
 798 John Sabin.
 799 William Chater.
 800 Herbert Croft.
 801 John St. Aubin.
 802 Robert Eden.
 803 John werden.
 804 Thomas Allen.
 805 Francis Warre.
 806 Orlando Bridgman.
 807 Francis Windham.
 808 Arthur Harris.
 809 William Blacket.
 810 John Thompson.
 811 Halsewel Tynt.
 812 Cornelius Martin-Triump.
 813 Robert Parker.
 814 John Sherard.
 815 Arthur Onslow.
 816 Walter Clarges.
 817 Thomas Williams.
 818 Robert Filmer.
 819 Edward Nevil.
 820 Richard Tulpe.
 821 Thomas Samuel.
 822 Richard Rich.
 823 Benjamin Maddox.
 824 William Barker.
 825 John Brookes.
 826 Richard Head.
 827 William Pennington.
 828 Bennet Hoskins.
 829 Richard Standish.
 830 Alexander Robertson.

831 Thomas Dike.
 832 Robert Cotton.
 833 Francis Willoughby.
 834 Ignatius Vitus.
 835 John Barlowe.
 836 Richard Newdigate.
 837 Richard Cust.
 838 Francis Anderton.
 839 James Simeon.
 840 James Pool.
 841 George Wharton.
 842 Hugh Ackland.
 843 Francis Edwards.
 844 Henry Oxenden.
 845 James Bowyer.
 846 Walter Curle.
 847 Ralph Dutton.
 848 William Dyer.
 849 Josias Child.
 850 Thomas Skipwith.
 851 Walter Hawkesworth.
 852 Jeremy Snow.
 853 William Kenrick.
 854 Samuel Marrow.
 855 Roger Bradshaigh.
 856 William Stapleton.
 857 Thomas Pope-Blunt.
 858 George Walker.
 859 Gelebrand Sas-Vaz-Bosch.
 860 John Roberts.
 861 Roger Beckwith.
 862 Thomas Parkins.
 863 Thomas Bunbury.
 864 Hugh Parker.
 865 Henry Seymour.
 866 George Jeffreys.
 867 Hugh Middleton.
 868 Joseph Alston.

869 Thomas Robertfon.	887 John Sudbury, ex.
870 William Maynard.	888 Paul Jenkinson.
871 Robert Nappier.	889 Robert Guldeford.
872 Cane James.	890 Nicholas Sherburn.
873 Robert Davers.	891 Charles Bloys.
874 Cornelius Gans.	892 William Compton.
875 Timothy Thornhil.	893 Job Charlton.
876 Edward Evelyn.	894 George Davies.
877 Thomas Lear.	895 Cornelius Speelman.
878 John Witham.	896 William Humble.
879 James Richards.	897 James Chapman-Fuller.
880 Robert Dashwood.	898 William Pynsent.
881 George Chute.	899 William Stych.
882 Richard Sands.	900 William Williams.
883 William Blacket.	901 Henry Ashurst.
884 George Sheers.	902 John Morden.
885 William Soams.	903 Thomas Fitts.
886 John Child.	

A List of the Baronets, and Knights-Batchelours, made by His present Majesty King WILLIAM.

Baronets.

- 904 **H**ender Moulsworth Esq. created Baronet July 1, 1689.
- 905 Sir John Ramsden, of York-shire, Esq. created Baronet Dec. 30, 1689.
- 906 Sir William Robinson, of Newby in York-shire, Esq. created Baronet Febr. 13, 1689.

Knights-Batchelours.

Anthony Keck Esq. Counsellor at Law. William Rawlinson Esq. Henry Pollexfen Esq. All three Knighted at Whitehall March 5, 1688.

Charles Sidley, Knighted at *Whitehall* March 12, 1688.
 Thomas Pilkington Esq. knighted April 10. 1689.
 William Whitelock Esq. of the Middle-Temple, Knighted
 April 10, 1689.
 Robert Harrison Esq. Knighted at *Whitehall* Apr. 12, 1689.
 Capt. John Ashby, and Capt. Clovesly Shovel, both knighted
 on Ship-board, May 16, 1689.
 Charles Hedges, of Doctors-Commons, London, Judg of
 the Admiralty, knighted at *Whitehall*, June 4, 1689.
 Edward Mosely, of *Huling* in Lancashire, Esq. knighted at
Whitehall, June 4, 1689.
 Charles O'Hara, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of
 Foot-Guards, knighted at *Whitehall*, ... Aug. 1689.
 Ralph Box of London Esq. knighted at *Whitehall*, Oct. 25, 1689.
 Christopher Lethieulier, and John Houblon, both knighted at
Whitehall, Octob. 29, 1689.
 Edward Clark and Francis Child, Aldermen, both knighted
 at *Whitehall*, Octob. 29, 1689.
 Nicholas Lechmere Esq. One of the Barons of the Exchequer.
 Thomas Rokesby Esq. One of the Justices of the Common-
 Pleas.
 John Eyres Esq. One of the Justices of the Kings-Bench.
 John Ventris Esq. One of the Justices of the Common-
 Pleas.
 Four knighted at the Bed-Chamber in *Whitehall*, Octob.
 31, 1689.
 John Turton Esq. One of the Barons of the Exchequer.
 George Hutchins Esq.
 William Wogan Esq.
 John Tremain Esq.
 William Thomson Esq.
 John Trenchard Esq.
 John Somers Esq. now Lord-Keeper.
 All knighted in the Bed-Chamber at *Whitehall*, Octob.
 31, 1689.

} Their Majesties Serjeants at
 Law.

James de Castillo, knighted at Whitehall, Dec. 1. 1689.

William Cranmer Merchant, knighted at Whitehall, Decemb. 14, 1689.

Thomas Miller, of *Chichester*, Esq. knighted at Whitehall Decemb. 23, 1689.

Pury Cust, of *Stamford*, Esq. knighted at Whitehall, April 10, 1690.

William Hussy, of *London*, Merchant, knighted at Whitehall, April 17, 1690.

Joseph Herne, of *London*, Merchant, Governour of the East-India Company.

Thomas Cook, of *London*, Goldsmith, Deputy-Governour of the said Company.

Both Knighted at Kensington, Sept. 15, 1690.

George Meggot Esq. of *Horsellie-down* in *Surrey*, knighted at Kensington, Octob. 9, 1690.

Stephen Evans, of *London*, knighted at Kensington, Octob. 14, 1690.

Abstrupus Danby, of *York-shire*, knighted at Kensington April 30, 1691.

Henry Fournace, of *London*, knighted at the Hague, Octob. 11, 1691.

Richard Levett Esq. Sheriff of *London*, knighted at Kensington, Octob. 22, 1691.

John Powell Esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, knighted at Whitehall, Novemb. 4, 1691.

Capt. *John Goldsborough*, knighted at Whitehall, Febr. 1691.

Godfrid Kneller Esq. Principal Painter in Ordinary, knighted at Kensington, March 3, 1691.

Thomas Trevor Esq. Solicitor-General.

Lathiel Lovel Esq. Recorder of London.

Both knighted at Kensington, Octob. 21, 1692.

Major John VVildman Esq.

William Gore Esq.

James Houlton Esq.

Leonard Robinson Esq.

VVilliam Scawen,

Rowland Ainsworth,

John Toche,

Josias Child Esq.

All Eight knighted at Guild-hall, Octob. 29, 1692.

Attleton Powis Esq. knighted at Whitehall, Dec. 4, 1692.

Erwin Stede, of Stede-hill in Kent, knighted at Whitehall, Jan. 22, 1692.

Christopher Greenfield Esq. of Preston in Lancashire, knighted at Jan. 26, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Thomas VVagstaff of Tachbroke in the County of VVarwick, knighted at Kensington, Feb. 24, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$.

John Gayer Esq. Governour of Bombay, knighted at Kensington, March 18, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Rebow, of Colchester, knighted at Harwich, March 6, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$.

true List of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Parliament at Westminster.

Bedfordshire 4.

Nights of the Shire, The Honourable Edward Russell Esq. Thomas Browne Esq.

Burgesses from Bedford, Tho. Hilderson Esq. Tho. Christie Esq.

Berks 9.

Nights of the Shire, Sir Henry Winchcombe Bar. Sir Humphrey Foster Bar.

Burgesses from *New-Windsor*, Sir Charles Porter Kt. William Adderly Esq.

Burgesses from *Reading*, Sir William Rich Bar. Sir Henry Fane Knight of the Bath.

Burgesses from *Wallingford*, William Jennens Esq. John Wallis Esq.

Burgesses from *Abington*, Simon Harcourt Esq.

Bucks 14.

Knights of the Shire, The Right Honourable Thomas Wharton Esq. The Right Honourable Richard Hambden Esq.

Burgesses from *Buckingham*, Sir Richard Temple Knight and Baronet, Alexander Denton Esq.

Burgesses from *Chippen-Wicomb*, Thomas Lewes Jun. Esq. Charles Godfrey Esq.

Burgesses from *Alisbury*, Sir Thomas Lee Bar. Simon Mayn Esq.

Burgesses from *Agmondeshem*, Edmond Waller of Beconsfield Esq. The Honourable William Mountague Esq.

Burgesses from *Wendover*, Richard Beak Esq. John Bawell Esq.

Burgesses from *Great-Marlow*, James Chase Esq. Sir William Whitelock Kt.

Cambridg 6.

Knights of the Shire, Sir Levinus Bennet Bar. Sir Robert Cotton Kt.

From the University of *Cambridg*, The Honourable Edmund Finch Esq. Henry Boyle Esq.

Burgesses from the Town of *Cambridg*, Sir John Cotton Esq. Granado Pigott Esq.

Chester 4.

Knights of the Shire, Sir John Manwaring Bar. Sir Robert Cotton Knight and Baronet.

Citizens from *Chester*, Sir Thomas Grosvenor Bar. Richard Leving Esq.

Cornwall 44.

Knights of the Shire, The Honourable Francis Roberts Esq. The Right Honourable Hugh Biscorn Esq.

urgesſes from *Dunhired*, alias *Launceſton*, The Honourable *Bernard Granville* Eſq. *Henry Lord Hide*.
 urgesſes from *Liskard*, *Sir Boucher Wray* Knight of the Bath, and Baronet; *Emanuel Pyper* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Leſtwithiel*, *Sir Bevil Grenville* Kt. *Walter Kendall* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Truro*, *Sir Henry Aſhurſt* Bar. *Hen. Vincent* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Bodmin*, *Nicholas Glynn* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Helſton*, *Sir John St. Aubin* Bar. *Charles Godolphin* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Saltaſh*, *Narciſſus Luttreil* Eſq. *Mich. Hill* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Camelford*, *Ambroſe Manaton* Eſq. *Henry Manaton* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Port-Higham*, alias *weſtlow*, *Edward Seymour* Eſq. *Jonathan Trelawny* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Grampond*, *John Tanner* Eſq. *John Buller* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Eaſtlow*, *Charles Trelawny* Eſq. *Henry Trelawny* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Peryn*, *Alexander Pendarvis* Eſq. *Sidney Godolphin* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Tregony*, *Sir John Tremaine* Kt. Serjeant at Law. *Hugh Forteſcue* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Boffiny*, *Samuel Travers* Eſq. *Sir Peter Colleton* Bar.
 urgesſes from *St. Ives*, *James Prade*, *Will. Harris*, Eſquires.
 urgesſes from *Foway*, *Jonathan Raſhleigh* Eſq. *Shadrach Vincent* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *St. Germans*, *Daniel Elliot* Eſq. *Henry Fleming* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *St. Michael*, *Francis Scobell* Eſq. *Humfrey Courtney* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Newport*, *John Speccot*, *John Morris*, Eſquires.
 urgesſes from *St. Maws*, *Sir Joſeph Tredenham* Kt. *John Tredenham* Eſq.
 urgesſes from *Killington*, *Francis Fulford* Eſq. *Jonathan Prideaux* Eſq.

Cumberland 6.

Knights of the Shire, Sir George Fletcher Bar. Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven Bar.

Citizens from Carlisle, Christopher Musgrave Esq. William Lowther Esq.

Burgesses from Cockermouth, Sir Orlando Gee Kt. Sir William Fred Lowson Bar.

Darby 4.

Knights of the Shire, Sir Gilbert Clarke Kt. Henry Gilbert Esq. From the Town of Darby, The Honourable Archibald George Robert Wilmote, Esquires.

Devonshire 26.

Knights of the Shire, Francis Courtney, Esq. Samuel Rolle, Esq. Citizens from Exeter, Sir Edward Seymour Bar. Christopher Bale Esq.

Burgesses from Totnes, Henry Seymour Esq. Thomas Colston Esq.

Burgesses from Plymouth, The Honourable John Greenwell Esq. John Trelawny Esq.

Burgesses from Oakhampton, William Cary Esq. Henry N. Leigh Esq.

Burgesses from Barnstable, Sir George Hutchins Kt. Arthur Champneys Esq.

Burgesses from Plimpton, John Pollexfen Esq. Sir Thomas Trevor Kt.

Burgesses from Honiton, Sir William Drake Knight and Baronet. Sir Walter Yonge Bar.

Burgesses from Tavistock, The Honourable Robert Russell Esq. Sir Francis Drake Bar.

Burgesses from Ashburton, Sir Richard Reynell Knight and Baronet. William Stawell Esq.

Burgesses from Clifton, Dartmouth and Hardness, Sir John Hern Kt. William Hayne Esq.

Burgesses from Beralston, John Swinsfen Esq. John Smith Esq.

Burgesses from Tiverton, Thomas Bere Esq. Sir Anthony Keeke Kt.

Dorsetshire 20.

nights of the Shire, *Thomas Strangeways Esq. Thomas Freke Esq.*
 urgesſes from the Town of *Pool, Sir Nathaniel Napper Knight and Baronet. Sir John Trenchard Kt.*
 urgesſes from *Dorcheſter, James Gold Esq. Tho. Trenchard Esq.*
 urgesſes from *Lime-Regis, Henry Henly Esq. John Burridge Esq.*
 urgesſes from *Weymouth, Sir John Morton Bar. Michael Harry Esq.*
 urgesſes from *Melcom-Regis, Henry Henning Esq. Thomas Freke Esq.*
 urgesſes from *Bridport, John Michel Esq. Sir Stephen Evans Kt.*
 urgesſes from *Shaſton, alias Shaftsbury, Sir Matthew Andrews Kt. Edward Nicholas Esq.*
 urgesſes from *Wareham, Thomas Erle Esq. Will. Okeden Esq.*
 urgesſes from *Corſ-Caſtle, Richard Fownes Esq. William Culliford Esq.*

Durham 4.

nights of the Shire, *Sir Robert Eden Bar. Will. Lambton Esq.*
 itizens from *Durham, William Tempeſt Esq. George Moreland Esq.*

Effex 8.

nights of the Shire, *Sir Francis Maſham Bar. John Lemot Honwood Esq.*
 urgesſes from *Colcheſter, Samuel Reynolds Esq. Isaac Rebow Esq.*
 urgesſes from *Maldon, Sir Thomas Darcy Bar. Charles Mountague Esq.*
 urgesſes from *Harwich, The Right Honourable Charles Lord Cheyne, Sir Thomas Middleton Kt.*

Glouceſterſhire 8.

nights of the Shire, *Sir John Guile Bar. Sir Ralph Dutton Bar.*
 itizens from *Glouceſter, William Cook Esq. Will. Try Esq.*

Burgesſes from Cirenceſter, *Richard How* Eſq. *John How* Eſq.
 Burgesſes from Tewksbury, *Richard Doweswell* Eſq. *Sir Francis Winnington* Kt.

Herefordſhire 8.

Knights of the Shire, *Sir Herbert Croft* Bar. *Sir Edmund Harley* Knight of the Bath.

Citizens from Hereford, *Paul Foley* Eſq. *Henry Cornwall* Eſq.
 Burgesſes from Lempſter, *Thomas Lord Conyngsby*, *John Dutton Colt* Eſq.

Burgesſes from Woobly, *Robert Price* Eſq. *Thomas Foley Jun.* Eſq.

Hertfordſhire 6.

Knights of the Shire, *Sir Thomas Pope Blunt* Bar. *Ralph Freeman* Eſq.

Burgesſes from St. Albans, *Sir Samuel Grimston* Bar. *George Churchill* Eſq.

Burgesſes from Hertford, *Sir William Comper* Bar. *Sir William Leman* Bar.

Huntingtonſhire 4.

Knights of the Shire, *The Honourable Robert Mountague* Eſq. *John Driden* Eſq.

Burgesſes from Huntingdon, *The Honourable Sidney Worth* alias *Montague* Eſq. *The Honourable Richard Mountague* Eſq.

Kent 10.

Knights of the Shire, *Sir John Knatchbull* Bar. *Sir Thomas Roberts* Bar.

Citizens from Canterbury, *Sir William Honywood* Bar. *Henry Lee* Eſq.

Citizens from Rocheſter, *Sir Joſeph Williamson* Kt. *Caleb Banks* Eſq.

Burgesſes from Maidſtone, *Sir Thomas Taylor* Bar. *Thomas Ryder* Eſq.

Burgesſes from Queerborough, *Sir John Banks* Bar. *Robert Cranford* Eſq.

Lancashire 14.

Knights of the Shire, The Right Honourable Charles Lord Brandon Gerrard. The Honourable James Stanly Esq.
Burgesses from Lancaster, Roger Kerby Esq. Tho. Preston Esq.
Burgesses from Preston in Amounderness, Sir Christopher Greenfield Kt. Sir Edward Chisenhall Kt.
Burgesses from Newton, The Honourable George Cholmondely Esq. John Benet Esq.
Burgesses from Wigan, Sir Richard Standish Kt. Peter Shakerly Esq.
Burgesses from Clitheroe, Roger Kenyon Esq.

Burgesses from Liverpool, The Right Honourable Richard Lord Colchester. Thomas Norris of Speak Esq.

Leicestershire 4.

Knights of the Shire, The Right Honourable Bennet Lord Sherrard. Sir Thomas Haslrigg Bar.
Burgesses from Leicester, Sir Edward Abney Kt. Lawrence Carter Esq.

Lincolnshire 12.

Knights of the Shire, The Right Honourable George Viscount Castleton. Sir Thomas Hussy Bar.
Citizens from Lincoln, Sir John Bolles Bar. Sir Edward Hussy Bar.
Burgesses from Boston, Sir William York Kt. Peregrine Bertie Esq.
Burgesses from Great Grimsby, Sir Edward Ayscough Kt. John Chaplain Esq.
From the Town of Stamford, The Honourable Charles Bertie Esq. William Hyde Esq.
Burgesses from Grantham, Sir John Brownlee Bar. Sir William Ellis Bar.

Middlesex 8.

Knights of the Shire, Sir Charles Gerrard Bar. Ralph Hawtrey Esq.
Citizens from Westminster, Sir Walter Clarges Bar. Sir Stephen Fox Kt.

Citizens from *London*, Sir *William Pritchard* Kt. Sir *Samuel Dashwood* Kt. Sir *Thomas Vernon* Kt. Sir *John Fleet* Kt.

Monmouthshire 3.

Knights of the Shire, The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord Marquess of *Worcester*. *Thomas Morgan* Esq.
Burgesses from *Monmouth*, Sir *Charles Kemeys* Kt.

Norfolk 12.

Knights of the Shire, Sir *Jacob Astley* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *William Cook* Bar.
Citizens from *Norwich*, *Thomas Blofeild* Esq. *Hugh Bokenham* Esq.
Burgesses from the Town of *Lyn-Regis*, Sir *John Turner* Kt.
Daniel Bedingsfeild Esq.
Burgesses from the Town of *Great Yarmouth*, *George England* Esq. *Samuel Fuller* Esq.
Burgesses from *Thetford*, Sir *Francis Gayborn* Kt. *Baptist May* Esq.
Burgesses from *Castlerising*, The Right Honourable Sir *Robert Howard* Kt. *Robert Walpole* Esq.

Northamptonshire 9.

Knights of the Shire, Sir *St. Andrew St. John* Bar. *John Parkhurst* Esq.
Citizens from *Peterborough*, *William Brownlowe* Esq. *Gilbert Dolben* Esq.
Burgesses from the Town of *Northampton*, Sir *Thomas Samuel* Bar. Sir *William Langham* Kt.
Burgesses from the Town of *Brackley*, *John Blencowe* Serjeant at Law, The Honourable *Henry Mordant* Esq.
Burgesses from *Higham Ferrers*, *Thomas Andrews* Esq.

Northumberland 8.

Knights of the Shire, *Will. Forster* Esq. *Philip Bickerstaff* Esq.
Burgesses from the Town of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Sir *Ralph Carr* Kt. *William Carr* Esq.
Burgesses from *Morpeth*, *Roger Fenwick* Esq. *George Nicholas* Esq.

From the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, *Sir Francis Blake* Kt. *Samuel Ogle* Esq.

Nottinghamshire 8.

Knights of the Shire, *Sir Scroop How* Kt. *John White* Esq.
Burgesses from *Nottingham*, *Charles Hutchinson* Esq. *Richard Slater* Esq.

Burgesses from *Eastretford*, *John Thornehagh* Esq. *Richard Taylor* Esq.

Burgesses from *Newark upon Trent*, The Right Honourable *William Lord Eland*. *Sir Francis Molineux* Bar.

Oxfordshire 9.

Knights of the Shire, The Right Honourable *Mountague Lord Norreys*. *Sir Robert Jenkinson* Bar.

Citizens from the University of *Oxon*. The Honourable *Heneage Finch* Esq. *Sir Thomas Clarges* Kt.

Citizens from *Oxon*, The Honourable *Henry Bertie* Esq. *Sir Edward Norreys* Kt.

Burgesses from *New Woodstock*, *Sir Thomas Littleton* Bar. *Thomas Wheate* Esq.

Burgess from *Banbury*, *Sir Robert Dashwood* Kt. and Bar.

Rutland 2.

Knights of the Shire, *Sir Thomas Mackworth* Bar. *Bennet Sherrard* Esq.

Shropshire 12.

Knights of the Shire, The Honourable *Richard Newport* Esq. *Edward Kynaston of Oatley* Esq.

Burgesses from *Salop*, The Honourable *Andrew Newport* Esq. *Richard Mitton* Esq.

Burgesses from *Bruges*, alias *Bridgenorth*, *Sir William Whitmore* Bar. *Sir Edward Aston* Bar.

Burgesses from *Ludlow*, *Silvius Titus* Esq. *Francis Lloyd* Esq.

Burgesses from *Wealock*, *Sir William Forester* Kt. *George Weld* Esq.

Burgesses from *Bishops-Castle*, *William Oakely* Esq. *Walter Waring* Esq.

Somersetshire 18.

Knights of the Shire, Sir Edward Philips Kt. Nathaniel Palmer Esq.

Citizens from Bristol, Sir Richard Hart Kt. Sir John Knight Kt.

Citizens from Bath, Sir William Basset Kt. Joseph Langton Esq.

Citizens from Wells, Edward Burkeley Esq. Hopton Wyndham Esq.

Burgesses from Taunton, Edward Clarke Esq. John Speke Esq.

Burgesses from Bridgwater, Sir Francis War Bar. Robert Balch Esq.

Burgesses from Minhead, John Sanford Esq. Alexander Lattrell Esq.

Burgesses from Ilchester, Sir Edward Windham Bar. John Hunt Esq.

Burgesses from Milbourn-Port, Sir Thomas Travell Kt. Sir Charles Carteret Kt.

Southampton 26.

Knights of the Shire, The Right Honourable Charles Lord Marquess of Winchester. Richard Norton Esq.

Citizens from Winchester, The Right Honourable William Lord Pawlet, Frederick Tilney Esq.

Burgesses from Southampton, Sir Charles Wyndham Kt. Sir Benjamin Newland Kt.

Burgesses from Portsmouth, The Honourable Edward Russell Esq. Nicholas Hedger Alderman.

Burgesses from Yarmouth, The Right Honourable Sir John Trevor Kt. Charles Duncombe Esq.

Burgesses from Petersfield, Robert Mitchell Esq. Richard Holt Esq.

Burgesses from Newport, alias Medona, Sir William Stephens Kt. Richard Leveson Esq.

Burgesses from Stockbridg, Richard Whithead Esq. Thomas Fervoise Jun. Esq.

Burgesses from Newton, The Right Honourable Richard Earl of Ranelagh, Thomas Done Esq.

Burgesses

urgesſes from *Chriſt-Church*, *Francis Gwyn Eſq.* *William Etterick Eſq.*

urgesſes from *Whitchurch*, *The Honourable James Ruſſel Eſq.* *Chriſtopher Stokes Eſq.*

urgesſes from *Limmington*, *John Burrard Eſq.* *Thomas Dore Eſq.*

urgesſes from *Andover*, *The Honourable Francis Pawlet of Amport Eſq.* *John Pollen Eſq.*

Staffordſhire 10.

ights of the Shire, *The Honourable John Grey Eſq.* *Walter Chetwind Eſq.*

tizens from *Litchfield*, *Robert Burdett Eſq.* *Richard Dyot Eſq.*

urgesſes from *Stafford*, *John Chetwind Eſq.* *Jonathan Cope Eſq.*

urgesſes from *Newcaſtle under Line*, *Sir Thomas Bellot Bar.* *Sir John Leveſon Gomer Bar.*

urgesſes from *Tamworth*, *Sir Henry Gough Kt.* *Michael Bidulph Eſq.*

Suffolk 16.

ights of the Shire, *Sir Samuel Barnardiſton Bar.* *Sir Geruas Elwes Bar.*

urgesſes from *Ipswich*, *Sir John Barker Bar.* *Sir Charles Blois Bar.*

urgesſes from *Danwich*, *Sir Robert Rich Kt. and Baronet:* *John Bence Eſq.*

urgesſes from *Orford*, *Thomas Glemham Eſq.* *Thomas Felton Eſq.*

urgesſes from *Alborough*, *Sir Henry Johnson Kt.* *William Johnson Eſq.*

urgesſes from *Sudbury*, *John Robinſon Eſq.* *Sir Thomas Barnardiſton Bar.*

urgesſes from *Eye*, *Henry Poley Eſq.* *Thomas Davenant Eſq.*

urgesſes from *St. Edmondsbury*, *Sir Robert Davers Bar.* *Henry Goldwell Eſq.*

Surrey 14.

Knights of the Shire, Sir Richard Onslow Bar. Sir Francis Vincent Bar.

Burgesses from Southwark, Anthony Bowyer Esq. John Arnold Esq.

Burgesses from Blechingly, Thomas Howard Esq. Sir Robert Clayton Kt.

Burgesses from Ryegate, Sir John Parsons Kt. John Parsons Esq.

Burgesses from Guilford, Morgan Randyl Esq. Foot Onslow Esq.

Burgesses from Gattou, Sir John Thompson Bar. Thomas Turgis Esq.

Burgesses from Haslemere, Geo. Rodeny Bridges Esq. Denzil Onslow Esq.

Suffex 20.

Knights of the Shire, Sir John Pelham Bar. Sir William Thomas Bar.

Citizens from Chichester, Sir Thomas Miller Kt. Thomas May Esq.

Burgesses from Horsham, John Machell Esq. Thomas White Jun. Gent.

Burgesses from Midhurst, Sir William Morley Knight of the Bath. John Lewkner Esq.

Burgesses from Lewes, Thomas Pelham Esq. Richard Bridger Esq.

Burgesses from Shoreham, Sir Edward Hungerford Knight of the Bath. John Pery Esq.

Burgesses from Bramber, Dr. Nicholas Barbon, Dr. John Radcliffe.

Burgesses from Steyning, Sir John Fagge Bar. Rob. Fagge Esq.

Burgesses from East-Grinstead, Sir Thomas Dyke Bar. Sir John Smith Esq.

Burgesses from Arundel, William Morley Esq. Jam. Butler Esq.

Warwickshire 6.

Knights of the Shire, William Bromley Esq. Andrew Gresham Esq.

citizens from *Coventry*, *Richard Hopkins Esq.* *John Stratford Esq.*

burgesses from *Warwick*, The Right Honourable *William Lord Digby*, *William Colemore Esq.*

Westmoreland 4.

Knights of the Shire, The Right Honourable *Sir John Lowther*, of *Lowther*, Bar. *Sir Christopher Musgrave*, of *Musgrave*, Knight and Baronet.

burgesses from *Appleby*, The Honourable *William Cheyne Esq.* *Charles Boyle Esq.*

Wiltshire 34.

Knights of the Shire, The Right Honourable *Edward Viscount Cornbury*, *Sir Walter St. John Bar.*

citizens from *New-Sarum*, *Thomas Hoby Esq.* *Tho. Pitt Esq.*

burgesses from *Wilton*, *Sir Richard Grubham-How Knight* and Baronet, *Thomas Wyndham Esq.*

burgesses from *Downton*, *Sir Charles Raleigh Kt.* *Maurice Bockland Esq.*

burgesses from *Hindon*, *Robert Hide Esq.* *John Lord Fitzharding.*

burgesses from *Westbury*, The Honourable *Peregrine Bertie Esq.* *Richard Lewys Esq.*

burgesses from *Hyterbury*, *William A'b Esq.* *William Trenchard Esq.*

burgesses from *Calne*, *Henry Chivers Esq.* *William Wyndham Esq.*

burgesses from the *Devizes*, *Walter Grubb Esq.* *John Methwyn Esq.*

burgesses from *Chippenham*, *Alexander Popham Esq.* *Thomas Talmaish Esq.*

burgesses from *Malmesbury*, The Honourable *Goodwin Wharton Esq.* *George Booth Esq.*

burgesses from *Criclade*, *Edmund Webb Esq.* *Charles Fox Esq.*

burgesses from *Great Bedwin*, The Right Honourable *Anthony Viscount Falkland*, *Sir Jonathan Raymond Kt.*

burgesses from *Ludgersale*, *Tho. Neale Esq.* *John Deane Esq.*

Burgesses from *Old Sarum*, Sir *Thomas Mompeyson* Kt. *William Harvey* Esq.

Burgesses from *Wotton-Basset*, *Henry St. John* Esq. *John Wildman* Esq.

Burgesses from *Marleborough*, Sir *John Ernley* Kt. Sir *George Willoughby* Kt.

Worcestershire 9.

Knights of the Shire, Sir *John Packington* Bar. *Thomas Foley* Esq.

Citizens from *Worcester*, Sir *John Somers* Kt. Lord Keeper, *William Bramley* Esq.

Burgesses from *Droitwich*, The Right Honourable *Richard Earl of Bellemont*, *Philip Foley* Esq.

Burgesses from *Evesham*, Sir *James Rushout* Bar. *Edward Rudge* Esq.

Burgesses from *Bewdley*, *Henry Herbert* Esq.

Workehire 30.

Knights of the Shire, The Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Fairfax*, Sir *John Kay* Bar.

Citizens from *York*, *Robert Waller* Esq. *Henry Thompson* Esq.

Burgesses from the Town of *Kingston upon Hull*, *John Ramsden* Esq. *Charles Osborne* Esq.

Burgesses from *Knaresborough*, *Thomas Fawkes* Esq.

Burgesses from *Scaresborough*, *Francis Thompson* Esq. *John Hungerford* Esq.

Burgesses from *Rippon*, Sir *Jonathan Jennings* Kt. *Jonathan Jennings* Esq.

Burgesses from *Richmond*, Sir *Mark Milbank* Bar. *Theoderic Batburst* Esq.

Burgesses from *Heydon*, *Henry Guy* Esq. *Matthew Appleyard* Esq.

Burgesses from *Boroughbrigg*, Sir *Henry Goodrick* Knight and Baronet, Sir *Bryan Stapleton* Bar.

Burgesses from *Malton*, Sir *William Strickland* Bar. *William Pains* Esq.

Burgesses from *Toriske*, *Thomas Frankland* Esq. *Richard Staines* Esq.

Burgesses

Burgesses from *Aldborough*, Sir *Michael Wentworth* Kt.
Christopher Tankard Esq.
 Burgesses from *Beverly*, Sir *Michael Wharton* Kt. *William*
Gee Esq.
 Burgesses from *North-Allerton*, Sir *William Robinson* Bar.
Thomas Lassells Esq.
 Burgesses from *Pontefract*, The Honourable *Henry Daw-*
ney Esq. Sir *John Bland* Bar.

Barons of the Cinque-Ports 16.

Barons from the Port of *Hastings*, The Honourable
John Beaumont Esq. *Peter Gott* Esq.
 Barons from the Town of *Winchelsea*, Sir *Robert Austen* Bar.
Samuel Western Esq.
 Barons from the Town of *Rye*, Sir *John Austen* Baronet,
 Sir *John Darrel* Kt.
 Barons from the Port of *New-Rumney*, Sir *Charles Sid-*
ley Bar. *John Brewer* Esq.
 Barons from the Port of *Hyeth*, Sir *Philip Butler* Bar.
William Brockman Esq.
 Barons from the Port of *Dover*, *Thomas Papillon* Esq.
James Chadwick Esq.
 Barons from the Port of *Sandwich*, *John Thurbrane* Ser-
 jeant at Law, *Edward Brent* Esq.
 Barons from the Port of *Seaford*, *William Campion* Esq.
Henry Pelham Esq.

W A L E S 24.

Anglesey 2.

⚔ Night of the Shire, The Right Honourable *Rich-*
Viscount Bulkely.

Burgefs from the Town of *Bewmoris*, *Thomas Bulkely* Esq.

Brecon 2.

Knight of the Shire, *Sir Rowland Gwyn* Kt.

Burgefs from the Town of *Brecon*, *Jeoffery Jefferys* Esq.

Cardigan 2.

Knight of the Shire, *Sir Carbery Price* Bar.

Burgefs from the Town of *Cardigan*,

Carmarthen 2.

Knight of the Shire, *Sir Rice Rudd* Bar.

Burgefs from the Town of *Carmarthen*, *Richard Vaughan* Esq.

Carnarvan 2.

Knight of the Shire, *Sir William Williams* of *Vaynal* Bar.

Burgefs from the Town of *Carnarvan*, *Sir Robert Owen* Kt.

Denby 2.

Knight of the Shire, *Sir Richard Middleton* Bar.

Burgefs from the Town of *Denby*, *Edward Brereton* Esq.

Flint 2.

Knight of the Shire, *Sir Roger Puleston* Kt.

Burgefs from the Town of *Flint*, *Thomas Whitly* Esq.

Glamorgan 2.

Knight of the Shire, *Bussy Mansel* Esq.

Burgefs from the Town of *Cardiffe*, *Thomas Mansel* Esq.

Merioneth 1.

Knight of the Shire, *Sir John Wynne* Knight and Baronet.

Montgomery 2.

Knight of the Shire, *Edward Vaughan* Esq.

Burgefs from the Town of *Montgomery*, *Price Dezereux* Esq.

Pembroke 3.

Knight of the Shire, *Sir Hugh Owen* Knight and Baronet.

Burgefs

urges from the Town of *Haverford-West*, *Sir William Wo-*
gan Kt.

urges from the Town of *Pembrook*, *Arthur Owen Esq.*

Radnor 2.

night of the Shire, *John Jefferys Esq.*

urges from the Town of *New-Radnor*, *Robert Harley Esq.*

In all 513.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Chancery.

Ord Keeper, *Sir John Somers Kt.*

aster of the Rolls, *Sir John Trevor Kt.*

ecretary to the Master of the Rolls, *Mr. John Rawlinson.*

The twelve Masters in Chancery.

John Trevor Kt.

Lacon William Child.

John Hoskins.

John Franklin.

Adam Oatley.

Robert Legard.

John Edisbury LL. D.

Sir Miles Cook.

Roger Meredith Esq.

John Methwyn Esq.

Samuel Keck Esq.

Richard Holford Esq.

The Six Clerks.

Robert Marsham.

William Perkins.

m Bridges Esq.

Littleton Powell Esq.

Richard Garth Esq.

Basil Herne Esq.

rk of the Crown, *Henry Barker Esq.*

Deputy, *Mr. Thomas Milton.*

thonorary of the Court, *Gostelow Snow Esq.*

Clerk of the Hanaper, *Henry Seamour Esq.*

His Deputy, Mr. *Edward Seamour*; Whose Clerk is Mr. *Geo Castle*.

Warden of the *Fleet*, *Captain Fox Esq.*

Serjeant at Arms, *Thomas Charnock Esq.*

The two Examiners, *William Emerton Esq. Ralph Hough Esq.*

The three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

Aaron Pengry Esq.

John Dawling Esq.

John Lloyd Esq.

The six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel.

Samuel Killingworth.

Woodford.

Henry Watson.

William Grimes.

Lawton.

Horsman.

Master of the Subpoena-Office, *Sir Henry Vane Kt.*

His Deputy, Mr. *Nich. Hook.*

Clerk of the Patents, *Sir Richard Pigot Kt.*

His Deputy, *Thomas Brook Esq.*

Registers Office.

Principal Register, *Lord Dover.*

Deputy Registers, *Geo. Edwards Esq. Carew Guidott Esq.*

Registers for the *Rolls*, *Edward Goldsbrough Gent. Richard Price Gent.*

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the old Book and one of the Entry-Books, *Richard Bornford Gent.*

Keeper of one other Entry-Book, *Henry Devenish Gent.*

Master of the Affidavit-Office,

His Deputy, Mr. *Roger Williams.*

Cursitors Office.

Of this Society *John Hungerford Esq.* is Principal, and has for his Counties *York* and *Westmoreland*.

Assistants, Mr. *Mich. Terry*, and Mr. *Geo. Davies*. The first being Curfitor for *Notingham* and *Northampton*, and the other for *Devon*.

Mr. *Abraham Skinner* for *Essex* and *Berks*.

Mr. *Samuel Layton*,

Mr. *Henry Martin*,

William Fish Esq.

Mr. *Henry Cesar*,

Mr. *John Howkins* for *Lincoln*.

Mr. *Francis King* for *Cambridg* and *Gloucester*.

Mr. *William Reynolds* for *Southampton* and *Warwick*.

Mr. *Charles Pickering* for *Norfolk* and *Cumberland*.

Mr. *William Finch* for *Dorset* and *Northumberland*.

Mr. *John Paget* for *Somerset*.

Mr. *George Shorthose* for *Kent*.

Mr. *John Hussey* for *Leicester* and *Cornwal*.

Mr. *Stephen Terrey* for *Surrey* and *Salop*.

Mr. *Robert Hart* for *Oxon* and *Rutland*.

Mr. *Jeremy Hale* for *Stafford* and *Wilts*.

Mr. *Richard Plumpton* for *Bucks* and *Bedford*.

Mr. *William Wickliff* for *Sussex* and *Worcester*.

Mr. *Henry Thornycroft* for *Hertford* and *Derby*.

Mr. *Andrew Gillingham* for *Hereford* and *Monmouth*.

Mr. *Richard Nelson* for *Suffolk* and *Huntingdon*.

Secretary of the Presentations of Spiritual Benefices, *John Baber Esq.*

Alienation Office.

Peregrine Bertie Esq.

James Sanderson Esq.

William Glanville Esq.



Commissioners.

Master in Chancery, *George Morley Esq.*

Receiver, Mr. *Nicholas Whitaker*.

Clerk of the Inrollments, Mr. *Bernard Halspeny*.

Clerk of the Entries, Mr. *Thomas Webb*.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Kings-Bench.

Lord Chief Justice, Sir *John Holt*:

Sir *William Dolben* Kt.

Sir *William Gregory* Kt.

Sir *Giles Eyre* Kt.

} Justices.

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir *Samuel Astrey* Kt.

His Secondary, *Simon Harcourt* Esq.

Entring Clerks.

Mr. *Horton*.

Mr. *Cook*.

Mr. *Henry Mathews*.

Mr. *Eyres*.

Mr. *Weekley*.

Mr. *Lionel Fansham*.

Clerks of the Rules, Mr. *Vere Harcourt*, Mr. *Rob. Seyliard*.

Mr. *Henry Maisterman*.

Mr. *Emanuel Parrey*.

Mr. *Rice Fowke*.

Mr. *Robert Winton*.

Mr. *William Leighton*.

Mr. *Edward Crook*.

Mr. *Benjamin Brown*.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks, or Prothonotaries, *Rowland Holt* Esq. *Edward Coleman* Gent.

Secondary, *Richard Aston* Gent.

Deputy for signing Writs, and Clerk for filing of the Declarations, Mr. *Bromfield*.

Clerk of the Remembrances, or Doggets, Mr. *Rob. Warter*.

Clerk of the Bails and Postes, Mr. *Fra. Thacker*.

Custos Brevium, and Nisi Prius Office.

Tho. Goodinge Serjeant at Law, and *Simon Folkes* Esq.

Keeper

keepers of the *Writs* and *Records* of the Court of *Kings-Bench*, Masters of the Office, for making up, examining and sealing all the Records of *Affize* and *Nisi Prius* of that Court wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the *Essoigns*, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout *England*, are,

Mr. *John Todd*.

Mr. *John Hollyman*.

Mr. *Thomas Maydwell*.

Mr. *James Hooton*.

Mr. *Henry Boulton*.

Mr. *Thomas Goodinge*.

Mr. *William Tullie*.

Deputy Clerk of the Inner-Treasury, Mr. *Hen. Boulton*.

Deputy Clerk of the Outward-Treasury, Mr. *Will. Tullie*.

Two Bagbearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal of the Kings-Bench Prison, *William Briggs Esq.*
his Deputy, Mr. *Sherwyn*.

Clerk of the Papers there, Mr. *John Lant*.

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-side, Mr. *Giles Clerk*,
Mr. *Robert Stone*.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *Robert Pugh*.

his Deputy, Mr. *Pickering*.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *Edward Coleman*.

his Deputy, Mr. *Boulton*.

Keeper of the Writs, Mr. *Pepys*.

Chief Crier, two under-Criers, two Ushers, and four Tipstaves.

The 25 Filacers and Exigenters of the *Kings-Bench*.

James Fuller Bar.

John Trye Esq.

Henry Dean.

Robert Hastings.

Mr. Thomas Statbam.

Mr. John Green.

Mr. George Woodson.

Mr. William Twysford.

Mr. *William Hastings.*
 Mr. *William Ravenhill.*
 Mr. *Thomas Bathurst.*
 Mr. *John Browning.*
 Mr. *John Smith.*
 Mr. *Henry Dodd.*
 Mr. *Philip Hodges.*
 Mr. *William Hawtrey.*
 Mr. *Simon Fuller.*

Mr. *Philip Perrey.*
 Mr. *Robert Crosby.*
 Mr. *Samuel Porter.*
 Mr. *John Withers.*
 Mr. *John Ayres.*
 Mr. *Henry Ewen.*
 Mr. *William Bennet.*
 Mr. *William Osborn.*

A List of the Officers of the Court Common-Pleas.

Lord Chief Justice, Sir *George Treby* Kt.

Sir *Edward Nevill* Kt.
 Sir *John Powel* Kt.
 Sir *Thomas Rokeby* Kt.

} Justices.

Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Lady *Ash.*

Sworn Master, *William Thursby* Esq.
 His Secondary, Mr. *Joseph Yates.*

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *John Cook* Esq.
 His Secondary, Mr. *Richard Cook.*

Second Prothonotary, *Thomas Winsford* Esq.
 His Secondary, Mr. *Nicholas Hall.*

Third Prothonotary, *William Tempest* Esq.
 His Secondary, Mr. *George Walker.*

Chirographers Office.

John Lane Esq. Master in trust for *Mountague Drake Esq.*
John Storer.

Clerks of the Office.

<i>Robert Love.</i>	<i>Mr. John Drake.</i>
<i>Robert Bird.</i>	<i>Mr. Michael Glydd.</i>
<i>Thomas Newman.</i>	<i>Mr. Joseph Biscoe.</i>
<i>Peter Storer.</i>	<i>Mr. Nathaniel Herbert.</i>

Francis Blake Esq.

Clerk of the Proclamations, *Mr. Thomas Basket.*

Clerk of the Treasury; he is also Clerk of the Enrollments
of Fines and Recoveries, *Mr. Edward Mills.*

Clerk of the Utlaries, *Mr. Lloyd.*

Clerk of the King's Silver-Office, *Henry Ludlow Esq.*
Deputy, *Mr. Arden.*

Clerk of the Warrants, *Mr. William East.*
Deputy, *Mr. Robert Fish.*

Clerk of the Juries, *Mr. Simpson.*
Deputy, *Mr. Hambden.*

Clerk of the Effoigns, *Mr. William Hall.*

Clerk of the Supersedeas, *Mr. Jonathan Perry.*

Filacers of this Court are Sixteen.

<i>John Philips Esq.</i>	<i>Mr. John Carpenter.</i>
<i>Thomas Stringer Esq.</i>	<i>Mr. Bartholomew Canter.</i>
<i>Richard Spicer.</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Herbert.</i>
<i>Nathan Hodgson Esq.</i>	<i>Mr. Francis Child.</i>
<i>Edward Middlemore Esq.</i>	<i>Mr. John Farrington.</i>
<i>George Liddall Esq.</i>	<i>Mr. Nathaniel Ryder.</i>
<i>Charles Sheppard Esq.</i>	<i>Mr. Laurence Alcock, who is</i>
<i>Henry Dottyn.</i>	<i>Prænotary, Filacer and</i>
<i>... Nelson.</i>	<i>Exigenter of Monmouth.</i>

The Four Exigenters.

Mr. *Charles Broughton*.Mr. . . . *Norcliff*.Mr. *Thomas Goudge*.Mr. *John Farrington*.

There are four Criers and a Porter belonging to the Court.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Exchequer.

Lord Chief Baron, Sir *Robert Atkyns* Knight of the Bath.

Sir *Nicholas Lechmere* Kt.Sir *John Turton* Kt.Sir *John Powel* Kt.

}

Barons.

Cursitor Baron, *George Bradbury* Esq.

The King's Remembrancers Office.

The King's Remembrancer, *Evelyn Viscount Fawsham*.Sworn Master, . . . *Ayliff* Esq.

The eight Attorneys of the Office.

Secondaries, *Thomas Hall* Esq. *George Watts* Esq.Mr. *Gabriel Armiger*.Mr. *William Walker*.Mr. *Francis Butler*.Mr. *Thomas Eyre*.Mr. *William Bathurst*.Mr. *John Thompson*.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancers Office.

Master, Sir *John Osborn* Knight.Deputy, *Leonard Digges* Esq.First Secondary and Philazer, *George Blackwel* Esq.Second Secondary, *John Taylour* Esq.

Attorneys, or sworn Clerks.

<i>Ralph Butler.</i>		<i>Mr. Charles Battely.</i>
<i>William Scarborough.</i>		<i>Mr. John Hamond.</i>

The Pipe Office.

Clark of the Pipe, The Honourable *Robert Russel Esq.*
 Deputy, *William Whitaker Esq.*

The eight Attorneys, or sworn Clerks there.

Secondary and first Attorney, *Walter Walinge Esq.*
 Secondary, *Thomas Cole Esq.*

<i>Joseph Cranmer.</i>		<i>Mr. Peter Frowde.</i>
<i>Simon Musgrave.</i>		<i>Mr. Philip Tullie.</i>
<i>Charles Milbourne.</i>		<i>Mr. William Wroth.</i>

wards-end Clerks, *Mr. Richard Promse, Mr. Cha. Horneby.*

Clark of the Leases, *Mr. Charles Horneby.*

Clark of the Augmentation-Office, *Mr. Simon Musgrave.*

Clerks, *Mr. David Alman, Mr. William Pottinger.*

Comptroller of the Pipe, *John Pottinger Esq.*

Office of Pleas.

Clark of the Pleas, *Thomas Merriot Esq.*

The four Attorneys.

Secondary, and first Attorney, *Thomas Arden Esq.*

Mr. Charles Haynes,
Mr. Samuel Anderson, and
Mr. David Feilder.

Foreign Opposer, *Charles Whitaker Esq.*

Clark of the Estreats, *John Hastings Esq.*

Clerk, *Mr. Thomas Roberts.*

Auditors of the Imprest, *Brook Bridges Esq. Too. Done Esq.*

Auditors of the Revenue.

Sir Joseph Seymour Kt.

John Philips Esq.

Anthony Parsons Esq.

John Shales Esq.

Anthony Stevens Esq.

William Aldworth Esq.

Auditor for the Principality of Wales, The Honourable
Ralph Gray Esq.Auditor for the Dutchy of Cornwall, The Honourable Phi-
lip Bertie Esq.

First-Fruits Office.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits and Tenths, and Lord
Chancellor of Ireland, Sir Charles Porter Kt.

His Deputy, Mr. Robert Butler.

Clerks of the Office, Mr. William Prettyman, Mr. Walter
Smith.

Receiver of the First-Fruits, Mr. Robert Squib.

His Deputy, Mr. Arnold Squib.

Deputy Chamberlains, Mr. John Ady, Mr. Henry Ballow.

Chief Usher of this Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of
the Court of Common-Pleas, who hath under him four
Ushers and six Messengers, John Walker Esq.The other part of the Exchequer, for Receiving and
Disbursing the King's Revenue.The Office of Lord High Treasurer of England, is at pre-
sent managed by Commissioners, whose Names are as
followeth.The Right Honourable Sid-
ney Lord Godolphin.

Richard Hampden Esq.

Sir Stephen Fox Kt.

Sir Edward Seymour Kt.

Charles Mountague Esq.

Commissioners of the
Treasury.

Their Secretary, Henry Gwy Esq.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Richard Hampden Esq.*

Chamberlains of the Exchequer, *Sir Nicholas Steward Kt.*
Philip Hylliard Esq.

Their Deputies, who sit in the Tally-Court to cleave the
Tallies, and examine each Piece apart, *John Lowe Esq.*
Peter Le Neve.

Auditor of the Receipts of the Exchequer, *Sir Robert
Howard Kt.*

The four Tellers.

John Loving Esq.

The Honourable *Francis
Villers Esq.*

Thomas Howard Esq.

Henry Maynard Esq.

Clerk of the Pells, *William Wardow Esq.*

Ushers of the Receipt, *John Parker Esq.* *John Taylor Esq.*

The other Officers in the Receipt of the Exchequer, are,
A Tally-cutter, and four Messengers.

Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

Chancellor, *Robert Lord Willoughby Baron of Eresby.*

Vice-chancellor, *James Lightbourn Esq.*

Attorney General, *Edward Northey Esq.*

Clerk of the Dutchy, *Cheek Gerrard Esq.*

Receiver General, *Sir John Elwes Kt.*

Auditor of the North, *John Fanshaw Esq.*

Auditor of the South, *Tobias le Gros Esq.*

Deputy Clerk, *Mr. Benjamin Ayloffe.*

Deputy Register, *Mr. John Baker.*

Attorneys, *Mr. Richard Husbands, Mr. Thomas Asheton.*

Deputy Auditor of the North, Mr. *Richard Husbands.*

Usher,

Messenger, Mr. *Abraham Miller.*

*Their Majesties Attorney, and Sollicitor General;
their Serjeants, and the other Serjeants; and
their Learned Council at Law.*

Attorney General, *Edward Ward Esq.*
Sollicitor General, *Sir Thomas Trevor Kt.*

Their Majesties Serjeants at Law.

Sir William Wogan Kt.

Sir William Thompson Kt.

Sir Ambrose Phillips Kt.

Sir John Tremain Kt.

Nathaniel Bond Esq.

Sir George Hutchins Kt.

The other Serjeants.

Sir Robert Shaftoe Kt.

Sir Francis Pemberton Kt.

Thomas Rawlins Esq.

Thomas Stroude Esq.

Edward Bigland Esq.

Sir Creswel Levintz Kt.

Sir Thomas Jenner Kt.

John Windham Esq.

Edwyn Wyat Esq.

Edward Birch Esq.

Anthony Farington Esq.

Sir Edward Lutwiche Kt.

Richard Heath Esq.

Henry Selby Esq.

Sir William Rawlinson Kt.

William Killingworth Esq.

Nich Hedges Esq.

James Geers Esq.

John Thurburn Esq.

William Pawlet Esq.

Henry Hatfell Esq.

Charles Inglesby Esq.

Sir Francis Withins Kt.

William Le-Hant Esq.

Sir John Rotherham Kt.

Vincent Denn Esq.

Sir Salathael Lowell Kt.

Sir Henry Chancey Kt.

Henry Trinder Esq.

Henry Fuller Esq.

John Blencow Esq.

Roger Belwood Esq.

Edward Skipwith Esq.

Sir George Stroud Kt.

Francis Purbey Esq.

<i>George Prichet Esq.</i>	<i>William Coward Esq.</i>
<i>Henry Gold Esq.</i>	<i>Thomas Gooding Esq.</i>
<i>Reginald Bretland Esq.</i>	<i>Roger Moore Esq.</i>
<i>Joseph Girdler Esq.</i>	<i>John Darneli Esq.</i>
<i>Nathan Wright Esq.</i>	<i>Sir Littleton Powis Kt.</i>
<i>Samuel Eyre Esq.</i>	<i>Charles Bonython Esq.</i>

Their Majesties Council at Law.

<i>Sir William Williams Bar.</i>	<i>. . . Cooper Esq.</i>
<i>Sir William Whitlock Kt.</i>	<i>William Clark Esq.</i>
<i>. . . Coniers Esq.</i>	<i>John Aglyonly Esq.</i>

A List of the Custom-house Officers.

The seven Commissioners are,

<i>George Booth Esq.</i>	} In all 8400 l.
<i>Sir Richard Temple Bar. and Kt. of the Bath.</i>	
<i>Sir John Woorden Bar.</i>	
<i>Sir Robert Southwell Kt.</i>	
<i>Sir Robert Clayton Kt.</i>	
<i>Sir Patience Ward Kt.</i>	
<i>Chas. Godolphin Esq.</i>	

Other Officers.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>The Honourable Robert Bertie, Secretary</i>	400	00	00
<i>John Sanson Secretary to the Commissioners</i>	666	13	04
<i>Rich. Savage Secretary to the Plantations</i>			
<i>John Knight Esq; Receiver General and Cashier</i>	1000	00	00
<i>John Backwell Esq; Comptroller General of the Accompts</i>	500	00	00
<i>Sir Nicholas Crisp Bar. Collector of the Subsidy, outwards</i>	276	13	04
<i>. Esq; Customer of the Cloth and Petty Customs</i>	277	06	08

Sir John Shaw Bar. Collector of the Subsidy Inwards	466 13 0
Randolph Wilmore Esq; Customer of the Petty-Customs Inwards	62 06 08
Edward Bertie Esq; one of the Customers of the Great-Customs	50 00 00
John Needler Esq; Comptroller of the Great Customs	30 00 00
Edward Blackwell Esq; Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidy, Inward and Outward	255 00 00
Richard Breton, Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs	100 00 00
Sir John Stapeley Kt. Surveyor of the Customs and Subsidies, Inward and Outward	300 00 00
John Earl Register for Seizures	200 00 00
Col. Will. Clough, Chief Searcher	120 00 00
. Smith, Collector of the Duties of the Act of Navigation	500 00 00
William Dickenson Esq; to take care about Coast-Bonds, and other Services	200 00 00
. Register in the King's Remembrancer's Office for Clerks, &c. in looking after Coast-Bonds	240 00 00
Matthew Humberston, Usher of the Custom-house	04 00 00
Timothy Thornbury, one of the Customers of the Great Customs	50 00 00
George Nicholas, Surveyor General	500 00 00
Seven under-Searchers at 12 l. each per Annum.	In all 80 00 00
Nineteen King's Waiters at 52 l. each per Annum.	In all 988 02 00

Officers

*Officers appointed by Warrant from the Lords
Commissioners of their Majesties Treasury.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Assistant to the General Surveyor	160	00	00
One Examiner Outwards	30	00	00
One Receiver Outwards	80	00	00
One Copying-Clerk Outwards	30	00	00
One Examiner Inwards	60	00	00
One Receiver from the Plantations	100	00	00
One Receiver for the Grand Receipts Inwards	100	00	00
One Copying Clerk Inwards	40	00	00
One Wine-Taster, and Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers, Securities, and others	140	00	00
One Wine-Taster and Gager	80	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business	40	00	00
One to assist him	20	00	00
One Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries	30	00	00
One Assistant to the Comptroller General	70	00	00
Mr. Lytcot's Clerk	50	00	00
Giles Lytcot as Clerk of the Plantation Ac- compts	50	00	00
One Clerk to the Accomptant	50	00	00
One Assistant to the Secretary	120	00	00
One Northern Clerk	80	00	00
One Plantation Clerk	56	00	00
One Copying Clerk	60	00	00
Four Examiners of the out-Port Books	400	00	00
Three Jerquers at 100 l. each	300	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business, and making Bills of Store	50	00	00
Two Appraisers, each 30 l. is	60	00	00
Two Water-men for the Coast-Business, each 25 l. is.	50	00	00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Seven Watermen for the Coasting Boat, } 30 <i>l.</i> each	210	00	00
Two Pay-Masters of the Incidents	40	00	00
One Examiner and Computer of Wines and } Currans	040	00	00
A Door-keeper 10 <i>l.</i> and a Messenger 30 <i>l.</i> } In all	40	00	00
Four Watchmen, at 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> each, is	27	00	00
<i>Samuel Clark</i> Surveyor of the Warehouse	200	00	00
Warehouse-keeper for a Clerk	30	00	00
Assistant to the Surveyor of the Warehouse	40	00	00
Seventeen Coast-waiters, at 30 <i>l.</i> each. Their } Business is to go on board Merchants Ships } as they come up the River <i>Thames</i> , till } their Officers take them in charge. In all }	180	00	00
For more Coast-waiters, at 40 <i>l.</i> each. In all	160	00	00
One Surveyor of the Coast-waiters	60	00	00
One Clerk to the Tyde-Surveyors, and to set } the weighing Porters on work. }	50	00	00
Twenty five weighing Porters, at 25 <i>l.</i> each. } In all }	625	00	00
Gager	30	00	00
Cooper	10	00	00
Surveyors of the Land-waiters, at 150 <i>l.</i> } each, Eight. makes in all }	1200	00	00
<i>Peregrine Bertie</i> Esq; Surveyor of the } Searchers, }	150	00	00
Six Searchers, at 27 <i>l.</i> each, <i>viz.</i> } Is in all }	162	00	00
<i>John Cook</i> , Register of the Cocquets in the } Searchers Office, }	30	00	00

Ten Tide-Surveyors.

Eight at 50 <i>l.</i> each, makes	400	00	00
Two at 60 <i>l.</i> each, makes	120	00	00
Thirty one Land-waiters, at 80 <i>l.</i> each } makes in all }	2480	00	00

Fourscore Tidemen, at 5 l. each, besides 2 s. 6 d. per diem each, when employed on board Ships,	}	400 00 00
Twelve Land-carriage Men, at 25 l. each, whose Business is to take notice of all Goods by Carriers, which ought to pay Customs,	}	300 00 00
One Surveyor of the Land-Carriage Men	—	80 00 00
Thirty five Watchmen, at 6 l. 15 s. each	—	236 05 00
Sixteen Noon-Tenders, who attend the Goods on the Keys, whilst the other Offi- cers go to Dinner, at 16 l. each,	}	256 00 00
Twelve pair of Oars, at 60 l. each pair	—	720 00 00
Blackwall, one Surveyor	—	40 00 00
Gravesend, one Searcher	—	40 00 00
Two pair of Oars there, at 30 l. each	—	60 00 00
Leigh, one Surveyor, Waiter and Searcher	—	20 00 00
Two Persons to clean the Custom-House	—	24 00 00
Greenwich, one Waiter and Searcher	—	50 00 00
Barkin, one Surveyor	—	40 00 00

In the Receiver General and Casheer's Office.

William Knight, Assistant	—	100 00 00
Three Clerks	—	140 00 00
One to get Bills of Exchange accepted	—	50 00 00
Another Clerk for Bills of Exchange	—	50 00 00
the Gravesend Smack, and five Men, &c.	—	246 00 00
the Quinborough Smack, and Men, &c.	—	80 00 00
the Margate Smack, and Men, &c.	—	246 00 00
the Downs Smack, and Men, &c.	—	174 08 00
New-England, One Collector and Surveyor, and Searcher of their Majesties Duties in the several Colonies of New-England,	}	100 00 00

Patent-Officers in the Out-Ports.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sir Edward Turner Surveyor General	366	13	0
Sandwich, Richard Breton and Thomas Wheel,	72	04	0
Esquires, Customers,			
One Comptroller	15	06	0
One Searcher	10	00	0
Chichester, Two Customers	61	00	0
One Comptroller, at 13 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> one Searcher	23	10	0
at 10 <i>l.</i>			
Southampton, 1 Customer inward	62	13	0
1 Customer outward	62	13	0
1 Comptroller 45 <i>l.</i> Searcher 10 <i>l.</i>	55	00	0
Pool. 1 Customer	48	00	0
1 Comptroller 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 8 <i>l.</i>	18	00	0
Exon. 1 Customer	83	06	0
1 Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Searcher 20 <i>l.</i>	30	06	0
Barnstable. 1 Customer	50	00	0
Plymouth. 1 Customer	38	13	0
Lewes. 1 Comptroller, 10 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Searcher 30 <i>l.</i>	40	16	0
Gloucester. 1 Customer	06	13	0
1 Searcher.	08	13	0
Bristol. 1 Customer outward	57	00	0
1 Customer inward	57	00	0
1 Comptroller	31	13	0
1 Searcher	34	00	0
Bridgwater. 1 Customer	28	00	0
1 Comptroller, 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Searcher	05	06	0
Milford-Haven. 1 Customer	15	05	0
1 Comptroller 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 10 <i>l.</i>	20	00	0
Cardiff. 1 Customer	16	06	0
1 Comptroller 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 10 <i>l.</i>	20	00	0
Ipswich. 1 Customer	55	06	0
1 Comptroller 15 <i>l.</i> Searcher 8 <i>l.</i>	23	00	0
Yarmouth. 1 Customer	38	00	0
1 Comptroller 10 <i>l.</i> Searcher 8 <i>l.</i>	18	00	0

of ENGLAND.

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	l.	s.	d.
<i>nn Regis.</i> 1 Customer	62	07	10
1 Comptroller 15 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> 1 Searcher 12 <i>l.</i>	27	04	04
<i>rlisle.</i> 1 Customer	32	00	00
1 Comptroller 10 <i>l.</i> another 20 <i>l.</i>	30	00	00
<i>ston.</i> 2 Customers	63	13	04
1 Comptroller 12 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> 1 Searcher 2 <i>l.</i>	14	09	02
<i>ll.</i> Sir <i>Math. Appleyard</i> Customer	39	00	00
The one Comptroller	59	00	00
The other Comptroller 16 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> } and Searcher 12 <i>l.</i>	28	13	04
<i>w-Castle.</i> 2 Customers	54	00	00
1 Comptroller 20 <i>l.</i> Searcher	20	00	00
<i>ester.</i> 1 Customer	78	06	08
1 Comptroller 20 <i>l.</i> 1 Searcher 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	23	06	08
<i>rwick.</i> 1 Customer	24	00	00
1 Comptroller 25 <i>l.</i> Sir <i>Christopher Mus-</i> } <i>grave,</i> Searcher	25	00	00
Yearly.			
<i>chester</i> four Officers	120	00	00
<i>versham</i> seven Officers	180	00	00
<i>ndwich</i> seven Officers	175	00	00
<i>al</i> four Officers	200	00	00
<i>ver</i> thirteen Officers	320	00	00
<i>e</i> thirteen Officers	292	12	00
<i>w-Haven</i> five Officers	75	00	00
<i>ichester</i> nine Officers	208	00	00
<i>uthampton</i> seven and twenty Officers	600	00	00
<i>wes</i> eighteen Officers and the Smack	477	00	00
<i>ol</i> sixteen Officers	380	16	00
<i>ymouth</i> fourteen Officers	443	00	00
<i>me</i> nineteen Officers	240	00	00
<i>on, &c.</i> nine and twenty Officers	1056	00	00
<i>rtmouth</i> sixteen Officers	260	00	00
<i>ymouth, &c.</i> 33 Officers and the Smack	887	04	00
<i>oe</i> two Officers	45	00	00
<i>vey</i> six Officers	120	00	00
<i>lmouth</i> fifteen Officers	285	00	00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Truroe</i> three Officers	95	00	00
<i>Penryn</i> two Officers	55	00	00
<i>Penzance</i> four Officers	95	00	00
<i>Padestow</i> four Officers	80	00	00
<i>Bideford</i> eighteen Officers			
<i>Barnstaple</i> four Officers	130	00	00
<i>Bridgwater</i> four Officers	100	00	00
<i>Minhead</i> seven Officers	110	00	00
<i>Bristol</i> fifty seven Officers	2161	00	00

Commissioners of the Excise.

S IR Samuel Dashwood Kt.	Nathaniel Horneby Esq.
Sir Stephen Evans Kt.	John Wilcocks Esq.
Sir John Foche Kt.	Thomas Hall Esq.
Francis Parris Esq.	Thomas Aram Esq.
William Strong Esq.	

Register and Secretary, Edward Noell.

Comptroller, Sir Scroop Howe Kt.

Auditor, Sir Basil Dixwell Kt.

Commissioners of Appeals.

Sir William Honywood Bar.	Edmund Chaloner Esq.
Richard Beck Esq.	John Lock Gent.
George Dodington Esq.	

Governours of the General Post-Office.

SIR Robert Cotton Kt.

Mr. Frankland.

Secretary to the Governours, Mr. Dalton.

Foreign Office.

Comptroller, Mr. Brocket.

Clerk

Clerks.

Mr. *Frowda*.
Mr. *Spence*.
Mr. *Stackhouse*.

| Mr. *Clewit*.
| Mr. *Gosling*.
| Mr. *Pulkin*.

English Office.

Comptroller, Mr. *Manly*.
Treasurer, Mr. *Lilly*.
Accomptant, Mr. *Serle*.
Clerk of the North Road, Mr. *Middleton*.
Clerk of the *Chester* Road, Mr. *Sawtell*.
Clerk of the West Road, Mr. *Serle*.
Clerk of the *Yarmouth* Road, Mr. *Comber*.
Clerk of the *Bristol* Road, Mr. *Minors*.
Clerk of the *Kentish* Road, Mr. *Garret*.
Governour of the Penny-Post Office, Mr. *Nath. Castleton*.
Accomptant, Mr. *Thomas Lawe*.
Receiver, Mr. *Francis Goling*.

A List of the Officers of the Tower of London.

Lieutenant of the *Tower*, Lord *Lucas*.
Gentleman Porter, Major *Thomas Hawley*.

Officers of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lord Viscount *Sidney*.
Lieutenant General, Sir *Henry Goodrick* Kt. and Bar.
Surveyor, *John Carleton* Esq.
Clerk of the Ordnance, Sir *Thomas Littleton* Kt.
Keeper of the Stores, *William Meesters*.
Clerk of the Deliveries, *Christopher Musgrave* Esq.
Assistant Surveyor, *William Bolter* Esq.
Treasurer, or Paymaster, *Charles Bertie* Esq.
Master-Gunner, Capt. *Richard Leak*.
Principal Engineer, Sir *Martin Beckman* Kt.
Keeper of the small Guns, Mr. *Thomas Gardner*.

Officers of the Mint.

WArden of the Mint, *Benjamin Overton Esq.*
 Master and Worker, *Thomas Neale Esq.*
 Comptroller, *James Hore Esq.*
 Assay-Master, *Daniel Brattell Esq.*
 Auditors, *Thomas Done*, and *Brook Bridges Esqs.*
 Surveyor of the Melting, *George Evans Esq.*
 Weigher and Teller, *Thomas Fitch Esq.*
 King's Chief Clerk, *Thomas Hall Esq.*
 Engineer of the Mint, *Mr. Thomas Dooley.*
 Graver, *Henry Harris Esq.*
 Provost, *Mr. Thomas Anderson.*
 Melter, *Mr. Jonathan Ambrose.*

A List of the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties.

Bedford and Cambridg, *William Earl of Bedford.*
 Berks, Norfolk, Surrey, and City of Norwich, *Henry Duke of Norfolk.*
 Bucks, *John Earl of Bridgwater.*
 Cheshire, and City of Chester, *Henry Earl of Warrington.*
 Warder of the Cinque-Ports, *Lord Sidney.*
 Cornwall, Devon, and City of Exeter, *John Earl of Bath.*
 Cumberland and Westmoreland, *Sir John Lowther Baro-*
net, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.
 Derby, *William Earl of Devonshire*, Lord Steward of his Ma-
jefty's Household.
 Dorset, *John Earl of Bristol.*
 Durham and Northumberland, *Richard Earl of Scarbo-*
rough.
 Essex, *Aubrey Earl of Oxford.*
 North and South Wales, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire
 Monmouthshire, and City of Bristol, *Charles Earl of*
Macclesfield.

Hertfordshire, *Charles Earl of Shrewsbury.*
 Huntingtonshire, *Charles Earl of Manchester.*
 Kent, and City of Canterbury, *Vere Earl of Westmoreland,*
 and *Henry Viscount Sidney.*
 Lancaster, *Charles Lord Brandon.*
 Leicestershire, *John Earl of Rutland.*
 Lincolnshire, and City of Lincoln, *Robert Earl of Lindsey.*
 Middlesex, *William Earl of Bedford,* in the Minority of
 the *Lord Russel.*
 Northamptonshire, *Charles Earl of Monmouth.*
 Nottinghamshire, *William Earl of Devonshire.*
 Oxon, *James Earl of Abingdon.*
 Rutland, *Bennet Lord Sherrard.*
 Salop, *Francis Viscount Newport.*
 Somersetshire, *James Duke of Ormond.*
 Southampton, and Town of Southampton, *Charles Duke*
 of *Bolton.*
 Staffordshire, *William Lord Paget.*
 Suffolk, *Charles Lord Cornwallis.*
 Sussex, *Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.*
 Tower and Hamlets, *Robert Lord Lucas.*
 Warwick, *George Earl of Northampton.*
 Wilts, *Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.*
 Worcestershire, and City of Worcester, *Charles Earl of*
Shrewsbury.
 All Yorkshire, and City of York, *Thomas Marquess of*
Carmarthen.

Governours of Garison'd Places.

Berwick, *Colonel Levison.*
 Carlisle, *Earl of Carlisle.*
 Chester, *Colonel Roger Kerkeby.*
 Dover and Cinque-ports, *Lord Sidney.*
 Gravesend and Tilbury, *William Selwin.*
 Guernsey, *Lord Hatton.*

Holy-Island, Col. *Leveson* Governour of *Berwick*.
 Hull and Block-house, *Thomas* Marquess of *Carmarthen*.
 Hurst-Castle, *Henry* *Holms* Esq.
 Jersey-Island, Lord *Fermin*.
 Landguard-Fort, Admiral *Killegrew*.
 St. Maws-Castle, Sir *Joseph* *Tredenham*,
 Pendennis-Castle, Earl of *Bath*.
 Plymouth and St. Nicholas-Island, Earl of *Bath*.
 Portsmouth, Lieutenant General *Talmash*.
 Sandown-Castle,
 Sheerness, *Robert* *Crauford* Esq.
 Scilly-Island, Earl of *Bath*.
 Tinmouth-Castle, *Henry* *Villiers* Esq.
 Tower of London, *Robert* Lord *Lucas*.
 Upnor-Castle, *Robert* *Minors* Esq.
 Isle of Wight, Lord *Cutts*.
 Windsor-Castle, Duke of *Norfolk*.
 Calshot-Castle, *William* *Knapton* Esq.
 Deal-Castle, Sir *Francis* *Wheeler* Kt.

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

L ord <i>Falkland</i> . Sir <i>John</i> <i>Lowther</i> Knight and Baronet. <i>Henry</i> <i>Priestman</i> Esq.	<i>Robert</i> <i>Austen</i> Esq. Sir <i>Robert</i> <i>Rich</i> Kt. <i>Henry</i> <i>Killegrew</i> Esq. Sir <i>Ralph</i> <i>Delavall</i> Kt.
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Admirals of the Red Squadron.

<i>Henry</i> <i>Killegrew</i> Esq. Sir <i>Ralph</i> <i>Delaval</i> Kt.	Sir <i>Cloudesly</i> <i>Shovell</i> Kt.
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Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron, *Matthew* *Aylmer* Esq.

Admiral of the Blew Squadron,

Vice Admiral of the Blew, Lord *Berkley*.

Rear Admiral of the Blew, *David* *Mitchell* Esq.

Commissioners in general.

Sir George Rooke Kt.
John Hill Esq.

| Sir Cloudesly Shovell Kt.

Four principal Officers of the Navy.

Treasurer, *Edward Russel Esq.*
Comptroller, *Sir Richard Haddock Kt.*
Surveyor, *Edmund Dummer Esq.*
Clerk of the Acts, *Charles Sergison Esq.*

Commissioners of the Navy.

Comptroller of the Victuallers Accompts, *Sam. Pett Esq.*
Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accompts *Dennis Lyd-*
dell Esq.
Comptroller of the Store-keepers Accompts for the seve-
ral Yards, *Thomas Wilshaw Esq.*
Commissioner for *Portsmouth, Benjamin Timewell Esq.*
Commissioner for *Chatham, Sir Edward Gregory Kt.*
Commissioner at *Plymouth, Henry Greenhill Esq.*
Assistant to the Surveyor, *Daniel Furzer.*
Clerk of the Acts, *William Dale.*
Comptroller of Victualling Accompts, *Thomas Colby.*

Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

Thomas Papillon Esq.
Simon Mayn Esq.
John Ager Esq.

| *Humphrey Ayles Esq.*
James How Esq.

Officers of their Majesties Yards.

At Chatham.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Fer. Gregory.*
Store-keeper, *Baldwin Duppa.*
Master-Attendants, *Sampson Bourne, Capt. Tho. Jennings.*

Master Shipwright, *Robert Lee*.

His Assistants, *William Baggett*, *Robert Shortis*.
Clerk of the Survey, *Charles Finch*.

At Deptford.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Joseph Forness*.
Store-keeper, *Francis Hosier*.

Master-Attendant, *John Benbow*.

Master-Shipwright, *Fisher Harding*.

His Assistant, *Samuel Miller*.

Clerk of the Survey, *William Dormer*.

At Woolwich.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Abraham Tighman*.

Store-keeper, *Robert Smith*.

Master-Attendant, *Edward Alford*.

Master-Shipwright, *Joseph Lawrence*.

Clerk of the Survey, *John Pelham*.

At Portsmouth.

Clerk of the Cheque, *David Graham*.

Store-keeper, *William Cooper*.

Master-Attendant, *Edmond Barrett*.

Master-Shipwright, *William Stigant*.

His Assistant, *Thomas Podd*.

Clerk of the Survey, *John Tippet*.

At Sharness.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Richard Hale*.

Store-keeper, *Roger Daniel*.

Master-Attendant, *Abraham Potter*.

Master-Shipwright, *Zachary Medberry*.

Clerk of the Survey, *John Philips*.

At Plymouth.

Clerk of the Cheque, *John Addis*.

Store-keeper, *Robert Gage*.

Master-Shipwright, *Elias Waffe*.
 Master-Attendant, *Thomas Stollard*.
 Clerk of the Survey, *Richard Lea*.

The Vice-Admiralties of England.

Cornwal North part, *Sir Jonathan Moleſworth Kt.*
 Cornwall South part, *Sir Jonathan Trelawney Bar.*
 Cheſter City, and County of the ſame, *Charles Lord Brandon*.
 Devonſhire, *George Courtney Eſq.*
 Dorſet, and Town and County of Poole, *Anthony Earl of Shaftſbury*.
 Durham, Northumberland, and New-Caſtle, *Earl of Scarborough*.
 Eſſex, *Edward Cary Eſq.*
 Glouceſter, *Sir John Guife Bar.*
 Kent, *Henry Lord Viſcount Sidney*.
 Lincolnſhire, *George Viſcount Caſtleton*.
 Lancaſhire, *Charles Lord Brandon*.
 Norfolk, *Sir Henry Hobard Bar.*
 Suffolke, *Sir Thomas Allen Bar.*
 Suffex, *Sir John Pelham Bar.*
 Southampton and Iſle of Wight, *Marqueſs of Wincheſter*.
 Somerſet, and City and County of Briſtol, *Sir Edward Phillips Kt.*
 York,
 Wales, South part, the Earl of *Carbery*.
 North Wales, *Sir William Williams Bar.*

Here followeth a List of the greatest part of the Ships of War, whereof Their Majesties Navy doth at present consist; together with the Rates, Men, and Guns, of most of them, according to the usual Estimate.

<i>First RATE.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
R oyal Sovereign,	815	100
St. Andrew,	730	100
Britannia,	780	102
Charles,	710	96
Royal Charles,	780	100
Royal James,	780	100
Royal Prince,	780	100
London,	730	96
Royal William,	780	100
Victory,	780	100

<i>Second RATE.</i>		
A lbermarle,	660	90
Royal Katherine,	540	82
Coronation,	660	90
Duke,	660	90
Dutcheffs,	660	90
St. Michael,	660	90
St. George,	460	70
Neptune,	660	90
Offory,	660	90
Princess,	600	90
French Ruby,	520	80
Sandwich,	660	90
Suffex,	660	90
Triumph,	460	70
Vanguard,	660	90
Agorn,	410	64

Third

<i>Third RATE.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
A NN,	460	70
Berwick,	460	70
Burford,	460	70
Bredah,	460	70
Cornwal,	480	80
Cambridg,	420	70
Captain,	460	70
Defiance,	400	64
Drednought,	360	62
Dunkirk,	340	60
Devonshire,	490	80
Expedition,	460	70
Eagle,	460	70
Elizabeth,	460	70
Edgar,	445	72
Essex,	460	70
Exeter,	460	70
Grafton,	460	70
Hampton-Court,	460	70
Henrietta,	460	70
Harwich,	460	70
Hope,	460	70
Humber,	480	80
Kent,	460	70
Lenox,	460	70
Lyon,	440	60
Monk,	440	60
Monmouth,	400	60
Mountague,	355	62
Mary,	365	74
Northumberland,	460	70
Norwich,	460	70
Norfolk,	480	80
Old James,	460	70
Plymouth,	340	70
Resolution,	420	70
Restauration,	460	60

More third Rates.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Revenge,	360	74
Royal-Oak,	478	74
Rupert,	400	66
Sterling-Castle,	460	70
Suffolk,	460	70
Swiftsure,	460	70
Warspright,	420	70
York,	440	60

Fourth RATE.

A dventure,	190	44
A dvice,	230	48
St. Alban,	280	54
Antelope,	230	48
Anne,	230	48
Archangel,	200	48
Assistance,	230	48
Affurance,	180	42
Boyne,	280	54
Bonaventure,	230	48
Bristol,	230	48
Charles Galley,	220	32
Cales Merchant,	230	48
Chatham,	230	48
Coronation,	200	48
Centurion,	230	48
Crown,	230	50
Chester,	250	60
Carlisle,	230	50
David,	280	54
Deptford,	280	50
Diamond,	230	48
Dover,	230	48
Dragon,	220	46
Dunbarton,	220	46
Enquiry,	220	46
Wilmouth,	230	50
Light,	230	48

Falcon,

More fourth Rates.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Falcon,	230	48
Greenwich,	280	56
Hampshire,	220	46
Jersey,	230	48
James Galley,	200	30
Kings Fisher,	220	46
Lawrel,	220	46
Leopard,	288	54
Loyal Merchant,	220	46
Mary Galley,	200	44
Mary Rose,	230	48
Milford,	230	48
Mordant,	230	48
New-Castle,	280	54
Nonfuch,	180	42
Oxford Arms,	280	54
Owners Love,	230	48
Phenix,	180	42
Portland,	240	50
Portsmouth,	220	46
Prince of Orange,	280	54
Princess Ann,	280	54
Ruffel,	240	50
Rebecca,	230	44
Reserve,	230	48
Ruby,	230	48
Rochester,	230	48
Smirna Merchant	250	48
Sampson,	220	48
Samuel & Henry,	180	44
Success,	200	44
Southampton,	280	54
Swallow,	230	48
Sweepstakes,	180	48
Tyger,	190	44
Woolwich,	280	54
Winchester,	280	54
Yarmouth	280	54

<i>Fifth RATE.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
B Rigandine,	130	30
Childs Play,	130	30
Cloudesley Galley	140	30
Crown Prize,	130	38
Dispatch,	130	28
Date-Tree,	130	28
Dartmouth,	135	32
Frog-Dogger,	130	28
Garland,	130	30
Guernsey,	130	30
Hart Ketch,	120	20
Harp Ketch,	120	20
Julian Prize,	130	24
Lark,	130	28
London Prize,	130	28
Mermaid,	130	32
Norwich,	135	30
Orange-Tree,	140	28
Pearl,	130	30
Play Prize,	130	30
Pontoon,	130	28
Quaker Ketch,	130	30
Richmond,	125	28
Rose Prize,	125	28
Sheerness,	125	28
Sally-Rose,	130	30
Swan,	135	32
Saphir,	135	32
Success,	135	32
Soldadoes,	135	32
Suttle Prize,	135	32
Talbot Ketch,	135	30
Virgin Prize,	130	28

Sixth RATE.

A NN and Christopher,	45	8
Baltamore,	44	8
asse,	44	8

<i>More Sixth Rates.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Castle,	45	8
Drake,	75	16
Dolphin,	60	10
Eagle,	45	12
Fanfan,	30	6
Francis,	75	16
Fox,	75	16
Greyhound,	75	16
Hunter,	75	16
Holmes,	35	8
Hopewell,	35	8
Hawk,	45	10
John and Alexander,	50	7
Lark,	85	18
Nathaniel,	75	16
Pellican,	45	10
Peace,	45	10
Richard & John,	45	8
Spanish Merchant	40	8
Spy,	44	8
Scepter,	46	8
Sampson,	46	8
Sarah,	40	8
Thomas and Katharine.	40	8
Wivenhoe,	25	6
Young Sprage,	50	7

Frigates and Fire-Ships.

A dventure,	Half-moon,
Blaze,	Joseph,
Charles,	James-Galley,
Discovery,	Ketch, a Bomb-Vessel,
Etna,	Lightning,
Extravagant,	Machine,
Flame,	St. Paul,
Griffin,	Portsmouth,
Hound,	Rouse,
	B b b

Ree-Buck,
 Swift Prize,
 Syam,
 Strombolo,
 Salamander,
 Speedwel,
 Shark Brigantine,
 Society,
 Thomas and Elizabeth,
 Vesuvius,
 Valentine,
 St. Vincent.

YATCHES.

A NN,
 Bezan,
 Cleaveland,
 Catherine,
 Deal,
 Fubbs,
 James,
 Isle of Wight,
 Kitchen,
 Mary,
 Merlin,

Monmouth,
 Navy,
 Portsmouth,
 Quinborough,
 Richmond.

SLOOP S.

B Rigantine,
 Bonata,
 Chatham,
 Dove,
 Experiment,
 Ensworth,
 Hound,
 Hunter,
 Invention,
 Loyterer,
 Marygold,
 Prevention,
 Stye,
 Transporter,
 Unity,
 Woolwich,
 Whipster.

Their Majesties Ambassadors, Envoys and Residents Abroad.

A T Vienna —————
 At Constantinople —
 In Holland —————
 Spain —————
 Flanders —————
 Sweden —————
 Denmark —————

George Stepney Esq. Agent.
 Lord Paget.
 Lord Darley.
 Alexander Stanhope Esq.
 Robert Wolsey.
 Mr. Robison, Secretary.
 Mr. Greig.

Branden

Brandenburg	_____	•	•	•	•
Lunenburgh, and	} _____				
Brunswick					
Switzerland	_____				
Hamburgh	_____				
Geneva	_____				
Savoy	_____				
					<i>Sir William Dutton-Colt.</i>
					<i>Mor. Dheruast.</i>
					<i>Sir Paul Ricaut.</i>
					<i>William Anglionby Esq.</i>

Governours of Foreign Plantations.

Amaica	_____		<i>Sir William Beeston Kt.</i>
Virginia	_____		<i>Sir Endmond Andros Kt.</i>
New York	_____		<i>Col. Fletcher.</i>
Barbadoes	_____		<i>Col. James Kendal.</i>
Leeward Islands	_____		<i>Col. Christopher Codrington.</i>
Massachusetts Bay, or	} _____		
New England			<i>Sir William Phips.</i>
New Hampshire	_____		<i>Samuel Allen.</i>
Bermudas	_____		<i>John Goddard.</i>
Judsons Bay	_____		<i>Capt. James Knight.</i>

Mary-Land, Pensilvania and Carolina, are governed by their respective Proprietors, who have their Deputies.

Consuls in Foreign Parts.

A T Cadiz, and	} _____	} _____	} _____	} _____	} _____
St. Maries					
evil _____					
. Lucar, and	} _____	} _____	} _____	} _____	} _____
icant _____					
enoa _____	} _____	} _____	} _____	} _____	} _____
gorn _____					
aples _____					
enice _____	} _____	} _____	} _____	} _____	} _____
giers in Barbary					
ipoly _____					
					<i>Martin Wescomb Esq.</i>
					<i>Robert Godshall Esq.</i>
					<i>and</i>
					<i>. . . Herne Esq.</i>
					<i>Thomas Kirke.</i>
					<i>Robert Serle.</i>
					<i>Sir George Davis Kt.</i>
					<i>Hugh Broughton.</i>
					<i>Thomas Baker Esq.</i>
					<i>. . . Loddington.</i>

Foreign Ministers at present residing in their Majesties Court.

S Pain _____	<i>Don Emanuel de Collonna.</i>
Portugal _____
Sweden _____
Denmark _____
Holland _____
Brandenburgh _____
Lunenburgh _____
Savoy _____	<i>President de la Tour.</i>
Vienna _____	<i>Monsieur Hoffman.</i>

Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.

S IR John Fleet, Ld Mayor,	Sir William Ashurst.
Sir Robert Clayton.	Sir John Parsons.
Sir Patience Ward.	Sir John Houblon.
Sir John Moore.	Sir Humphrey Edwin.
Sir William Pritchard.	Sir Edward Clark.
Sir Robert Jeffereys.	Sir Francis Child.
Sir Thomas Stamp.	Sir Richard Levett.
Sir Salathiel Lovel, Recorder.	Sir William Gore.
Sir Jonathan Raimond.	Sir James Houblon.
Sir Peter Daniel.	Mr. Alderman Abney.
Sir Samuel Dashwood.	Mr. Alderman Dorvin.
Sir Benjamin Thorowgood.	Sir Thomas Lane } Sheriff
Sir Thomas Kensy.	Sir Thomas Cook }

Chief Officers under them.

Chamberlain, Sir Leonard Robinson Kt.

Common-Serjeant, Henry Crispe Esq.

Town-Clerk, John Goodfellow Esq.

Comptroller of the Chamber, and Vice-Chamberlain, John Lane Esq.

Sworn

Sword-bearer, *William Man Esq.*
 Common-Hunt, *Dawson Esq.*
 Common-Cryer, *Lovet Goring Esq.*
 Water-Bailiff, *Hilcox Esq.*
 Coroner, *John Broom.*

A List of the Lieutenancy.

SIR *John Fleet*, *Ld Mayor.*
 Sir *Robert Clayton.*
 Sir *Patience Ward.*
 Sir *William Prichard*, *Colonel of the White Regiment.*
 Sir *James Smith*, *Col. of the Orange.*
 Sir *Thomas Stamp*, *Col. of the Yellow.*
 Sir *Jonathan Raymond*, *Col. of the Green.*
 Sir *Peter Daniel*, *Col. of the Blue.*
 Sir *Thomas Kensley*, *Col. of the Red.*
 Sir *Robert Jeffreys.*
 Sir *Samuel Dashwood.*
 Sir *Benjamin Thorowgood.*
 Sir *William Ashurst.*
 Sir *Humphrey Edwin.*
 Sir *Edward Clark.*
 Sir *Francis Child.*
 Sir *John Houlton.*
 Sir *Thomas Cook.*
 Sir *James Houlton.*
 Sir *William Hedges.*
 Sir *Benjamin Newland.*
 Sir *John Matthews.*

Sir *Henry Ashurst.*
 Sir *John Leithieulier.*
 Sir *Peter Vandeput.*
 Sir *William Russel.*
 Sir *Jer. Sambrook.*
 Sir *John Mordant.*
 Sir *Gab. Roberts.*
 Sir *Edw. Des-Bovery.*
 Sir *Robert Adams.*
 Sir *Thomas Vernon.*
 Sir *Ralph Box.*
 Sir *Joseph Herne.*
Thomas Papillon.
Thomas Frederick.
William Kiffin.
Edward Underhill.
George Sitwell.
Thomas Western.
Jo. Folliffe.
Nath. Tench.
Fra. Chamberlain.
Tho. Langham.
Peter Houlton.
 Sir *Leon. Robinson.*
William Farret.
Dan. Mercer.
Jo. Flavil.
Rob. Whittingham.

Will. Warren.
 John Rayley.
 Fran. Gosfright.
 Will. Scoren.
 Jo. Foach.
 Jo. Johnson.
 Sam. Powel.
 Walt. Coventry.
 James Denew.
 Jo. Scriven.
 Da. Allen.
 Ralph Grainge.
 Rob. Raworth.
 Fra. Moore.
 Tho. Shaw.
 Jo. Cook of Bassisham.
 Will. Faulkner.
 Ja. Bodington.
 Henry Hatley.
 Jo. Adams.
 Jer. Whitcheat.
 Per. Gilburn.
 Ja. Chamberlain.
 Jo. Kent.
 Rich. Alley.
 Jo. Nichols.
 Tho. Colson.
 Nit. Charleton.
 Jo. Midgley.
 Edmund Beaker.

Will. Gore.
 Will. Withers.
 Rich. Hoare.
 Ja. Smith.
 Jos. Hornby.
 Rich. Beauchamp.
 Rich. Normansell.
 Jos. Smart.
 Rob. Beddingsfield.
 Peter Foye.
 Will. Hooker.
 Will. Carpenter.
 Arthur Baron.
 Will. Tempest.
 Pet. Floyer.
 Jo. Geneu.
 Jo. Sawyer.
 Tho. Wood.
 Jeos. Jefferies.
 Nath. Hawes.
 Will. Strong.
 Jo. Jefferies.
 Jo. Cogs.
 Jo. East.
 Rich. Pearce.
 Edmund Boulter, Esquires.

Clerk, John Borret.
 Muster-Master, Jos. Hide.
 Messenger, Ben. Leech.

Or any Seven or more of them, whereof One of the
Quorum to be there.

A List of the Deans.

<i>Places.</i>	<i>Deans.</i>
Canterbury —————	D R. George Hooper.
York —————	Dr. Wickham.
London —————	Dr. Sherlock, of St. Pauls.
Durham —————	Dr. Comber.
Winchester —————	Dr. Wickart.
Landaff —————	
Coventry and Litchfield —	Dr. Addison.
Carlisle —————	Mr. Graham.
Rochester —————	Dr. Ullock.
Exon —————	Dr. Annesly.
St. Davids —————	Dr. Ellis.
Salisbury —————	Dr. Woodward.
Bangor —————	Dr. Jones.
Chester —————	Dr. Arden.
Worcester —————	Mr. Talbot.
Ely —————	Dr. Lamb.
Hereford —————	Dr. Tyler.
Oxford —————	Dr. Aldridge, of Christ-Church.
Norwich —————	Dr. Fairfax.
Peterborough —————	Dr. Freeman.
Glocester —————	Dr. Jane.
Chichester —————	Dr. Hawkins.
Bath and Wells —————	Dr. Bathurst.
Bristol —————	Dr. Levett.
Lincoln —————	Dr. Brevint.
St. Asaph —————	Dr. Bright.
Windsor & Wolverhampt.	Dr. Haskard.
Westminster —————	Dr. Sprat, Bp of Rochester.

The College of Civilians, called Doctors-Commons, exercent in London.

DR. *George Oxenden*, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Vicar-General and Principal Official to the most Reverend Father in God, *John Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury*.

Sir Charles Hedges Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judg of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the Diocess of *Rocheſter*.

Sir Richard Raines Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judg of the Pre-rogative Court of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of the Diocess of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Dr. Thomas Bouchier, Commissary of the Diocess of *Canterbury*.

Dr. Watkinſon, Vicar-General to the Arch-Bishop of *York*.

Sir Thomas Pinfold, Their Majesties Advocate-General, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Peterborough*, and Principal Official to the Arch-Deacon of *London*.

Dr. John Edisbury, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Exeter*, and Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*.

Dr. William Oldys, Their Majesties Advocate for the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, and Chancellor of the Diocess of *Lincoln*.

Dr. Henry Falconbridge, Chancellor of the Diocess of *St. Davids*.

Dr. Pepper, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Normich*.

Dr. Henry Newton, Chancellor of the Diocess of *London*.

Dr. Henry Alworth, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Oxford*.

Sir Timothy Baldwin Kt. Chancellor of the Diocess of *Worceſter*.

Charles Baldwin Eſq. Chancellor of the Diocess of *Hereford*.

Dr. Thomas Briggs, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Chicheſter*.

Dr.

Dr. *Brooksbank*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Durham*.
 Dr. *John Cook*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Ely*.
Charles Morley, Batchelor of Laws, Chancellor of the
 Diocess of *Winchester*.

Dr. *Powel*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *St. Asaph*.
 Dr. *Richard Parsons*, Chancellor of the Dioc. of *Gloucester*.
 Dr. *Henry Jones*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Landaff*.
 Dr. *Nicholas*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Carlisle*.
 Dr. *William Hughs*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Bath*
 and *Wells*.

Dr. *Wainwright*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Chester*.
 Dr. *Jones*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Bristol*.
 Dr. *Pennington*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Bangor*.
Edward Spencer, M.A. Chancellor of the Diocess of *Sarum*.

Doctors of Law who are not Chancellors.

SIR *William Trumbal* Kt.
 Dr. *Josiah Taylor*.
 Dr. *Charles Davenant*.
 Dr. *Fisher Littleton*.
 Dr. *John St. John*.
 Dr. *George Brampton*.
 Dr. *Stephen Waller*.
 Dr. *Matthew Tindal*.

Dr. *John Conant*.
 Dr. *Thomas Lane*.
 Dr. *Richard Paget*.
 Dr. *Bryan Walton*.
 Dr. *John Harwood*.
 Dr. *John Rudston*.
 Dr. . . . *Clement*.
 Dr. *William King*.

Proctors in the Arches Court of *Canterbury*.

S *Amuel Franklin* Esq.
 Mr. *Ralph Stuckly*.
Everard Exton Esq.
 Mr. *William Cole*.
 Mr. *John Hill*.
 Mr. *Richard Newcourt*.
 Mr. *Thomas Smith*.
 Mr. *Francis Nixon*.
 Mr. *Robert Chapman*.
 Mr. *Thomas Tillot*.

Mr. *Thomas Swallow*.
 Mr. *Peter Barret*.
 Mr. *Godfrey Lee*.
 Mr. *Thomas Rock*.
Samuel Wiseman Esq.
 Mr. *John Hungerford*.
 Mr. *John Miller*.
 Mr. *Thomas Sheppard*.
 Mr. *Keate Walker*.
 Mr. *Edward Shaw*.

Mr. John Lovel.
 Mr. John Roberts.
 Mr. Robert Bargrave.
 Mr. John Tomlinson.
 Mr. George Sawyer.
 Mr. Robert Constable.
 Mr. Robert Pierson.
 Mr. John Pladewel.
 Mr. John Chase.
 Mr. Joseph Patten.
 Mr. Edward Cook.
 Mr. Goldsmith Mills.

Mr. John Cottle.
 Mr. Richard Shaller.
 Mr. Thomas Cantrell.
 Mr. Simon Sandys.
 Mr. James Bridges.
 Mr. Jeffery Glasier.
 Mr. William Jones.
 Mr. Henry Ford.
 Mr. William Haslefoot.
 Mr. Thomas Rous.
 Mr. Thomas Newman.

R E G I S T E R S.

Thomas Oughton Gent. Register to the High Court of Delegates.
 Ludovicus Maudwell, Regist. of the Arches Court of Canterb.
 Simon Sands, Deputy-Register.
 John Bryan Gent. Actuary of the same.
 Thomas Tylot, Deputy-Actuary.
 Orlando Gee Esq. Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.
 Thomas Bedford Gent. Deputy-Register.
 John Cheek, General-Marshal.

*The Prerogative-Office, or Registry for the Prerogative-Wills,
 in the Arch-bishoprick of Canterbury.*

Everard Exton, Eatchellor of Laws, Register of the Prerogative-Court of Canterbury.
 Mr. Thomas Wilham Deputy-Register.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr. Charles Pinford.
 John Cottle.
 John Holman.

Mr. . . . Dew.
 Mr. . . . Smith:
 Mr. Rupert Brown.

Officers

Officers belonging to the Court-Martial.

Their Majesties Advocate, *William Odys* Doctor of Laws.
 Register of the Court, *Robert Plott* Doctor of Laws.
 Secretary and Seal-keeper, *Francis Negus* Esq.
 Deputy-Register, *Mr. John Cheek*.

PROCTORS.

<i>Samuel Franklyn</i> Esq. Bachelor of Laws.	<i>Mr. John Hill.</i>
<i>Mr. Ralph Suckley.</i>	<i>Mr. Francis Nixon.</i>
<i>Mr. Everard Exton</i> Bachelor of Laws.	<i>Mr. Robert Chapman.</i>
	<i>Mr. Samuel Wiseman.</i>
	<i>Mr. Keate-Waller.</i>

Marshal of the Court, *Mr. John Curry.*

A Catalogue of the Fellows of the College of Physicians, London.

FELLOWS.

<i>R. Thomas Burrnell</i> , President.	<i>Dr. John Downs.</i>
<i>r Charles Scarborough</i> Kt.	<i>Dr. Edward Brown.</i>
<i>r Thomas Witherly</i> Kt. Elect.	<i>Dr. Josias Clark</i> , Censor.
<i>r. Walter Charlton</i> , Elect.	<i>Dr. Richard Torless.</i>
<i>r. George Rogers.</i>	<i>Dr. Samuel Morrice.</i>
<i>r. John Betts</i> , Elect.	<i>Dr. Thomas Alvey.</i>
<i>r. Peter Barmick.</i>	<i>Dr. Edward Hulse.</i>
<i>r. Samuel Collins</i> , Elect.	<i>Dr. Richard Morton.</i>
<i>r. Tho. Millington</i> Kt. Elect.	<i>Dr. Charles Goodall.</i>
<i>r. John Lawson</i> , Treasurer, Elect.	<i>Dr. Rob. Brady</i> , Prof. Med. Cantab.
<i>r. Hamp. Brook</i> , Elect. Cens.	<i>Dr. Phineas Fowke.</i>
	<i>Dr. Walter Harris.</i>

Mr. William Briggs, Censor.
Mr. Walter Mills.
Dr. Edward Tyson.
Dr. Charles Frazer.
Dr. Frederick Slare, Cens.
Dr. Richard Darnelly.
Dr. John Bateman.
Dr. William Johnson.
Dr. William Dawes.
Dr. Thomas Gill, Register.
Dr. Richard Robinson.
Dr. Lancelot Harrison.
Dr. Martin Lister.
Dr. Robert Pitt.
Dr. Richard Field.
Dr. Henry Paman.
Dr. Edmund Dickinson.
Dr. William Stokeham.
Sir Edmund King Kt.
Dr. Francis Bernard.
Dr. Christopher Love-Morley.
Dr. Edward Baynard.
Dr. Theodore Colladon.
Dr. Richard Blackburn.
Dr. Christian Harrel.
Dr. Simon Welman.
Dr. George How.
Dr. Nathaniel Johnson.
Dr. Robert Pierce.
Dr. Charles Conquest.
Sir John Gordon Kt.
Dr. Robert Gray.
Dr. Robert Smith.
Dr. Joshua le Feure.
Dr. Thomas Walsh.
Dr. John Ratcliff.
Dr. John Harrison.
Dr. Edward Betts.

Dr. Hans Sloan.
Dr. Richard Blackmore.
Dr. Tancred Robinson.
Dr. Richard Carr.
Dr. John Hutton.
Dr. . . . Welwood.
Dr. Peter Gelfthorp.
Dr. William Musgrave.
Dr. Humphrey Ridley.
Dr. William Gibbons.
Dr. William Gould.
Dr. John Hawys.

CANDIDATES.

Dr. Robert Midgley.
Dr. Robert Conny.
Dr. Samuel Garth.
Dr. John Nicholson.
Dr. Barnhan Soames.

Honourary Fellows.

Dr. John Skinner.
Sir William Langham Kt.
Dr. Robert Fielding.
Dr. John Windebank.
Sir Theodore de Vaux Kt.
Dr. John Yardley.
Dr. Thomas Moor.
Dr. William Burnet.
Dr. Henry Sampson.
Dr. Daniel Cox.
Dr. Nehemiah Grew.
Dr. Thomas Gibson.
Dr. Peter Alder.
Dr. William Sydenham.
Dr. John Jones.

Dr. Charles Nichols.
 Dr. Clopton Havers.
 Dr. David Hamilton.
 Dr. . . . Deffray.
 Dr. Salisbury Cade.
 Mr. William Grimalston.
 Dr. Caleb Coatsworth.
 Mr. Sebastian le Fevre.
 Mr. John Titt.
 Mr. Francis Upton.
 Mr. Thomas Botterell.
 Dr. Mauclear.
 Dr. John Charles.
 Dr. David Grier.
 Dr. Philip Rose.
 Dr. Thomas Rolfe.
 Mr. William Oliver.
 Dr. Oliver Horseman.
 Mr. Ralph Hicks.

Dr. Thomas Walker.
 Dr. Indocus Crull.

LICENTIATES.

Dr. John Feeak.
 Mr. Jeremiah Butt.
 Dr. Praise Watson.
 Mr. Edward Bell.
 Mr. Isaac Chauncey.
 Dr. Christopher Crell.
 Mr. John Martin.
 Dr. Philip Guide.
 Dr. John Gronevelt.
 Dr. Joshua Palmer.
 Dr. Henry Morelli.
 Mr. John Peachy.
 Dr. Thomas Hobbs.

Governours of the Chaterhouse.

KING. Queen. Queen-Dowager.

Dr. Tillotson, ABp of Canterbury.
 Marquess of Carmarthen.
 Duke of Ormond.
 Duke of Beaufort.
 Marquess of Hallifax.
 Earl of Mulgrave.
 Earl of Shrewsbury.
 Earl of Clarendon.

Earl of *Craven*.
Earl of *Berkley*.
Earl of *Rockester*.
Earl of *Nottingham*.
Bishop of *London*.
Bishop of *Winchester*.
Dr. *Sancroft*, late Arch-bishop.
Lord Chief Justice *Holt*.
Dr. *Burnet*, Master.

Other Officers.

Chaplain, Dr. *John Patrick*.
Physician, Dr. *Thomas Goodall*.
Register, Mr. *William Lightfoot*.
Receiver, *Robert Pain Esq.*
Auditor, Mr. *Richard Spour*.
Schoolmaster, Mr. *Thomas Walker*.
Usher, Mr. *John Stacy*.
Reader, Mr. *Charles Ludgal*.
Organist, Mr. *Nicholas Love*.

Dr. P
Dr

A List, containing the Names of the Present Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Colleges and Halls, Proctors, Orator, and Professors, in the University Oxford.

THE Chancellor, His Grace, James Duke of Ormond.

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Henry Aldrich.

Heads of Colleges.

University-College, Dr. Charlet, Master.
 Baliol-College, Dr. Roger Mander, Master.
 Merton-College, Dr. Thomas Clayton, Warden.
 Exeter-College, Dr. Arthur Bury, Rector.
 Oriel-College, Dr. Robert Say, Provost.
 New-College, Dr. Henry Beeston, Warden.
 Lincoln-College, Dr. Fitz-Herbert Adams, Rector.
 All-Souls College, Dr. Leopold Finch, Warden.
 Magdalen College, Dr. John Hough, President, and Bishop of Oxford.
 Brazen-Nose-College, Dr. John Meare, Principal.
 Corpus Christi-College, Dr. Thomas Turner, President.
 Christ-Church-College, Dr. Henry Aldrich, Dean.
 Trinity-College, Dr. Ralph Bathurst, President.
 St. Johns-College, Dr. William Levinz, Principal.
 Jesus-College, Dr. Jonathan Edwards, President.
 Wadham-College, Dr. Thomas Dunstar, Warden.
 Pembroke-College, Dr. John Hall, Master.

Hheads of the Halls.

Magdalen-Hall, Dr. *William Levet*,Edmund-Hall, Dr. *John Mill*,Alban-Hall, Dr. *Thomas Bouchier*,Art-Hall, Mr. *William Thornton*,S. Mary-Hall, Mr. *William Wyat*,Glocester-Hall, Dr. *Woodroffe*,New-Inn-Hall, Dr. *Thomas Bayly*,

} Principa

Proctors for this Year.

Mr. . . . *Vesey*, of Magdalen.Mr. . . . *Albam*, of Christ-Church.Publick Orator, Mr. *William Wyat*.

Professors.

In Divinity, Dr. *William Jare*, Regius Professor; andDr. *Sikes*, Margaret Professor in Divinity.Civil-Law, Dr. *Thomas Bouchier*, Regius Professor.Physick, Dr. *John Ruffe*, Regius Professor.Natural-Philosophy, Dr. *Stephen Fry*.Botanick, Mr. *Jacob Bobart*.Astronomy, Dr. *Gregory*.Geometry, Dr. *John Wallis*.Mufick, Mr. *Richard Goodson*.Moral-Philosophy, Mr. *William Christmas*.Arabick-Professor, Dr. . . . *Hide*.Hebrew-Professor, Mr. . . . *Albam*.Greek, Dr. *William Levins*.Cambden-Professor, Dr. *Charles Aldworth*.

*A List of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor,
Heads of the Colleges, Halls, Proctors
Orator, and Professors, in the Univ.
sity of Cambridg.*

THE Chancellor, Charles Duke of Somers-
set.

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. *Quadring*.

Heads of Colleges, and Halls.

St. Peter's-College, Dr. *Roderick*.
St. James's-College, Dr. *James*.
St. John's-College, Dr. *Gower*.
St. Mary's-College, Dr. *Montague*.
St. Michael's-College, Dr. *Coval*.
St. Dunstons-College, Dr. *Quadring*.
St. Peter's-Chrismi-College,
St. Andrew's-College, Dr. *Saywell*.
St. Edmund's-College, Dr. *Balderston*.
St. Mary and Suff. College, Dr. *Johnson*.
St. John and Caius-College, Dr. *Brady*.

St. Andrew's-Hall, Dr. *Beaumont*.
St. Peter's-Hall, Dr. *Echard*.
St. John's-Hall, Dr. *Blithe*.
St. Peter's-Hall, Dr. *Coga*.
St. Mary's-Hall, Dr. *Oxenden*.

Proctors

Proctors.

Mr. . . . *Mod* of Trinity.

Mr. *Mark Anthony* of Pembroke-Hall.

Orator, Dr. *Felton*.

Professors.

Professor Regius, Dr. *Beaumont*.

Margaret Professor, Dr. *Gower*.

Professor of Casuistical Divinity, Dr. *Smout*.

Of the Civil-Law, Dr. *Oxenden*.

Physick, Dr. *Brady*.

Mathematicks, Mr. *Newton*.

Hebrew Professor, Dr. *Stubbs*.

Greek Professor, Mr. *Payne*.

Arabick Professor, Dr. *Luke*.

[This should have been placed among the rest of King's Guards, but was forgot.]

A List of the Officers belonging to the E. of Oxford's Regiment.

Captains.

Colonel, Earl of *Oxford*.
Sir *Francis Compton*.

Major *Boad*.

Captain *Sands*.

Captain *King*.

Captain *Tooke*.

Captain *Cornwall*.

Captain *Millington*.

Captain *Johnson*.

Lieutenants.

Captain-Lieutenant *Eaton*.

Lieutenant *White*.

Lieutenant *Buckwell*.

Lieutenant *Byng*.

Lieutenant *Wroth*.

Lieutenant *Medlycott*.

Lieutenant *Heath*.

Lieutenant *Mortimer*.

Lieutenant *Moore*.

7/22/36

